

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

— A SERVICE FOR EDITORS AND COMMENTATORS —

JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 1947

Volume III - Number 1

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

732 Seventeenth Street, N.W.

Washington 6, D.C.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Registered U.S. Patent Office

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

Only editors and commentators who have purchased editorial reproduction rights are entitled to use material from Congressional Quarterly without permission.

All others wishing to quote or use material from Congressional Quarterly must obtain written permission from CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, 732 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Copyright 1947, Congressional Quarterly

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICES

"By providing a link between the local newspaper and Capitol Hill we hope Congressional Quarterly can help to make public opinion the only effective pressure group in the country. Since many citizens other than editors are also interested in Congress, we hope that they too will find Congressional Quarterly an aid to a better understanding of their government."

- Congressional Quarterly, Volume I Number 1

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY is a complete, unbiased report of Congressional action. Designed primarily for newspaper editors who have purchased reproduction rights to the material, it gives in concise form the record of each individual Member of Congress, a summary of bills acted upon by either the House or the Senate, and a full Congressional history of major legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTEBOOK is a weekly report each issue of which covers a specific subject, such as measures before Congress, attendance, records of Members voting with or against the majority of their own party, and factual background on pending legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL LOG is a weekly summary of bills introduced and acted upon, committee activities, important quotations, and the programs of the principal labor, farm, business and other groups which exert pressure upon Congress.

Editor.....Charles E. Noyes
Assistant Editors.....Pat Holt, Roma McNickle, Lorraine Nelson,
Regina Wermiel
Tables and Research.....Lillian Kovars, Matthew Amberg
Business Manager.....Elta F. Grabill

Published by

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, editors-in-chief

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

CONTENTS

Volume III - Number 1

First Quarter 1947

	Page
FINDING OUT ABOUT CONGRESS	vi
GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS	xi
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER	xv
ORGANIZATION OF THE 80th CONGRESS	xvii
LIST OF RECORD VOTES, JANUARY - MARCH 1947	xviii
I. AGRICULTURE	1
Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease	
Extension of farm labor supply program	
Programs of farm organizations	
Committees and committee activities	
II. APPROPRIATIONS	9
Legislative Budget	
Urgent Deficiency bill	
Treasury-Post Office appropriation	
Labor Department - Federal Security appropriation	
Pressures on Congress	
Committees and committee activities	
III. EDUCATION AND WELFARE	27
Federal aid to education	
Committees and committee activities	
IV. FOREIGN POLICY	35
Aid to Greece and Turkey	
Committees and committee activities	

CONTENTS

(continued)

	Page
V. LABOR	43
Portal-to-portal pay bill	
Committees and committee activities	
VI. MILITARY AND VETERANS	53
Unification of Armed Services	
Selective Service	
Veterans housing	
Committees and committee activities	
VII. MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE	61
Credentials of Senator Bilbo	
Extension of special committees	
Limitation of Presidential tenure	
Committees and committee activities	
VIII. TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY	99
Continuation of wartime excise taxes	
Income tax reduction	
Extension of sugar control	
Lilienthal nomination	
Committees and committee activities	
VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS	128
VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS	132
ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY	138
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS	146
INDEX	175

FINDING OUT ABOUT CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly is designed to help newspapermen and the public to check on the Congress of the United States--one of the most complex organizations in the world, operating under rules, precedents and traditions so involved that professional parliamentarians are hired by both houses to enable the members themselves to follow legislative complexities.

Voters hire and fire their Congressmen on the basis of the collective and individual records made up from a variety of sources. Hundreds of able newspapermen and radio commentators write millions of words to tell the running story of Congress; thousands of pages of government documents provide official texts, tons of literature created by organized groups to influence Congress contribute an important but unofficial part to the record of American self-government at work.

This plethora of material is a handicap to an editor or a voter who wants to reconstruct the complete record of a Congressman or a congressional issue in a hurry. And despite this abundance of documents they do not always answer questions of profound public interest.

Congressional Quarterly organizes and indexes this vast stream of material from day to day. It's the only newspaper service devoting full time to Congress.

It is complete in that it summarizes every public bill (except minor administrative and District of Columbia) which is acted upon by either house, together with all amendments and their disposition. The last Quarterly each year covers bills of general interest which were introduced and not acted upon.

But these bare bones of fact do not reveal the whole record. An alert editor or voter, appraising his Congressman, will want to know whether he voted straight down the party line, or independently, how often he was absent, what bills he introduced or took a prominent stand on, what lobbies he listened to and whether he straddled the fence by voting for crippling amendments before approving a bill.

Following through to get all these facts from official reports is a full time job for a large staff, and an expensive one. To keep track of Congress one must follow the Congressional Record daily, check the Directory, read texts of bills, testimony at committee hearings (which runs into thousands of pages), analyze committee and conference reports--and then sift, select and translate the technical and often involved language.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "It is not far from the truth to say that Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition, while Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work." Therefore, to give a rounded picture of action on Capitol Hill on major bills, Congressional Quarterly summarizes committee hearings, analyzes and lists pressure groups and organizations for and against the bill, scrutinizes the effect of amendments and finally outlines the debate and vote on the floor.

To make the material easier to use, it is divided into eight broad subjects--Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy--and every record vote is published in readable charts--listed by states--at the end of each section. For serious investigators, lawyers, economists and others who want to go back to the source material, Congressional Quarterly gives the dates on which the facts appear in the Congressional Record. It is impracticable to give page numbers for reference, since the Record is re-paged when it is bound, a year later--another instance of the difficulty of following the actions of Congress in its own publications.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY FEATURES

Voting Charts. When record votes are reported in the Congressional Record, the names are listed without party designation or any indication of where the Member comes from. Congressional Quarterly supplies the party labels, and lists the names alphabetically under each State, with Congressional district numbers for Members of the House of Representatives. At the top of each chart, the vote is broken down to show how Democrats and Republicans divided on each issue. This party breakdown is an important key to what happens in Congress, and the full record could not be obtained anywhere else without hours of work for each session. Moreover, Congressmen often change their votes, days or weeks after a roll call, so that the original vote printed in the Record is incorrect. Congressional Quarterly follows through on these switches and publishes the final complete vote, which does not appear in the Record until it is bound--a year later.

Congressional Quarterly Poll. Many important issues are decided in the House and Senate by voice, teller or division votes on which the Members are not recorded individually. At least two or three times during each session, Congressional Quarterly sends out ballots asking the members of Congress how they stood on the more important questions which were decided by non-record votes. In addition, Members who were absent for important votes are asked how they would have voted if they had been present. E.g., Vol. III, p. 12.

Attendance Records. A special chart in each issue of Congressional Quarterly while Congress is in session shows how many times each Member of Congress was present and how often he was absent for record votes. See Vol. III, p. 138.

Party Unity. On most controversial issues a majority of Republicans vote one way and a majority of Democrats vote the other, but individual Congressmen often cross party lines. Congressional Quarterly keeps a running record, and in each issue while Congress is in session, prints a chart showing how many times each Representative and Senator voted with the majority of his own party when there was a party split, and how often he voted with the opposition. See Vol. III, p. 138.

Committees. Much of the real work of Congress is handled in committee, and is fairly cut and dried by the time it reaches the floor to be reported in the Congressional Record. In the first issue covering a new Congress, Congressional Quarterly lists the membership of Senate and House Committees, and gives a brief biography of the chairmen and ranking minority members. Committee activities are reported in the text under each of the major subject heads. Committee changes will be listed in subsequent issues, as they occur.

Pressure Groups and Editorial Opinion. As part of the real story of Congress, Congressional Quarterly includes under each subject where there has been significant pressure group activity a report on the stands taken by organizations exercising their right of petition to Congress on pending legislation, whether or not they have registered lobbyists. As a new feature, beginning with this issue and to be expanded later, samples of newspaper editorial opinion on the most important issues of the quarter are included.

Glossary. Because parliamentary language is so involved, Congressional Quarterly, at the beginning of each issue, publishes definitions of the terms most frequently used in Congress, such as teller votes, division, cloture, rescission, etc.

Cumulative Index. The final number of each of the first two volumes of Congressional Quarterly for 1945 and 1946 contained a cumulative index covering the whole year, and the paging of each volume runs straight through the four numbers. Beginning with this volume, the index in each number will be cumulative from the first of the year. In addition, there is a generous use of cross references in the summaries and elsewhere to indicate subjects which have been treated in previous numbers, or under different sections.

Key Votes. In any quarter when there is a sufficient number of record votes to justify it, Congressional Quarterly publishes at the back of the book consolidated charts showing how each Representative and Senator voted on the eight or ten most important roll calls of the

preceding three months. This is for convenience in making a quick check of a Congressman's record, when the reader does not wish to go through all of the votes in the charts at the end of each subject section. See Vol. III, p. 128.

Back Votes. Since information on major votes was not readily accessible before the publication of Congressional Quarterly, the first issue, January-March, 1945, summarizes key bills and gives the votes of Members of the 79th Congress on controversial issues in Congress from 1919 through 1944. See Vol. I, No. 1, pages 139-200.

CHECKING A CONGRESSMEN'S RECORD

An editor or voter can check the current and back record of his Congressman and Senators quickly in Congressional Quarterly. The following steps are suggested:

1. Pick the issues which are most important in his territory. Under the subject in the index are page numbers for action on these bills as well as for "House votes" and "Senate votes". For example, in Vol. II, No. 3, see "Price Control Extension-Senate votes-pages 588-92." If, however, the reader is primarily interested in one subject such as Agriculture, he may want to check the whole section for complete details.
2. To check a Congressman's current record against his back record, to see if he has changed, look up his votes for the 79th Congress in Volume I and II for 1945-46 and if he has served a long time, his record on key issues back to 1919 in Vol. I, No. 1. For a general picture of his stand on controversial votes, key vote charts for the Quarter are published in the back of each book.
3. There are many votes of non-record in Congress each session, where the roll is not called. To find out how any Congressman voted on these, look up Congressional Quarterly Poll. Ballots are sent to every Member of Congress on major votes of this sort, to give them a chance to go on the record. They are also asked to state how they would have voted on roll calls for which they were absent. Some Congressmen do not answer these questions, and consequently are not recorded.
4. The charts on party unity will show whether the Congressman has been a party regular or a maverick.
5. The attendance charts show whether or not he has been conscientious in representing his constituents when record votes were taken. The accompanying text indicates reasons for prolonged absence in special cases, such as illness, or committee investigations which involved an extended trip during a session.
6. A comparison of his position with that of major national organizations in particular bills may show what pressures he is susceptible to, or at least where his sympathies lie in relation to the big national labor, business and professional organizations.
7. When a Congressman took a sufficiently important part in committee activities or floor debate to be mentioned in the text, his position will be summarized in the index. For example, in Vol. II, No. 3 "Sabath, Adolph J. for price control extension, page 571." What he actually said or did will be found in the text.
8. If he introduced any bills of general interest during the year, they will be listed under his name, in the cumulative index for the year. For example, in Vol. II, No. 4, p. 824: Richards, James P., Veterans pension bill....730.

WEEKLY REPORTS

Congressional Quarterly is the only newspaper bureau in Washington which devotes exclusive attention to Congress. Because editors cannot wait 90 days for the history of Congress to be compiled and indexed, CQ publishes two weekly editorial services.

Weekly Notebook. This is a background service on legislation that is coming up in Congress--with a summary of key bills--and the political and private forces for and against important legislation. It analyzes major issues and describes the party splits, committee shifts and other forces at work. It tells how Senators, Congressmen and sectional interests line up on these matters.

Weekly Log. A record of Congressional action, with highlights of quotations and what the pressure groups are pushing on Capitol Hill. It contains a summary and description of all measures acted upon, the record of every roll call vote, amendments to important bills and a digest of committee action, brought up to date week by week. It tells how Senators and Congressmen voted on every issue.

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Congress itself publishes many official documents to record its procedures. The voluminous Congressional Record is the best known. A daily transcript of actions on the floor, it does not, except in special instances, include digests of bills, committee hearings and reports and other essential coverage of Congress. Nevertheless, the Record for the 79th Congress takes up seven feet of bookshelf space. In addition, Congress publishes, three times a year, the thousand-page Congressional Directory and prints separately committee hearings, committee reports, bills and official digests of bills and extensive daily calendars which show the completed and unfinished business.

HOW A BILL IS PASSED

The progress of a bill from the time it is introduced to its final passage is a long and complicated procedure. In the 79th Congress over ten thousand were introduced and only about 5 per cent became law.

Introduction. Normally, each new bill is referred to a committee and most of them die there. Hearings are held on important and controversial bills, at which testimony of government officials, organizations, and private individuals is heard. A committee vote is then taken and a report, favorable or unfavorable, is sent to Congress. Bills are then placed on the calendar and are taken up in regular order, or if they are urgent or important, can be taken up immediately by unanimous consent.

Rules. In the House of Representatives, bills can be given precedence by a special resolution, called a "rule" from the powerful Rules Committee. This rule, however, must be approved by the House before the bill can be considered. That is why a vote on a rule is often so decisive. If the rule passes by a large majority, it is usually a foregone conclusion that the bill itself will pass.

Amendments. In both Houses, a bill reported from committee is often accompanied by suggested amendments, which must be voted on before the bill itself is considered. In the Senate every bill is also open to amendment from the floor. In the House, however, the Rules Committee sometimes reports a bill out with a "closed rule" which prohibits amendments and provides that the bill must pass or fail exactly as it was reported from Committee. Votes on amendments are sometimes more important than the vote on the bill itself. Occasionally crippling amendments or "motions to recommit" are attempts to kill a bill. A Congressman may vote for these, indicating that he really is against the bill, and then turn around and vote for the bill on its final passage. This is one of the reasons why Congressional Quarterly includes every vote of record on every bill and amendment. To find out the real stand of an individual Congressman on an issue, it is sometimes necessary to check his vote on amendments against his vote on final passage.

Debate. Debate on a bill is also covered by different regulations in the two houses. In the Senate, debate is usually unlimited and can be brought to a close only by unanimous consent or by an involved process called "cloture" which requires several days and a two-thirds vote. This

is why filibustering can occur in the Senate, but not in the House, where debate is limited not only by the regular rules, but often also by special rules on each bill.

Vote. After amendments are disposed of and debate is over a vote on final passage of the bill is taken. This may be a vote of record, where the roll is called and each Member answers yea or nay, but many bills are passed without a roll call by counting heads or voices, so that only the passage or defeat of a bill is reported and there is no official record of individual votes.

Conference. A bill passed by one house is frequently changed by amendment in the other. Then the first house must either agree to the amendments or ask for a "conference". In conference, a specially appointed joint committee meets and tries to iron out the differences. Sometimes it succeeds; sometimes it writes practically a new bill; sometimes a bill "dies in conference," especially toward the end of a session, so that it does not become law, even though it has been passed by both House and Senate in slightly different form. For example, the Gwynne bill (HR 2788) to limit portal-to-portal pay suits and similar actions was passed in different form by both houses in the 79th Congress, but they failed to get together before adjournment.

Signature. After a bill has been passed by both houses it goes to the President for signature, before it can become law. When Congress is in session, if the President does not sign the bill within ten days (not including Sundays) it becomes law without his signature. If the President vetoes a bill, it requires a two-thirds vote of both houses to pass it over his veto. At the end of a session, if the President fails to sign a bill which is sent to him less than ten days before Congress adjourns, it is automatically dead. This is called a "pocket veto". President Truman applied this pocket veto to the railroad reorganization bill at the end of the 79th Congress. See Vol. II, p. 584.

To follow an important controversial bill through, in official records, can be a long and complicated process. For example, to get all the details on the Bretton Woods bill, you would have to look in 13 separate indices to the Congressional Record, check 121 separate page numbers scattered over 200 days of the Record and moreover it would be difficult to do this if you didn't know the approximate date when the bill was considered by Congress. Congressional Quarterly gives the history of Bretton Woods in 14 pages (See Vol. 1, pp. 318-25; 465-70) which summarize committee action, debates, amendments in both houses and tabulate the votes of every Representative and Senator on amendments as well as final passage.

For the first time in the 158 years Congress has been in session, any editor or voter can be thoroughly informed on the whole story of Congress and his own Congressman and Senator. Congressional Quarterly presents the complete picture, in simple understandable language, so organized and indexed that the information can easily be put together before the deadline for an editorial, a speech, a broadcast, or an election.

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

BILL -- Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate), with a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved. "Private bills" deal with such matters as claims of individuals against the Government.

RESOLUTION -- A resolution, designated H Res or S Res, usually deals with the rules of one house or the other. It may also be used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased Member.

JOINT RESOLUTION -- A Joint Resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved, but usually deals with limited matters, such as abrogation of a treaty, or a single appropriation for one specific purpose. Joint Resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution do not require the President's signature, but go to the Secretary of State to be transmitted to the States for ratification.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION -- A Concurrent Resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, is used to express the sentiments of both houses, but does not have the force of law and does not require the signature of the President. A Concurrent Resolution might be used, for example, to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE -- When introduced, a bill automatically is turned over, or referred, to the committee which is most related to the subject covered by the measure. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

HEARINGS -- Most bills are not reported out of committee until interested persons are given a chance to be heard in support or opposition to the legislation. The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and it may itself invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE -- After a bill has been considered by a committee, after hearings and departmental reports have been held and received, and after the committee has acted finally on the bill, a report is drafted to explain the bill, the action taken on it and the basis for the committee's reasoning that it should be passed, with or without amendments recommended by the Committee.

ADVERSE REPORT -- If the committee recommends defeat of the bill, it so states its position in the report. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often when a committee disapproves a bill it simply fails to report it at all.

CALENDAR OF MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEES -- This is a calendar of House motions proposing to discharge committees from consideration of bills which they have refused to report or have not considered. A bill not reported from committee must be brought out for consideration on the floor if 218 Representatives sign a petition to that effect, and the House then votes to take it up. Such motions are not in order until the committee has had the bill for 30 days.

RECOMMIT -- A simple motion to return a bill to the committee which reported it out, or to "recommit" the bill, is considered a death blow to the bill if approved.

RECOMMIT WITH INSTRUCTIONS -- The House may adopt a motion to recommit a bill with instructions to the committee to return it with certain amendments or any specific changes agreed upon by the House as a whole. This is rarely done in the Senate.

UNION CALENDAR -- Public bills of the House of Representatives which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this calendar according to the date reported from committee.

HOUSE CALENDAR -- Public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

CONSENT CALENDAR -- Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are acted on the first and third Mondays of each month, but may be blocked by the objection of any Member, and are returned to the House or Union calendar if there are three objections.

PRIVATE CALENDAR -- Bills for claims of individuals against the government are placed on this calendar.

HOUR RULE -- No member of the House may speak more than an hour without unanimous consent. For this reason, filibusters in the House are generally not possible. However, repeated demands for quorum calls have been used to delay House bills.

SPECIAL RULE -- Important or controversial bills of the House may be considered under a resolution, known as a special rule, reported by the House Rules Committee, which, if adopted by the House, makes a bill in order as a special order of business and states the terms under which the bill is to be debated and amended. A "closed rule" bars amendments from the floor, and requires the bill to be voted up or down exactly as reported from committee.

VOICE VOTE-- Members answer "yea" or "nay" in chorus, and the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate decides the result.

DIVISION -- In either House or Senate, members stand in response to "yea" or "nay" and are counted, but not recorded individually.

TELLER VOTE -- In the House, members file past the clerks or tellers and are counted as "yea" or "nay" but not recorded individually.

YEAS AND NAYS (Record vote) -- In either House or Senate, members respond individually when their names are called, and are recorded.

POINT OF ORDER -- The Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, or anyone in the Chair may rule that an amendment offered to a pending bill is not in order and cannot be considered. For example, amendments involving legislation are not in order when offered to appropriation bills.

GERMANE -- Virtually the same as Point of Order against an amendment. In the House particularly, the conditions for consideration of a bill as prescribed by the Rules Committee may exclude amendments which are not "germane" -- meaning amendments which do not deal directly with the subject of the bill under consideration.

WITHOUT OBJECTION -- Motions or amendments may be accepted without a vote, in either House or Senate, if no Member voices an objection.

PAIRS -- If a Member of either House or Senate must be absent when a roll call vote is expected, he may arrange a "pair" with a Member who takes the opposing side of the question. The latter then refrains from voting, and thus the absent Member does not lose his vote. "General pairs" are arranged between Members of opposing political parties as an agreement over a period of time that whenever one of the pair is absent, the other will refrain from voting. Paired Members may or may not announce how they would have voted if they had not been paired.

QUORUM CALL -- Members can demand a call of the roll in either House or Senate upon making a point of "no quorum present." A quorum in either chamber is one more than a majority.

CONFERENCE -- When the Senate amends a House bill, or vice versa, and the house originating the bill refuses to accept the amendments, members of both houses are named to a committee, called a conference committee, which is then commissioned to iron out the differences between the two versions of the bill in such a manner as to render it acceptable to both houses. Conferees are the senior members of the committees which handled the bill originally.

CONFERENCE REPORT -- The conferees produce a report on the compromise reached and a new draft of the legislation embodying final changes agreed upon by the committee of conference. This report may be accepted or rejected by either house, or both. If it is rejected by one or both, new conferees must be appointed and a new compromise worked out on particulars of the bill still in disagreement. Conferees may and sometimes do write an entirely new bill which differs from both House and Senate versions.

CLOTURE -- The only rule of the Senate under which debate may be limited, or closed off, is Rule 22, popularly called the "cloture rule." Under this rule, sixteen Senators must sign a motion to close debate upon any pending measure of the Senate. The motion must remain on the table for the remainder of the day it is offered, plus one. One hour after the Senate is called to order on the third day, a vote must be taken. A two-thirds vote is required to carry the motion. Debate is then limited to one hour by each Senator.

FILIBUSTER -- Unlimited and unrestricted debate which is employed by one or more Senators to keep a measure from coming to a vote. In practice, subject matter is also unrestricted -- Senators have read the Bible, the encyclopedia and the telephone book when using the filibuster to kill a bill, especially toward the end of a session when there is other pressing unfinished business.

VETO -- After being passed in identical form by both House and Senate, a bill must be signed by the President before it becomes law. If the President is opposed to the bill, he signs it but adds the word "disapproved." This is the veto. The House and Senate, by a two-thirds vote of both, may override the veto and the bill then becomes law.

POCKET VETO -- The President is allowed 10 days (not including Sundays), under the Constitution, in which to sign or veto a bill sent him by the Congress. If he does not sign it within those 10 days, it becomes law anyway. If the session is adjourned within less than 10 days after the bill is dispatched to the White House, however, this rule is reversed and the bill does not become law unless he signs it. When the President kills a bill by failing to sign, it is popularly known as the "pocket veto."

UNANIMOUS CONSENT -- Requests for unanimous consent are in order in either house of Congress at any time a member can obtain recognition by the chair. A request for unanimous consent is usually made for the purpose of setting aside the regular rules of procedure.

PRIVILEGE -- Resolutions dealing with the Constitutional prerogatives of Congress, such as the right to punish a witness before a committee for contempt, are "privileged" and may be brought to the floor at any time. As a matter of "personal privilege," Members of Congress enjoy a Constitutional immunity with respect to anything they may say on the floor of Congress, and they may also obtain the floor to answer any attack which reflects upon their dignity as Senators or Representatives.

CONTEMPT CITATION -- Witnesses before a Congressional committee may not refuse to testify or to produce papers or books and other material in their possession, as required by the committee. If a committee deems a witness in contempt of Congress, the matter is reported and after the report is read a resolution directing the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate to certify the report to the United States Attorney General is voted on by the house concerned. A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or a sentence of not less than one month nor more than 12 months may be imposed if the witness is found guilty of contempt.

STANDING COMMITTEE -- A committee permanently provided by the rules of House and Senate. The standing committees at present are specified in the modification of the rules carried in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

SELECT OR SPECIAL COMMITTEE -- A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

JOINT COMMITTEE -- A specified number of members of both House and Senate are named to joint committees to consider many matters of importance. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees such as the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION -- A department or agency of the Government which finds it is unable to operate for the full fiscal year on the appropriation made by the Congress in the regular appropriation bill may appeal to the Bureau of the Budget and to the President. If the Bureau approves the request for funds, the President may ask Congress to appropriate money to cover the deficit. Regular appropriations are usually enacted before the beginning of the fiscal year; deficiency appropriation bills usually come up the following winter.

RESCISSON -- A bill reported by either of the two Appropriations committees which cuts down on the amount of money previously appropriated is known as a "rescission of appropriations" bill.

FISCAL YEAR -- Financial operations of the government are carried out on a 12-month yearly basis, beginning on July 1. Each fiscal year is designated by the date of the calendar year in which it ends; the fiscal year 1948 begins July 1, 1947.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER 1947

While the 80th Congress was subjected to a good deal of criticism for its failure to complete action on any considerable amount of legislation in its first three months, the Congressional quarter was by no means uneventful.

The Senate started fireworks on its very first day, January 3, with a row over the seating of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.), whose credentials were challenged on the grounds that he had used intimidation to keep Negroes from the polls in the Mississippi primary, and that he had used his public office for private profit. A deadlock developed immediately, and since Bilbo was second on the alphabetical list of Senators to be sworn in, the Senate was threatened with the possibility that it might not get itself organized in time to hear the President's State of the Union message, scheduled for January 6. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) finally proposed an acceptable compromise, under which the whole question was to be postponed without prejudice while Bilbo returned to Mississippi for an operation. The issue remained unsettled three months later.

Further procedural battles soon developed in both houses over the question of continuing a number of special committees, especially those dealing with investigation of the national defense program and the problems of small business (see p. 63). Democrats charged that the majority was sabotaging the spirit of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, although Republicans were quick to reply that the ban against special committees had been deleted from the act before it was passed. With votes following party lines more closely than had been customary in the 79th Congress, a number of special committees were continued or set up in both House and Senate.

Throughout their first three months, the new Republican majorities in both houses maintained a tight and generally successful discipline, although their margin of only seven votes in the Senate (with Bilbo absent) slipped often enough to produce some very close roll calls. Being in the minority apparently had a cohesive effect on the Democrats, and their ranks also held fairly firm (see *Party Unity*, p. 141). However, a substantial percentage of the relatively small number of record votes dealt with issues involving more politics than fundamental principles.

Agriculture. The only controversial measure in the field of agriculture acted upon by either house in the first quarter was a bill to extend the farm labor supply program, under which the Federal Government assisted and to some extent subsidized the temporary importation of foreign farm labor. Some economy-minded Representatives objected to continuing it in peacetime, but the House of Representatives passed it with substantial majorities in both parties. The only other important agricultural bill acted upon was a non-controversial measure to authorize funds for helping Mexico to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease among cattle.

Appropriations. Preparation of appropriation bills, which usually gets under way in November or December, was delayed by the fact that the new Republican chairmen of the appropriations committees could not be officially appointed until Congress met in January. Further delay resulted from the requirement of the Legislative Reorganization Act that Congress should adopt a legislative budget, setting overall figures for expenditures and appropriations. Republicans in the House decided that \$6 billion could be cut from the \$37.5 billion figure for expenditures in the fiscal year 1948 proposed by President Truman, while a sufficient number of Senate Republicans joined with a majority of the Democrats in voting to make a cut of only \$4.5 billion. The bill went to conference with House and Senate in firm disagreement as to the proper figure, and at the end of the quarter there was no sign of an acceptable compromise.

The House Appropriations Committee therefore found it necessary to prepare individual ap-

appropriations bills without the guidance of an approved overall budget figure. Bills for the Treasury-Post Office and Labor Department-Federal Security Agency were pushed through the House with cuts too small percentage-wise to promise a total of \$6 or even \$4.5 billion, and considerable indication that the Senate was more likely to raise than lower the amounts provided. Since these two bills accounted for nearly half of the President's budget, the Appropriations Committee was left with a formidable task if it was to achieve substantial total savings from the remaining bills.

Education and Welfare. No bill in the field of education and welfare was passed by either house during the quarter, although many were introduced, and there was considerable public agitation for and against housing bills, federal aid to education, and a National Science Foundation.

Foreign Policy. The debate on President Truman's proposal for aid to Greece and Turkey was just about to get under way when the quarter ended. The Senate had passed a joint resolution authorizing United States participation in the International Refugee Organization, and a flurry over the desire of some Republicans to repeal the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act subsided, at least temporarily, after President Truman announced new administrative safeguards to protect American interests. The real controversies, however, were still to come.

Labor. A bill to ban portal-to-portal pay suits had been passed in different form by both House and Senate, and was in conference on March 31. Despite charges by some Democrats that the bill went too far in emasculating the Wage-Hour Act, it was approved by substantial majorities. At the same time, committees in both houses were struggling with proposals to curb strikes, and extensive hearings were held, but no strike-control bill was reported out for floor consideration.

Military and Veterans. Congress apparently agreed with President Truman's statement that an adequate program of veterans benefits had been substantially completed by the 79th Congress, and the veterans bills which received consideration were all relatively minor. However, a number of Congressmen were pushing bills to pay terminal leave bonds in cash, and the President's plan for unification of the armed services was awaiting action.

Miscellaneous and Administrative. Aside from the controversies over Senator Bilbo and special committees, the only major activity in this field was approval in both House and Senate of a resolution submitting to the States a constitutional amendment which would limit the Presidency to two terms. While some Democrats argued that the proposal was a political attack on the late President Roosevelt, enough of them went along to provide the necessary two-thirds majorities in both houses.

Taxes and Economic Policy. The most heated battle of the whole three months developed over the confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Chiefly because of the persistence of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), the hearings dragged on for weeks, replete with charges and denials of communism in TVA and the Atomic Commission. Most of the Members of the Senate took sides publicly, and eventual confirmation was virtually assured, but it was impossible to obtain a final vote by the end of March.

An almost equally controversial measure was the proposal of Chairman Harold Knutson (R Minn.) of the Ways and Means Committee to reduce income taxes 20 per cent across the board. It was passed by the House in somewhat modified form, after a motion to recommit had been defeated with only six defections from strict party lines. A bill to extend wartime excise tax rates, requested by President Truman, was approved by both houses, and became law.

At the last moment, on March 31, Congress accepted a conference report on a bill to extend price and allocation controls over sugar. President Truman signed it, as he said, with reluctance because it provided controls only until October 31, instead of for a full year as he had recommended.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 80th CONGRESS

Note: The complete list of Members elected in November, 1946, to the 80th Congress was printed in Congressional Quarterly, Vol. II, No. 4, in the pages preceding section I. The only change during the first quarter of 1947 was the election of Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D) to fill the vacancy left in Alabama's eighth Congressional District when former Representative John J. Sparkman was elected to the Senate. This made the party line-up as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		SENATE	
Republicans	245	Republicans	51
Democrats	188	Democrats	45
American Labor	1		
Vacancy	1		

The Democrats actually had one Member less in each house than the above figures, because Representative Louis Ludlow (D Ind.) was too ill to be sworn in during the first quarter, and Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.) was undergoing an operation, while a controversy over his right to be seated remained pending.

The following officials and party leaders were elected when Congress was organized early in January:

SENATE

President pro tempore.....	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.)
Majority Leader.....	Wallace H. White, Jr. (R Maine)
Majority Whip.....	Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)
Chairman, Majority Policy Committee.....	Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)
Chairman, Republican Conference.....	Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)
Minority Leader.....	Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.)
Minority Whip.....	Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.)

Senator Barkley is also chairman of the Minority Policy Committee and the Minority Conference.

HOUSE

Speaker.....	Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.)
Majority Leader.....	Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.)
Majority Whip.....	Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)
Chairman, Republican Conference.....	Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.)
Minority Leader.....	Sam Rayburn (D Tex.)
Minority Whip.....	John W. McCormack (D Mass.)
Chairman, Democratic Conference.....	Aime J. Forand (D R.I.)

RECORD VOTES, 80th CONGRESS

January-March 1947

	Page
AGRICULTURE	
Extension of farm labor supply program (House).....	20
APPROPRIATIONS	
Legislative budget (House).....	22
Legislative budget (Senate).....	19,26
Urgent deficiency bill (House).....	20
Urgent deficiency bill (Senate).....	26
Treasury-Post Office appropriation (House).....	24
Labor Department-Federal Security appropriation (House).....	24
LABOR	
Portal-to-portal pay bill (Senate).....	49,52
Portal-to-portal pay bill (House).....	50
MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE	
Credentials of Senator Bilbo (Senate).....	90
Continuance of special committees (Senate).....	91
Presidential tenure (Senate).....	92,93
Daylight savings for District of Columbia (Senate).....	93
Establishment of special committees (House).....	94
Presidential tenure (House).....	96
Un-American Activities Committee resolutions (House).....	96
Daylight saving for District of Columbia (House).....	96
TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY	
Extension of sugar control (Senate).....	122,123
Continuation of wartime excise taxes (House).....	124
Reduction of income taxes(House)	124
Extension of Federal Reserve Bank bond purchase authority (House).....	126
Extension of sugar control (House).....	126

I

AGRICULTURE

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

Cooperation with Mexico to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease - passed House and Senate, approved.

Extension of farm labor supply program - passed House.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

In February Congress passed emergency legislation for cooperation with Mexico to combat an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease among Mexican cattle, and it was signed by the President on February 28.

The current outbreak of the disease arose in the southern States of Mexico from Brazilian bulls imported in 1946, and by 1947 it had spread to about ten of these States. Livestock raisers all over the United States were alarmed because the disease is so contagious that it is considered impossible to prevent its spread to this country if it appears within fifty miles of the border. The last severe outbreak in the United States, in 1915, resulted in the killing of 170,000 animals valued at close to \$6 million. In the ensuing 20 years, over \$7 million was spent by the United States Government and large sums by the States to eradicate the disease. The Texas and South-western Cattle Raisers Association, the American National Livestock Association and other groups therefore urged financial aid and technical assistance to Mexico in the hope of halting the disease before it spread further.

S 586, introduced by Arthur Capper (R Kan.) would have authorized cooperation with any other American country in controlling and eradicating the foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest when the Secretary of Agriculture considered such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries in the United States. Appropriation of funds was authorized, with actual sums to be set later in specific appropriation bills. The bill passed the Senate February 17 without long debate or record vote.

In the House a foot-and-mouth disease control bill (HR 1819) had been prepared by a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee and introduced by Dr. George W. Gillie (R Ind.), himself a veterinary surgeon. HR 1819, while generally similar to the Senate bill, limited co-operation to Mexico, and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a research laboratory in the infected area of Mexico, and required a monthly report on eradication activities.

In the debate on the House bill February 21, Members from agricultural States emphasized the danger not only to livestock raisers' incomes but also to the meat and milk supply of the whole country. The only dissenting voice was that of Representative Robert F. Rich (R Pa.), who said that foreign countries ought to do more to help themselves instead of burdening the American taxpayer.

HR 1819 was passed on February 21 by voice vote, after which its provisions were substituted for those of the bill previously passed by the Senate. On February 24 the Senate, also by voice vote, agreed to the House changes, and the bill was sent to the President. H J Res 154, appropriating \$9 million for the program in the current fiscal year, was passed by the House March 21 and by the Senate March 25.

EXTENSION OF FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Since 1944 the Federal Government has been attempting to alleviate the farm labor shortage by operating a program for placement of American farm laborers and importing workers from Canada, the West Indies, and Central America for employment by American farmers. The present appropriations end with the fiscal year June 30. Since this date falls in the middle of the growing season in many States and farmers previously served by the program need to know soon whether it will be extended to cover the harvest season, the farm organizations in January asked for a continuation of the program.

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee introduced a bill to this effect (HR 1388). At hearings on February 3 and 6, the American Farm Bureau Federation maintained that the wartime shortage of farm labor has not been greatly alleviated by the end of the war and foreign workers will be critically needed for planting and harvesting American crops this year. The Farm Bureau asked for six months' extension of the present program and suggested establishment of a permanent labor supply program for American farmers. The representative of the U.S. Sugar Corporation said that 3,000 foreign workers are needed in the cane fields now, and discontinuance of the program in midsummer would result in the loss of 200 million pounds of sugar.

As a result of the hearings, Hope introduced a new bill, HR 2102, which extended the program for six months and required its final liquidation by December 31, 1947.

HOUSE CONTROVERSY ON FARM LABOR

Debate on the bill in the House brought opposition from members of both parties. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture, protested that the war was over and it was time to stop spending money to bring in farm labor while the nation has at least 200,000 unemployed farm laborers. He said that the Government had already spent \$113 million on this program and extension for six months would cost another \$15 million. Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) said that continuing the program would be a "double subsidy... a subsidy on the program provided in this bill and a subsidy on people drawing unemployment compensation who are not willing to work."

Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) asserted that the farmer is now "in the most advantageous position of any segment of the national economy." Chet Holifield (D Calif.) declared that big agricultural employers get cheap labor under a Government-financed program.

Supporters of the program maintained that it would seriously interfere with the nation's food supply if the farm labor program were cut off in the middle of the growing season and also that farmers now in doubt as to what labor they can count on are unable to plan their planting. To cut off the program would be penny-wise and pound-foolish, they declared. Some members from city districts stated that the bill would mean more and cheaper food for the nonrural sections of the country.

Dirksen finally offered a motion to recommit the bill, but it was rejected on a division, 105 to 32. Shortly thereafter the bill passed unamended by a roll call vote, 243 to 110 (see page 20). Voting against it were 84 Republicans and 25 Democrats, many of whom come from urban districts.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY POLL

In addition to Representatives who voted, were paired or announced for or against the farm labor supply bill, the following Representatives who were absent replied to a special poll conducted by Congressional Quarterly that they would have voted for the bill: William T. Byrne (D N.Y.), Mitchell Jenkins (R Pa.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), E. A. Mitchell (R Ind.), Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), Norris Poulson (R Calif.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.), J. M. Combs (D Tex.).

Those who replied to the questionnaire that they would have voted against the bill were: William E. Hess (R Ohio), John Lesinski (D Mich.), Sid Simpson (R Ill.).

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION

On March 12 the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry gave a favorable report to HR 2102, after amending it by substituting the provisions of a similar bill previously introduced by Senator Arthur Capper (R Kan.). Chief difference was that the Senate bill allowed 30 days after December 31, 1947 for liquidation of the program. The bill had not reached the Senate floor at the end of the quarter.

CONFIRMATION

On February 21 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Dillard B. Lasseter, former head of the Farm Security Administration, as Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration (Vol. II, pp. 425-6) which had been set up in the Department of Agriculture to consolidate the Government's credit services to low-income farmers. Lasseter is a Georgian who had been in the diplomatic service, and Deputy Director of the National Youth Administration.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The House and Senate Agriculture Committees held hearings on several subjects during the quarter which had not reached floor action by April 1.

PRICE SUPPORT

The President's proclamation of the end of hostilities December 31, 1946 would automatically terminate price support loans on farm commodities by December 31, 1948 under the terms of the Steagall amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Act. These loans are made on the following bases: for basic commodities (cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, peanuts for consumption as nuts, rice), 90 per cent of parity except for cotton, on which the rate is $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; for nonbasic commodities (hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, certain dry peas, certain dry edible beans, flaxseed for oil, soybeans and peanuts for oil, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and American-Egyptian cotton), not less than 90 per cent of parity. For all other commodities, support is permissive but not mandatory.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told the House Agriculture Committee on January 22 that major immediate problems of price support come in the nonbasic commodities which "the Government seems committed to support ... at a relatively high and inflexible rate -- a rate that acts as an incentive to increase production beyond needs with the result that resources are wasted and adjustments in the pattern of production are retarded." He cited as an example the heavy losses sustained on potatoes in 1946, which may be repeated this year, and possible overproduction of eggs in 1947. Anderson said that, although it would be better to pay for such losses as a part of war costs than to back down on the spirit of Government commitments, changes might be made with the general approval of the farm people.

To the Senate committee the following day Anderson suggested that the base period for the parity formula should be changed, since the present base (mainly 1909-14) is too far back to reflect changes in production efficiency.

Anderson urged both committees to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which makes price support loans, beyond its present expiration date of June 30, 1947. He also suggested modifying the prohibition of sale of stocks held by CCC at less than parity price, which has handicapped the agency in dealing with the present accumulation of wool.

The Farm Bureau Federation urged both committees in February to continue the present commitments on basic and nonbasic commodities at not less than 90 per cent of parity, "contingent upon compliance with production quotas or other mechanism to prevent excessive production."

FERTILIZER SITUATION

The House Agriculture Committee's subcommittee on fertilizer held hearings January 31 to consider suggestions for ways of getting more fertilizer for spring planting. No legislation was under consideration.

Representatives of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, American Plant Food Council, and National Fertilizer Association agreed that fertilizers are in critically short supply. Shortages were variously ascribed to transportation bottlenecks, "excessive" shipments abroad, decreased imports, and a new large demand from midwestern farmers. The Department of Agriculture reported that 80 to 85 per cent of the 1947 demand will be available. To farmers and producers' hopes for borrowing or reconditioning boxcars to ship fertilizer, Government transportation officials and the Association of American Railroads gave little encouragement. The Maritime Commission estimated that available supplies of Chilean nitrates could not be brought to the United States before the end of June.

The subcommittee made several recommendations, urging that the program of converting tank cars from petroleum to fertilizer use be expedited, that the War Department and other Government agencies review their fertilizer export commitments, and that the importation of Canadian fertilizer be expedited.

PROGRAMS OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Although very little agricultural legislation reached the floor of Congress in the first quarter, the various farm organizations were active in preparing and pushing programs for later action, the most important of which are indicated below.

The recommendations of the subcommittee on fertilizers described above were directed only to the shortage for this spring's planting. On a long-range program, the farm groups and the fertilizer industry are in vigorous disagreement. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union favor a national fertilizer policy authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to build more fertilizer plants and the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farm cooperatives for acquiring mineral reserves and building plants. The American Plant Food Council and the National Fertilizer Association, representing the commercial fertilizer industry, oppose such a program as unwarranted competition with private business. In this they are joined by the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, many of which own and operate fertilizer plants. A bill (HR 2494) along the lines of the Farm Bureau-Farmers Union program, has been introduced by Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D Va.), ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee.

On the question of conservation, the American Forestry Association has been active in favor of retaining Federal management of the resources of national forests and public domain grazing lands. Targets of Association attacks are two bills by Senator Patrick McCarran (D Nev.) -- S 33 and 34 -- which would give holders of 10-year grazing permits in national forests virtually perpetual rights and enable grazing districts to vote on Federal administration of such lands. The Association is at odds with the American National Livestock Association, which is asking for legislation to eliminate grazing lands from the national forests and make them available for private purchase.

The Farm Bureau and the National Grange are strongly in favor of conserving not only forests but also soil and water resources. Other major planks in both organizations' programs include: modernization of the farm parity price formula; international commodity agreements; and consolidation of the farm credit system under an independent, bipartisan board.

Other points stressed by the Farm Bureau are the development of a long-term agricultural program to correct "basic causes of disparity between agriculture, labor, and industry"; continuation of crop insurance "with regional adjustments and on a sound actuarial basis"; maintenance of price-support commitments; full appropriations under the Production and Marketing

Research Act; and a "positive, effective program for regaining and maintaining our fair share of the world markets."

The Grange also wants: extension of the Marketing Agreements Act to include more commodities, so that consumers can have adequate supplies at reasonable prices and producers can be protected against seasonal difficulties; use of marketing quotas when approved by two-thirds of the growers; better rural health programs; extension of old-age and survivors insurance to farmers and farm laborers.

In addition to its fertilizer program, the Farmers Union wants a long-term agricultural bill dealing not only with support prices but also with encouragement of family-size farms, forward pricing of farm products, and revision of laws on land acquisition and resale. It supports a Missouri Valley Authority along the lines of TVA. The Farmers Union is concentrating its efforts at present on general measures, such as strengthened antitrust laws, Federal aid to education, a national health program, and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill in 1946 form.

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives has been primarily concerned this year with resisting a move, led by the National Tax Equality Association, to make cooperatives subject to Federal taxation, a move which the Council fears might lead to "a witch hunt against farmer cooperatives." Although concentrating on their tax-exempt status, the cooperatives have also supported the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, a national migratory farm labor program administered by a single section of the Department of Agriculture, and establishment of an agricultural credit system independent of any executive agency, with maximum farm ownership and control.

Wool industry agitation this year has been primarily directed against reciprocal trade agreements which would lower tariffs on wool, but the National Wool Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association have also worked to secure action on a bill by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) to provide price support for wool.

SENATE AND HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEES

SENATE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE

Republicans

Arthur Capper (Kan.), chairman
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Harlan J. Bushfield (S.D.)
George A. Wilson (Iowa)
Milton R. Young (N.D.)
James P. Kem (Mo.)
Edward J. Thye (Minn.)

Democrats

Elmer Thomas (Okla.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Scott W. Lucas (Ill.)
Tom Stewart (Tenn.)
Clyde R. Hoey (N.C.)
Claude Pepper (Fla.)

HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

Republicans

Clifford R. Hope (Kan.), chairman
August H. Andresen (Minn.)
Anton J. Johnson (Ill.)
Reid F. Murray (Wis.)
Cliff Clevenger (Ohio)
George W. Gillie (Ind.)
Edwin Arthur Hall (N.Y.)
William S. Hill (Colo.)
Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Chester H. Gross (Pa.)
Hadwen C. Fuller (N.Y.)
Ernest K. Bramblett (Calif.)
Paul B. Dague (Pa.)
Abe McGregor Goff (Idaho)
Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Joseph R. Farrington (Hawaii)

Democrats

John W. Flannagan, Jr. (Va.)
Harold D. Cooley (N.C.)
Orville Zimmerman (Mo.)
Stephen Pace (Ga.)
W. R. Poage (Tex.)
George M. Grant (Ala.)
Walter K. Granger (Utah)
E. C. Gathings (Ark.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)
Eugene Worley (Tex.)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)
E. L. Bartlett (Alaska)
A. Fornos-Isern (Puerto Rico)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

ARTHUR CAPPER (Kan.), who heads the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, is at 81 the oldest man in the Senate and ranks second only to Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) in length of service. He was elected to the Senate in 1919, after serving two terms as Governor of Kansas.

Now dean of the farm bloc, Capper has been an important figure in agricultural legislation for the last 20 years. He voted for the McNary-Haugen bill in 1927, the Agricultural Adjustment bill in 1933, soil conservation in 1936, crop insurance in 1938. He voted in 1942 to include the cost of farm labor in computing parity prices and for the Russell amendment to the same effect in 1946. Capper was for the Smoot-Hawley Tariff in 1930. In 1934 he voted for reciprocal agreements, but by 1940 he was against extending them. He supported the creation of TVA in 1933 but is against the proposal for a Missouri Valley Authority. He is on record as stating that the parity price support program needs revision to prevent accumulation of unsalable surpluses.

Outside the agricultural field, Capper has a middle-of-the-road conservative voting record. He was against the League of Nations in 1919, Lend-Lease in 1941, and the British loan in 1946. However, he warmly supported the United Nations Charter in 1945. He has announced his opposition to universal military training. He voted for the Wagner Labor Act and the Railway Labor Act but against the Fair Labor Standards Act. In the last Congress he voted for the Case labor bill. He has been a consistent supporter of FEPC and efforts to outlaw the poll tax.

Capper usually votes with his party. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY's analysis of roll call votes in the 79th Congress in which there was a clear-cut party split, shows that Capper voted with the Republican majority 92 per cent of the time. Despite his age, his attendance record is excellent. Of the 142 roll call votes in the Senate in 1946, Capper was absent for only two.

Capper has a wide influence in the grain belt and among farmers as far east as Pennsylvania through the newspapers and magazines which he supervises from Washington. He entered the publishing field by becoming a typesetter for the Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital, which he now owns, along with another daily, the Kansas City Kansan. His other publications are: the monthly Household Magazine; Capper's Farmer; Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze; Missouri Ruralist; Ohio Farmer; Pennsylvania Farmer; Michigan Farmer; and Capper's Weekly. He also owns two radio stations in Kansas: WIBW in Topeka and KCKN in Kansas City.

Kansas is primarily agricultural, with scattered industrialization. The Farm Bureau Federation is a significant political force in the State, but labor is not, the only well organized groups of employees being the railroad brotherhoods. Railroading, meat packing, and some oil and mining are the chief industries.

ELMER THOMAS (Okla.), ranking minority member of the Senate committee is in his fourth term in the Senate. Now 71 years old, Thomas was a lawyer and businessman, and served in the Oklahoma legislature before his first election to the United States Senate in 1926.

Through 1944 Thomas's voting record was middle-of-the-road, and he generally followed Democratic party leadership. In the 79th Congress, however, he voted against the majority of his party on 43 per cent of the controversial roll calls. He was active in seeking to remove price controls on grains, meat products, and petroleum, and voted for the Russell amendment to include the cost of farm labor in computing parity prices. He voted for the Case labor bill and for the resolution to abandon Federal title to tidewater oil lands. He also spoke against the Rayburn amendment restoring some of the funds for the Southwestern Power Administration which had been cut down by the House Appropriations Committee. He works closely with farm organizations.

Oklahoma is predominantly agricultural, and the Farm Bureau Federation is strongly organized. There is a growing volume of manufacturing and production of petroleum and natural gas. Labor organization is growing but is not yet politically strong. The CIO-PAC supported Thomas in 1944.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE (Kan.), new chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, promises a bipartisan approach to farm problems on an economic rather than a political basis. He advocates an agricultural program for soil conservation, marketing research, rural electrification, farm-to-market roads, reduction of farm tenancy, and revision of the parity price formula to bring it up to date and to include labor costs. In addition to the more traditional supports for farm prices and markets, Hope emphasizes higher dietary standards, brought about by better public education in nutrition, and continuing high industrial employment.

A member of the House since 1927, Hope has helped to shape the present farm policy. Although he opposed the Agricultural Adjustment bill in 1933, he voted for the Soil Conservation bill in 1936, for wheat crop insurance in 1938, and for including farm costs in parity prices in 1942. In 1946, he voted with his Republican colleagues 9 out of 10 times on controversial roll calls.

Hope, a 53-year-old lawyer, was born in Iowa but has lived in Finney County, Kan. since 1906. He is a member of a Garden City, Kan. law firm. After Army service in World War I, he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1920 and was made Speaker in 1925.

The Fifth Kansas District, which Hope has represented for 20 years, sprawls over 33 counties in the southwestern part of the State, with a total population of 296,118 in 1940. In the heart of the country's breadbasket, the district is overwhelmingly rural and agricultural, and the Farm Bureau Federation is politically powerful. There is no significant industrialization.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR., ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, has represented the Ninth Virginia District since 1931. Half of his constituents depend on agriculture, and another third on coal mining. Others are chiefly in chemical manufacturing, logging and paper making, and the usual retail and service trades. The Farm Bureau Federation is strongly organized and the United Mine Workers have some strength.

Although chairman of so important a committee, Flannagan voted with the majority of his party on only two out of three controversial roll calls in 1946. He favored the establishment of a Government fertilizer plant, which was thrown out by the House after being voted by the Senate. His bill to establish an agricultural credit agency separate from the Department of Agriculture passed the House but was unreported in the Senate. The Senate also failed to act on his bill to permit quality standards for farm prices to remain in effect regardless of price levels. However, his school lunch bill passed both houses and became law.

In previous sessions, Flannagan had voted for the Agricultural Adjustment bill in 1933, for the creation of TVA in the same year, for soil conservation in 1936, for wheat crop insurance in 1938, and for including farm labor costs in parity price computations in 1942. On the Reciprocal Trade agreements bill in 1934 he had a general pair.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON AGRICULTURE

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
HR 597	Alfred J. Elliott (D Calif.)	Restrictions on dumping of foreign garbage in territorial waters of United States, as quarantine measure. Passed House Feb. 10.

Summary of Congressional action on Agriculture, continued:

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
S 568	Arthur Capper (R Kan.)	Cooperation with Mexico to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease. Passed Senate Feb. 17, House amended Feb. 21; Senate agrees Feb. 24; approved Feb. 28 (see p. 1)
HR 2102	Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.)	Six months' extension of program of government aid in importing foreign farm labor (see p. 2). Passed House March 4.

II

APPROPRIATIONS

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

Legislative Budget - passed House and Senate.

Urgent Deficiency - passed House and Senate; approved.

Treasury-Post Office - passed House.

Labor Department-Federal Security Agency - passed House.

THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 provided that at the beginning of each session of Congress the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Appropriations Committees of both houses should meet jointly to consider the President's budget proposals and recommend a legislative budget for the ensuing fiscal year. This joint committee's recommendations must include a ceiling on appropriations, a ceiling on expenditures, and a proposal to increase or decrease the public debt, depending upon the relation between the expenditures ceiling and anticipated receipts of the Federal Government.

A deadline of February 15 was set for the joint committee's report. Because of the time taken to organize the Congress and set up new committees under the Reorganization Act and Republican control, the joint committee did not meet until a few days before the deadline, and held only two sessions. On February 14, by a vote of 50 to 22, the joint committee recommended ceilings of \$31.5 billion on expenditures for the fiscal year 1948, and \$24 billion on new appropriations. The difference represents expenditures to be made in the next fiscal year for which funds had already been made available.

President Truman had recommended expenditures of \$37.5 billion, new appropriations of just under \$31.3 billion (see budget message, p.158). The President had estimated receipts at \$37.7 billion, not including \$1.1 billion additional if war excise taxes were continued. The joint committee raised the estimate of receipts to \$39.1 billion, which would provide an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$7.6 billion if the estimate proved correct and the limit on expenditures were adhered to.

Before adopting the final recommendations, the joint committee by a vote of 40 to 32 rejected a motion by Senator Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) that all of the excess of receipts should be applied to debt retirement, and by 39 votes to 34 rejected a proposal by Senator William F. Knowland (R Calif.) that \$3 billion should be set aside for payment on the debt.

ACTION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H Con Res 20, embodying the joint committee's recommendations, was introduced by Representative John Taber (R N.Y.) on February 17, and favorably reported by the committee on the same day. It was brought to the floor February 20 under a proposed rule limiting debate to four hours and prohibiting any amendment. Democrats insisted that such a "gag" rule was unprecedented for a bill dealing with appropriations, while Republicans contended that the Democrats had often imposed similar rules when they were in control of the House. The rule (H Res 103)

was adopted by a vote of 229 to 174 (see p. 22), on a straight party split except that Representative Tom Murray (D Tenn.) voted with the Republicans.

Both sides brought up their biggest guns for the debate, with Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee leading off for the Republicans, supported by Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), while the principal Democratic speakers were Clarence Cannon (Mo.), ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, and Minority Whip John W. McCormack (Mass.).

DEBATE FOLLOWS PARTY LINES

Party lines held remarkably well both during the debate and subsequent voting. Republicans maintained generally that the federal payroll could be deeply cut without loss of efficiency, and that drastic economies were necessary because of the large public debt and the heavy burden of taxes. Democrats centered their fire on the charge that the majority party had failed to specify where cuts adding up to \$6 billion could be made, and that they were being asked to vote in the dark. They also questioned the possibility of cutting \$6 billion from the President's expenditure figure without impairing the national defense. Representative George A. Smathers (D Fla.) emphasized the defense angle in his maiden speech in the House, while on the Republican side new representatives James E. Van Zandt (Pa.), William J. Miller (Conn.) and Katharine St. George (N.Y.) supported the majority position.

With only a few defections from the straight party split, the House at the end of the day on February 20 voted 231 to 166 against sending the resolution back to committee, and passed it by a vote of 239 to 159 (see p. 22).

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET IN THE SENATE

An identical resolution was introduced in the Senate February 17 as S Con Res 7, by Senator Styles Bridges (R N.H.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee. However, it had been apparent from statements of Senate Republican leaders that there was no such unanimity on the bill as had prevailed in the House, and accordingly a special meeting of the Senate Republican Conference was called on February 18 to consider the question. By a vote of 22 to 19, the Senate Republicans went on record in favor of a cut of \$4.5 billion from the President's expenditure figure, instead of \$6 billion.

While the Conference vote was not binding on individual Republicans, the chairman of the Conference, Senator Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.) on February 19 offered an amendment to carry out the decision. The Millikin amendment was the crucial point in Senate action, since it was a foregone conclusion that the resolution would finally pass.

Democrats generally favored the amendment, although Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) made a long and extensively documented speech in favor of a \$6 billion cut, while Senator Brien McMahon (D Conn.) said he would not vote because he had insufficient information as to how cuts of either \$4.5 or \$6 billion would affect specific items in the budget.

Republican Senators were badly split over the two figures. Majority Leader Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine) and Senator Robert A. Taft (Ohio), chairman of both the Republican Policy and Steering Committees, favored the smaller cut. Taft said his own figures led him to hope for a reduction of slightly more than \$5 billion from the President's recommendation, but he felt that it would be safer for the Senate not to commit itself to more than \$4.5 billion. The chief proponent of the \$6 billion figure on the Republican side was Senator Bridges, who was strongly supported by Senator Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), and several freshman Republican Senators, especially James P. Kem (Mo.), who felt that their campaign pledges had committed them to a substantial budget reduction.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed a fear that a \$6 billion cut would require curtailment of expenditures for the armed services, and thus weaken the hand of the United States in diplomacy. Many of his colleagues in both parties took the same position, and the Millikin amendment was approved February 26

by 51 votes to 33 (see p. 19). While Democrats voted 30 to 9 in favor of this amendment, the Republicans were almost evenly divided, with 24 against and 21 in favor.

After this decision on the size of the legislative budget, the Senate turned to the question of what was to be done with the anticipated excess of revenues over expenditures. Senator Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) proposed an amendment which would apply the total saving to reduction of the national debt. A number of Republicans in both House and Senate had promised during the 1946 campaign that if elected they would move to lower taxes, and Senator Taft said specifically on the floor of the Senate that he regarded some tax reduction, to provide increased incentives for business and capital investment, as even more important than debt retirement. The Green amendment partially restored the party lines which had been so freely crossed on the Millikin amendment, and it was defeated by 49 votes to 33 (see p. 19). However, all of the Senators agreed that some debt reduction was desirable, and an amendment by Senator William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to apply at least \$2.6 billion to debt retirement was approved 82 to 0, as a compromise between the \$3 billion first proposed by Knowland and the \$1 billion proposed by Taft.

Further controversy developed over an amendment by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) to apply all proceeds from sale of surplus property to debt reduction. This was generally acceptable until a question was raised as to whether the funds so used would or would not be a part of the \$2.6 billion provided by the Knowland amendment. When Wherry accepted language proposed by Taft to indicate that such payments would be part of the \$2.6 billion, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) moved to strike this language from the Wherry amendment. Tydings' motion was passed in a dramatic scene late Friday afternoon, February 28, when Senator Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) rushed into the chamber with his hat and coat on just as the roll call was being concluded. His vote resulted in passage of the motion by 39 to 38 (see p. 19); a tie vote would have meant defeat. A motion to reconsider the previous vote was then laid on the table by 40 votes to 38, and on this rather technical question the Republican Senate leadership sustained its first defeat of the session.

A summary of the Senate amendments to the legislative budget resolution follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)	Set appropriations ceiling at \$25.1 billion instead of \$24.0, and expenditures ceiling at \$33 billion instead of \$31.5. Passed Feb. 26, 51-33 (see p. 19).
William F. Knowland (R Calif.)	Set aside \$3 billion of excess of revenues over expenditures for debt reduction. Figure changed to \$2.6 billion and amendment passed Feb. 28, 82-0 (see p. 19).
Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)	Substitute for Knowland amendment, to apply all excess of revenues to debt reduction. Defeated Feb. 28, 49-33 (see p. 19).
Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)	Amendment to Knowland amendment, to set figure at \$1 billion for debt reduction. Withdrawn when Knowland agreed to \$2.6 billion.
Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)	That all receipts from sale of surplus property be applied to debt reduction. Passed by voice vote March 3, after amendment.
Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)	Amendment to Wherry amendment, providing that funds from sale of surplus property be counted as part of \$2.6 billion proposed by Knowland amendment. This language was accepted by Wherry, but stricken out on motion of Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), Feb. 28, 39-38. Motion to reconsider tabled, 40-38 (see p. 26).

At this point on March 3 the Senate substituted the language of its own amended resolution for H Con Res 20 as passed by the House, and then passed the House resolution as thus amended by 64 votes to 20 (see p. 26). The resolution was then sent to conference.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY POLL

There were very few Members in either House or Senate who were absent, unannounced and unpaired on the Legislative Budget votes. In the House, Representative Norris Poulson (R Calif.) told Congressional Quarterly that he would have voted for the resolution if he had been present.

In the Senate, Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) said he would have voted against the Millikin amendment and for the Green amendment. When the final vote was taken, it was announced that Wagner would have voted Nay if he had been present.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Although the largest item in the 1947 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill (HR 1968) was \$135 million for the Veterans Administration, controversy centered almost entirely on an Administration request for \$5,290,000 for the Office of Price Administration. Other items in the bill as reported by the House Appropriations Committee included \$1 million for military and naval insurance, \$200,000 for a revolving fund for the military for vocational rehabilitation, and \$3 million for the Treasury Division of Disbursement. At the same time, the bill carried nearly \$700 million of rescissions of appropriations which had been recommended by the President.

Instead of allowing additional funds for OPA, the committee proposed a rescission of \$9 million of OPA funds and \$2.4 million of Civilian Production Administration funds. Chairman John Taber (R N.Y.) of the Appropriations Committee said when the bill was brought before the House on February 18 that OPA could get along with even less money; the ranking minority Member, Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) charged that if the cuts were made OPA would have to go out of business immediately and would barely be able to pay the cost of liquidation and the accumulated annual leave due to its employees. The bill was passed on the same day by 319 votes to 26 (see p. 20).

REVISIONS IN THE SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee added a number of minor items to the bill, including the customary sum of a year's salary for widows of deceased Senators, and funds for various Congressional committees. For OPA, the committee proposed to provide \$7,991,815, but with the proviso that the sum should cover all expenses of liquidating the agency by June 30, 1947.

Senator Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) said that the committee proposal would permit active operation of the agency only until April 30, and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) put into the Congressional Record a letter containing the same statement by Major General Philip B. Fleming, head of the Office of Temporary Controls under which OPA is operating. Taylor offered an amendment reducing the OPA appropriation to \$5,290,000, but deleting the provision for liquidation by June 30. If the Taylor amendment had passed, Congress would presumably have been called upon later to appropriate funds to pay the employees' accumulated annual leave and other liquidation expenses. However, the Taylor amendment was defeated March 5, 58 to 29, on a roll call in which only one Republican voted for the amendment, while 11 Democrats voted against it (see p. 26).

Another Senate committee amendment raised the funds for the Veterans Administration from \$135 million to \$165 million, and there were other small changes, mostly increases.

The only other controversy developed over an amendment by Senator Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) which would have reduced the rescission of Civilian Production Administration funds from the \$2.4 million provided by the House bill to \$1.2 million as proposed by the President. Hayden said that unless his amendment were adopted, CPA would have to cease handling priorities for veterans housing almost immediately, but it was rejected by voice vote.

The bill was then passed by voice vote in exactly the form recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and sent to conference.

COMPROMISE ON DEFICIENCY BILL

The compromise reported by the conferees was, on the whole, nearer to the Senate version than to the bill as passed by the House. For OPA, the conferees allowed a deficiency appropriation of \$7,051,052 and a recission of \$2 million from funds previously appropriated. However, they made the provision for termination of the agency even more specific by restricting use of the \$7 million to the payment of terminal leave for OPA employees.

When the conference report was before the House, Representative Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) denounced the clause for termination of OPA as a legislative rider on an appropriation bill, which he called "the last resort of parliamentary depravity." Together with several other Democratic Representatives, he also deplored failure to include funds for continuation of the school lunch program in the deficiency bill. However, the conference report was passed March 11 by a vote of 342 to 49 (see p. 20).

In the Senate also several Democrats objected to the so-called legislative rider, and reiterated the charge that for all practical purposes it would result in the end of rent control on April 30. Senators Claude Pepper (D Fla.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) and Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) led the attack on the conference report. However, President pro tempore Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) had ruled earlier that the declaration of Congressional intent that OPA should be liquidated by June 30 did not constitute a legislative rider, because it did not have the force of law, and Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Appropriations Committee insisted that if OPA used its remaining funds carefully, rent control could be continued until June 30. Senator Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said that a new rent control law was being drafted, and he hoped that it could be passed before April 30.

The Senate approved the conference report March 12 by voice vote, and the bill was signed by the President on March 22.

TREASURY - POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION

HR 2436, the first appropriation bill for 1948, was brought to the floor of the House on March 10 by Gordon Canfield, (R N.J.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office appropriations. He said that the bill had been approved unanimously by the full Appropriations Committee.

The bill as reported carried total appropriations of \$10,857,496,721, but of this amount \$9,186,179,221 in the Treasury appropriation represented permanent appropriations for general and special funds including old-age, survivors and unemployment insurance, and \$5 billion for interest on the public debt. Canfield said that only \$425 million of the funds for the Treasury were for actual operating expenses, and that this was a cut of 16 per cent below the budget estimate. The Post Office Department received \$1,530,733,250, which was about \$14 million below the budget estimate and not quite \$8 million less than the 1947 appropriation. However, the effect of the reductions was increased by the fact that Federal pay scales had been raised during the year.

One of the more drastic reductions made by the committee was elimination of all "blue water" and overseas activities of the Coast Guard. Canfield said that the Coast Guard had been expanding its activities in such a way as to duplicate and overlap those of the Navy, but that the \$97 million provided in the bill for its activities would be adequate for all shore patrol and protection duties. Representative Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) spoke in defense of the Coast Guard's budget request, but no motion was made to increase the appropriation.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) started on the floor of the House a debate which had already been carried on in committee over a cut of \$800 million in the amount provided for refunds of overpayments of excess profits and individual income taxes. He contended that it was purely a paper saving, and some of his Democratic colleagues described it as "phony" because the tax refunds were a legal obligation of the Government which would have to be paid in any case; they pointed out that if the \$2,031 million requested in the President's budget proved

to be too much, the excess would be saved anyway, while if the \$1,231 million provided in the bill were too little, whatever the deficit amounted to would have to be paid out anyway.

Representative Albert Gore (D Tenn.), who offered an amendment to provide "such amount as may be necessary for prompt payment of tax refunds" instead of the specific \$1,231 million, insisted that the committee's action might not only delay prompt payment, but might cost the Government money, since any delay in payment would pile up interest at 6 per cent. Canfield, however, insisted that the committee had made an honest estimate, and admitted frankly that the amount provided was simply a matter of judgment, that no saving was involved either way. Gore's amendment was defeated on a division, 102 to 57.

The only other amendment, by Representative William J. Miller (R Conn.) would have taken from the bill the limitations on the price the Government could pay for typewriters, starting with \$77 for a standard model. Miller said that the Government had raised its limit only 10 per cent in twenty years, while the price of typewriters had gone up far more than that since the War. Canfield replied that his subcommittee's experts were investigating the question, but charged that "the subcommittee has been under more pressure from the typewriter lobby than from any other group. ...They have approached us with high-priced lawyers, and threatened boycotts, so that they could raise the price of typewriters sold to the Government more than \$40 per machine." Miller's amendment was defeated on a division, 92 to 11.

House debate on the bill was completed in one afternoon, on March 11, and it was then passed by a unanimous record vote, 389 to 0 (see p. 24).

LABOR DEPARTMENT - FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION

HR 2700, carrying 1948 appropriations for the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies such as the National Labor Relations Board, was passed by the House March 25 after two days of unusually acrimonious debate. The total appropriation was nearly \$1.7 billion, of which about 90 per cent was for social security, public health programs, hospitals and educational institutions provided for through the Federal Security Agency.

The total showed a cut of \$77,825,520 from the President's budget estimate of \$1,763,412,-300. Representative Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and other Democrats charged that \$50.1 million of the alleged saving was a paper cut resulting from the substitution of a general contract authorization for the specific appropriation which had been asked to make Federal payments under the bill to aid hospital construction which had been passed in 1946. Representative Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which had handled the bill, justified the cut on the grounds that no one knew exactly how much would be needed to match State funds in 1948, and insisted that there was no effort to mislead the public.

The most vehement controversy developed over the subcommittee's action in cutting funds for the top personnel of the U.S. Conciliation Service, with the avowed intention of forcing removal of the Service's Chief, Edgar L. Warren, who was accused of having belonged to communist-front organizations. Despite Democratic complaints that the action in effect constituted an unconstitutional bill of attainder, efforts to restore funds for the agency failed.

Representatives John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) and John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), Democratic Members of the subcommittee, assailed what they called a 40 per cent cut in the operating expenses of the Department of Labor, and offered amendments from the floor to restore the full funds requested in the budget for the Office of the Secretary of Labor, the Division of Labor Standards, the United States Conciliation Service, the apprentice training program, the Wage-Hour Division, vocational education, and NLRB. Gore proposed an amendment to restore the hospital funds. All were defeated by voice votes or decisive division or teller votes, as were amendments by William M. Colmer (D Miss.) to restore funds for seafood inspection, and Ralph E. Church (R Ill.) and George B. Schwabe (R Okla.) to make further cuts in NLRB funds, and by James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) to restore funds for the Veterans Placement Service. An amendment by Schwabe to cut an additional \$1 million from the Bureau of Labor Statistics was accepted by voice vote. The bill was then passed by 343 votes to 39, after defeat of a motion to recommit, 211 to 170 (see p. 24).

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

Most of the lobby activity concerned with appropriations in the first three months of 1947 was directed toward the legislative budget resolutions, and most of the organizations which dealt with the subject were in favor of stringent Government economy.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) sent his colleagues a release from the Citizens National Committee containing a statement from four former Under Secretaries of the Treasury that expenditures in the fiscal year 1948 should be held to \$31.5 billion, the limit set by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and adopted by the House (see p. 9ff.). The former Under Secretaries were Arthur A. Ballantine, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John W. Hanes, and Roswell Magill. All had served in the Roosevelt administration, though Ballantine served only a few months as a holdover.

Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University and director of research for the Committee on Postwar Tax Policy, wrote to Congressmen that they could cut expenditures to \$31.5 billion and still have \$10 billion for "bona fide defense objectives." Others urged economy without suggesting specific figures. The New York State Chamber of Commerce declared itself "greatly shocked" by the size of President Truman's \$37.5 billion budget and said that the ultimate peacetime budget goal should be \$20 billion. The National Retail Dry Goods Association asked that Congress balance the budget at a "greatly reduced level," amortize the national debt, and provide "substantial" tax relief by a policy of "rigid economy." The University Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, said simply, "balance that budget," and the Hollywood Women's Club sent California Congressmen hundreds of postcards asking economy in spending, "elimination of excess civilian personnel in the Army and Navy and a quick return to normalcy."

On the other side, the United Public Workers of America (CIO), in a letter polling Congressmen on their position on the budget, opposed even the cut of \$4.5 billion passed by the Senate. Even this smaller cut, the union said, "must come almost entirely out of budget items whose grand total amounts to only \$8.3 billion -- a reduction of over 50 per cent."

There were also a number of voices raised for or against cuts in specific appropriation items. The American Legion, which said the Joint Budget Committee had "irrationally recommended" its cut of \$6 billion, opposed any reduction in appropriations for the armed forces. The United States Chamber of Commerce, however, advocated "sharp savings" under the general heading of national defense. The Chamber also recommended that local business organizations stop lobbying for appropriations for local benefits and declared that "federal subsidies and grants-in-aid should be reduced, deferred, or eliminated, wherever possible."

The Associated General Contractors of America asked that expenditures for public works be made only for those projects which "add to the security and welfare of the citizens" and which cannot be financed by local governments. But the contractors also asked for further appropriations on a "continuing basis" for flood control, and for river and harbor, reclamation, soil conservation, and rural electrification projects.

The Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association -- whose president is Senator John H. Overton (D La.) and whose vice-presidents include Senator John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Representative William M. Whittington (D Miss.) -- took note late in February of a "current and chilling" report that Congress may rescind the unexpended balances of various Government agencies. Such action, which would take about \$20 million from projects on the lower Mississippi, "would be tragic," the Association told Congressmen.

The American Forestry Association in January had pointed to "the immediate danger" that Congress in reducing appropriations "will fail to distinguish between those forest activities of the government which are basic and essential to the conservation of the nation's forest resources and those which can be dispensed with or restricted until the fiscal condition of the government warrants their resumption." Among the "basic and essential" activities, the Association listed fire protection, forest products research and extension work among farmers and small owners of woodlands.

SENATE AND HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Republicans

Styles Bridges (N.H.), chairman
Chan Gurney (S.D.)
C. Wayland Brooks (Ill.)
Clyde M. Reed (Kan.)
Joseph H. Ball (Minn.)
Homer Ferguson (Mich.)
Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.)
Guy Cordon (Ore.)
Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Milton R. Young (N.D.)
William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)

Democrats

Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.)
Carl Hayden (Ariz.)
Elmer Thomas (Okla.)
Millard E. Tydings (Md.)
Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
Pat McCarran (Nev.)
John H. Overton (La.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Theodore F. Green (R.I.)

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Republicans

John Taber (N.Y.), chairman
Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.)
Charles A. Plumley (Vt.)
Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.)
Albert J. Engel (Mich.)
Karl Stefan (Neb.)
Francis Case (S.D.)
Frank B. Keefe (Wis.)
Noble J. Johnson (Ind.)
Robert F. Jones (Ohio)
Ben F. Jensen (Iowa)
H. Carl Andersen (Minn.)
Walter C. Ploeser (Mo.)
Harve Tibbott (Pa.)
Walt Horan (Wash.)
Gordon Canfield (N.J.)
George B. Schwabe (Okla.)
Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.)
Ralph E. Church (Ill.)
P. W. Griffiths (Ohio)
Lowell Stockman (Ore.)
John Phillips (Calif.)
Errett P. Scrivner (Kan.)
Charles R. Robertson (N.D.)
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (N.Y.)

Democrats

Clarence Cannon (Mo.)
Louis Ludlow (Ind.)
John H. Kerr (N.C.)
George H. Mahon (Tex.)
Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)
Albert Thomas (Tex.)
Joe Hendricks (Fla.)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)
W. F. Norrell (Ark.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)
Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (Md.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)
J. Vaughan Gary (Va.)
Joe B. Bates (Ky.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

STYLES BRIDGES (N.H.) is the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and thus becomes the senior member of the joint committee on the budget established by the Reorganization Act. In the debate on the legislative budget, Bridges was the Senate leader in advocating economy (see p. 10). He had previously promised to trim all unnecessary public construction programs, eliminate non-recurring items, and reduce the number of Federal employees on the basis of "scientific studies of needs, instead of sledge hammer tactics."

Bridges in the 79th Congress voted with the majority of his party on 94 per cent of the roll calls where there was a clear-cut party split. He voted for the British loan and was

announced as advocating U.S. participation in the International Bank, but he favored eliminating the President's power to cut tariffs by as much as 50 per cent. He had general pairs on the full employment bill, the amendment to reduce the school-lunch authorization, and the Federal quit-claim to tidewater lands. However, he broke with his party by voting against cloture on FEPC. He offered an amendment to decontrol grains used as poultry or livestock feed, which was passed in modified form, and he voted for the Taft amendment to the second OPA bill, to allow 1940 prices plus industry-wide cost increases since that time. He introduced a bill to coordinate, rather than merge, the armed forces, which was not reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Bridges, who is 48, is a banker and business man, former secretary of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau and former secretary-treasurer of the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of which he is now a director. He is also vice president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank and treasurer of the Putnam Agricultural Foundation. Before his election to the Senate in 1936, Bridges was Governor of New Hampshire for two years.

New Hampshire is well balanced between agriculture and industry. There is considerable manufacturing, chiefly in textiles and shoes, and some quarrying and fishing. The Farm Bureau and the Grange are well organized and politically important. Two CIO unions -- the United Shoe Workers and the Textile Workers -- are large and politically active.

KENNETH McKELLAR (Tenn.) is dean of the Senate, having served since 1917. In the 79th Congress he became chairman of the Appropriations Committee, after having served as acting chairman during the long illness of Carter Glass (D Va.). He was also President pro tempore of the Senate when Harry S. Truman became President. While he was acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he was also chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee. He was repeatedly accused of, and repeatedly denied, a strong interest in patronage, particularly in connections with his frequent attacks on Chairman David E. Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority, attacks which he continued during the 80th Congress (see p. 105).

During the 79th Congress McKellar voted with the majority of his party about three-quarters of the time. He consistently supported the Administration's foreign policy and he usually fought to bring appropriations nearer to Administration requests than the House had voted. He was instrumental in getting funds appropriated for two TVA dams whose construction had been halted by the war, but was unsuccessful in seeking funds for a pilot plant under Government operation to experiment with superphosphate fertilizers, a program supported by middle western and southern Members of both houses.

McKellar has in general shown more interest in the agriculture than in the industry of his State. Tennessee is strongly agricultural but it is also one of the most industrialized States of the South. Significant industries are textiles, sawmilling, chemicals, iron and steel, and construction. AFL unions are fairly strong; CIO is growing; Railroad Brotherhoods are well-established. In recent years the TVA has brought many changes in both the agriculture and the industry of the State.

JOHN TABER (N. Y.), new chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has long been one of the most vocal advocates of governmental economy. While he was ranking minority member of the committee he now heads, he consistently introduced amendments to appropriation bills in an attempt to reduce Federal expenditures. In the making of the legislative budget (see p. 9), Taber was even more determined than Senator Bridges to bring down the total of appropriations recommended by the President. The principal method of reduction proposed by Taber was to cut a million employees from the Federal pay roll, and his prime targets were the Government "press agents," whom he has long decried as useless and as endangering the freedom of the press.

According to CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY's analysis of controversial roll calls in 1946, Taber voted with the majority of his party 95 per cent of the time. He had an excellent attendance record, being absent for only one out of 130 roll calls in 1946.

Taber, who is 66, was born in Auburn, N.Y., where he still lives. After graduating from law school, he practiced law from 1904 until he was elected to Congress in 1922. The 38th District in upstate New York, which he has represented since that time, has long been overwhelmingly Republican. A third of its population live on farms and the rest in small cities and towns. The Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange are well organized. Labor is not politically significant.

CLARENCE CANNON (Mo.) is the ranking minority member on the House Appropriations Committee. During his years as committee chairman, Cannon consistently supported the Administration program and was often eloquent in its defense. However, he voted with the majority of his party only about 60 per cent of the time on controversial roll calls in 1946.

Before his election to Congress in 1922, Cannon had been a professor of history, a lawyer, and subsequently parliamentarian of the House of Representatives. He was born in 1879. He is close to the organized farm groups and frequently inserts in the Congressional Record quotations from Labor, news organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, the only important labor organizations in his district.

The Ninth Missouri District, which Cannon represents, consists of 13 counties, some of which border on St. Louis. It is predominantly rural, with over half the population engaged in farming. Both the Farm Bureau and the Grange are important politically. Industrial activity is chiefly in small establishments manufacturing stone, clay, and glass products, shoes, or iron and steel. There is also a network of railroads fanning out from St. Louis which employ many men.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
HR 1968	John Taber (R N.Y.)	Urgent deficiency appropriation and rescission bill (see p. 12). Passed House Feb. 18, Senate amended March 5; conf. report passed House March 11, Senate March 12; approved March 22.
H Con Res 20	John Taber (R N.Y.)	Legislative budget (see p. 9). Passed House Feb. 20, Senate amended March 3.
S Con Res 7	Styles Bridges (R N.H.)	
HR 2436	Gordon Canfield (R N.J.)	Treasury-Post Office appropriation (see p. 13). Passed House March 11.
HR 2700	Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.)	Labor Department - Federal Security Agency appropriation (see p. 14.). Passed House March 25.
H J Res 159	John Taber (R N.Y.)	Special deficiency appropriation to cover salary increases provided in 1946. Passed House March 26, Senate March 28.

SENATE VOTES ON LEGISLATIVE BUDGET -S Con Res 7

1. Millikin amendment to set ceiling on 1948 expenditures at \$33 billion instead of \$31.5 billion. Passed Feb. 26, 51-33 (see p. 11). *
2. Green amendment to apply any excess of revenues over expenditures to debt reduction. Defeated Feb. 28, 49-33, (see p. 11). *
3. Knowland amendment to apply \$2.6 billion of expected savings to debt reduction. Passed Feb. 28, 82-0 (see p. 11).
4. Tydings motion to strike from Wherry amendment Taft proposal to include proceeds from surplus property sales in \$2.6 billion. Passed Feb. 28, 39-38 (see p. 11).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AN-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	51	33	82	39	KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA			
	NAYS	33	49	0	38	Barkley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer (R)	N	Y	Y
						Cooper (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Young (R)	AY	A	AY
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	30	28	37	34	LOUISIANA					OHIO			
	NAYS	9	8	0	1	Ellender (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bricker (R)	N	N	Y
						Overton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Taft (R)	Y	N	Y
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	21	5	45	5	MAINE					OKLAHOMA			
	NAYS	24	41	0	37	Brewster (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Moore (R)	N	N	Y
						White (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y
ALABAMA						MARYLAND					OREGON			
Hill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y		O'Conor (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	AY	AY	AY		Tydings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Morse (R)	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA			
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Martin (R)	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	AY	A	A	A		Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Myers (D)	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND			
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Vandenberg (R)	Y	N	Y	N	McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						MINNESOTA					SOUTH CAROLINA			
Downey (D)	AY	A	Y	A		Ball (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	N		Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Maybank (D)	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA			
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y		Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	AN	AN	AY
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y	N		Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Gurney (R)	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE			
Baldwin (R)	Y	N	Y	N		Donnell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	McKellar (D)	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	A	AY	AY	AY		Kem (R)	N	N	Y	N	Stewart (D)	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MONTANA					TEXAS			
Buck (R)	N	N	Y	A		Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	AN	AY	A		Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	O'Daniel (D)	N	N	Y
FLORIDA						NEBRASKA					UTAH			
Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	Y		Butler (R)	AN	N	Y	N	Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	N	AY	AY	AY		Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	N	Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						NEVADA					VERMONT			
George (D)	Y	N	Y	Y		Malone (R)	N	N	Y	A	Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y		McCarran (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Flanders (R)	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA			
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	N		Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	N	Byrd (D)	N	AN	AY
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Y	Y		Tobey (R)	AY	Y	Y	Y	Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON			
Brooks (R)	N	N	Y	N		Hawkes (R)	N	N	Y	N	Cain (R)	N	N	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Smith (R)	AY	AN	AY	A	Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA			
Capehart (R)	N	N	AY	N		Chavez (D)	AY	A	AY	AY	Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	N	N	Y	N		Hatch (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb (R)	N	N	Y
IOWA						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN			
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	N		Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	N	McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y
Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y		Wagner (D)	AN	AY	GP	GP	Wiley (R)	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						NORTH CAROLINA					WYOMING			
Capper (R)	N	N	Y	N		Hoey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	Y
Reed (R)	N	N	Y	GP		Umstead (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Robertson (R)	AY	A	AY

Senate votes on Legislative budget continued on p. 26.

*See also Congressional Quarterly poll, p. 12.

HOUSE VOTES ON FARM LABOR PROGRAM and URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL

1. HR 2102, extending for six months program of Government aid in importing farm labor (see p. 2). Passed March 4, 243-110.*

2. HR 1968, Urgent Deficiency Appropriation (see p. 12). Passed Feb. 18, 319-26 (one vote changed after first announcement).

3. Conference report on HR 1968, Urgent Deficiency Appropriation (see p. 13). Passed March 11, 342-49.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 243	319	342	2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Vail (R)	A	Y	Y	2 Meade (D)	Y	Y	Y		
	NAYS 110	26	49	4 Rockwell (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell (R)	PY	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y		
CONNECTICUT																	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 121	121	118	3 Foote (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Gillie (R)	GP	Y	Y	5 Sasser (D)	Y	Y	Y		
	NAYS 25	25	47	4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Grant (R)	N	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	GP		
				1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Clason (R)	Y	Y	Y		
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 122	198	224	5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Harness (R)	Y	Y	GP	4 Donohue (D)	PY	GP	N		
	NAYS 84	0	1	1 AL Sadiak (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Gifford (R)	N	Y	Y		
				2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Landis (R)	GP	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	Y		
ALABAMA																	
		DELAWARE															
		3 Andrews (D)	Y	GP	Y	AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Ludlow (D)	-	-	10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	
		9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y					1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	Y
		1 Boykin (D)	Y	GP	Y	5 Hendricks (D)	Y	GP	Y	8 Mitchell (R)	A	A	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	GP	A	N
		2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Peterson (D)	Y	GP	Y	10 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	GP	Y	N
		4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Price (D)	Y	GP	Y	9 Wilson (R)	A	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	--	--	--
		6 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y				12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	N	
		7 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Sikes (D)	Y	GP	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	N	GP	Y	3 Philbin (D)	GP	Y	N
		5 Manasco (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y
		8 Rains (D)	N	Y	Y					3 Gwynne (R)	A	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	PY
ARIZONA																	
						10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN			
		AL Harless (D)	Y	Y	N	4 Camp (D)	GP	GP	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y
		AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Cox (D)	A	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS																	
						5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	Y
		4 Cravens (D)	Y	Y	A	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 Coffin (R)	Y	A	Y
		1 Gathings (D)	PY	Y	Y	3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	Y				8 Crawford (R)	Y	GP	Y	
		7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	N
		5 Hays (D)	A	A	Y	6 Vinson (D)	A	GP	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 Dondero (R)	GP	Y	Y
		2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Meyer (R)	Y	A	Y	9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	Y
		6 Norrell (D)	A	A	A	9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	A	A	4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y
		3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y					2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Jonkman (R)	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA																	
						1 Goff (R)	Y	A	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	GP	Y	GP
		7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	GP	Y				2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	
		8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y					8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Sadowski (D)	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS																	
						13 Allen (R)	Y	GP	Y	6 Chapman (D)	Y	Y	A	3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y
		18 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	GP	Y
		11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N		2 Clements (D)	GP	GP	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	GP	GP	PY
		14 Douglas (D)	N	N	N	25 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	Y	14 Youngblood (R)	N	Y	Y
		10 Elliott (D)	Y	A	Y	3 Busbey (R)	N	GP	Y	7 Meade (R)	Y	A	A		MINNESOTA		
		2 Engle (D)	GP	GP	Y	15 Chipfield (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	GP	Y
		23 Fletcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Church (R)	N	Y	Y	9 Robsion (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y
		9 Gearhart (R)	Y	Y	Y	24 Clippinger (R)	GP	GP	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	A	N
		4 Havener (D)	N	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	GP	GP	PN				4 Devitt (R)	N	Y	Y	
		20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 Dirksen (R)	N	Y	Y	8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y
		19 Holifield (D)	N	GP	N	8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	N	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	N	Y	Y
		16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Gorski (D)	Y	GP	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Knutson (R)	Y	Y	GP
		3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	21 Howell (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Domengueux (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 MacKinnon (R)	N	Y	Y
		17 King (D)	Y	N	PN	18 Jenison (R)	Y	A	Y	1 Heberl (D)	GP	Y	Y	2 O'Hare (R)	GP	GP	Y
		1 Lea (D)	Y	Y	Y	14 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)	GP	Y	GP		MISSISSIPPI		
		15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Mason (R)	N	GP	Y	6 Morrison (D)	GP	Y	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y
		6 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y	19 McMillen (R)	N	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y
		12 Nixon (R)	PY	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N				1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	Y	
		22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Owens (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	GP	2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y
		13 Poulson (R)	A	GP	Y	22 Price (D)	Y	N	N	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y
		21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Reed (R)	Y	Y	A	2 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y
		5 Welch (R)	Y	Y	A	5 Sabath (D)	Y	N	N				5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	
COLORADO																	
						20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	MISSOURI			
		1 Carroll (D)	Y	Y	N	AL Stratton (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 D'Alesandro (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Arnold (R)	Y	Y	Y
		3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Twymann (R)	N	Y	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bakewell (R)	N	Y	Y

*See also Congressional Quarterly poll, p. 2.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
8 Banta (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Phillips (R)
4 Bell (D)	Y	GP	A	30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	PY	7 Peden (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)
6 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	23 Lynch (D)	N	N	N	8 Rizley (R)	Y	A	Y	TEXAS
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Macy (R)	GP	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)
3 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	N	2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	4 McMahon (R)	N	Y	Y	OREGON				2 Combs (D)
12 Ploeser (R)	GP	Y	Y	6 Nodar (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)
5 Reeves (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 Gossett (D)
2 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	Y	8 Pfeifer (D)	PN	GP	PN	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)
7 Short (R)	GP	Y	GP	26 Potts (R)	N	Y	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)
10 Zimmerman (D)	Y	GP	Y	22 Powell (D)	PN	N	N	PENNSYLVANIA				12 Lucas (D)
MONTANA				24 Rabin (D)	N	N	N	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	N	14 Lyle (D)
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	GP	Y	14 Rayfiel (D)	PN	N	N	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	GP	N	45 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	Y	9 Mansfield (D)
NEBRASKA				36 Riehmlman (R)	N	Y	Y	23 Crow (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)
2 Buffett (R)	N	GP	Y	12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Pickett (D)
1 Curtis (R)	GP	Y	Y	5 Ross (R)	N	Y	Y	32 Eberhardt (D)	PN	GP	N	11 Poage (D)
4 Miller (R)	PY	Y	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Somers (D)	GP	N	GP	31 Fulton (R)	Y	GP	Y	6 Teague (D)
NEVADA				38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	GP	Y	GP	8 Thomas (D)
AL Russell (R)	N	GP	Y	33 Taylor (R)	A	A	Y	19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	16 Thomason (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 Wadsworth (R)	GP	Y	Y	8 Gerlach (R)	A	A	A	15 West (D)
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	GP	GP	GP	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 Worley (D)
NEW JERSEY				1 Bonner (D)	PY	Y	Y	21 Gross (R)	Y	GP	Y	UTAH
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bulwinkle (D)	GP	GP	A	11 Jenkins (R)	GP	Y	A	2 Dawson (R)
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	Y	7 Clark (D)	N	Y	A	28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Granger (D)
6 Case (R)	GP	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	PN	VERMONT
5 Eaton (R)	GP	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	18 Kunkel (R)	N	Y	Y	AL Plumley (R)
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Maloney (R)	N	Y	Y	VIRGINIA
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	N	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Almond (D)
10 Hartley (R)	PN	GP	PY	5 Folger (D)	Y	GP	Y	29 McDowell (R)	GP	Y	Y	1 Bland (D)
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 McGarvey (R)	GP	GP	Y	4 Drewry (D)
4 Mathews (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	9 Flannagan (D)
13 Norton (D)	GP	N	GP	12 Redden (D)	GP	Y	Y	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)
11 Sundstrom (R)	N	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 Rich (R)	N	GP	Y	2 Hardy (D)
7 Thomas (R)	N	GP	Y	AL Lemke (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Sarbacher (R)	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)
9 Towe (R)	N	GP	Y	AL Robertson (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	GP	GP	Y	8 Smith (D)
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	OHIO				3 Scott, Hardie (R)	GP	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)
NEW MEXICO				AL Bender (R)	N	Y	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	GP	Y	Y	WASHINGTON
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	GP	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 Simpson (R)	GP	GP	Y	4 Holmes (R)
AL Lusk (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)
NEW YORK				7 Brown (R)	Y	GP	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)
42 Andrews (R)	Y	GP	Y	3 Burke (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	1 Jones (R)
20 Bloom (D)	A	GP	N	16 Carson (R)	Y	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND				3 Norman (R)
16 Buck (R)	N	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)
25 Buckley (D)	GP	GP	A	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	GP	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA				4 Ellis (R)
32 Byrne (D)	GP	GP	PN	20 Feighan (D)	GP	Y	GP	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)
15 Cellier (D)	PN	N	N	15 Griffiths (R)	N	Y	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)
39 Cole (R)	GP	GP	A	2 Hess (R)	GP	Y	PY	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Love (R)
17 Couder (R)	N	GP	Y	14 Huber (D)	N	N	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Rohrbough (R)
7 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	10 Jenkins (R)	N	GP	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Snyder (R)
43 Elsaesser (R)	N	Y	Y	4 Jones (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	GP	Y	Y	WISCONSIN
35 Fuller (R)	GP	GP	PY	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				4 Brophy (R)
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	18 Lewis (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)
27 Gwinn (R)	N	GP	Y	6 McCowen (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Vacancy
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE				9 Hull (R)
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Ramey (R)	A	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Keefe (R)
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	PN	8 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	7 Courtney (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kirsten (R)
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	N	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	10 Davis (D)	GP	GP	Y	7 Murray (R)
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Evans (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Konksi (R)
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)
9 Keogh (D)	PN	Y	PN	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Stevenson (R)
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Johnson (D)	Y	A	Y	3 Kefauver (D)	Y	GP	N	WYOMING
19 Klein (D)	N	N	N	5 Monroney (D)	Y	GP	Y	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Barrett (R)

HOUSE VOTES ON LEGISLATIVE BUDGET

1. H Res 103, to consider H Con Res 20 under a closed rule. Passed Feb. 20, 229-174 (see p. 9).
2. Cannon motion to recommit H Con Res 20. Defeated Feb. 20, 231-166 (see p. 10).
3. Passage of legislative budget resolution, H Con Res 20. Passed Feb. 20, 239-159 (see p. 10).*

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	3	1			2	3	1			2	3	1				
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	229	166	239	2	Hill (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Vail (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Meade (D)	
	NAYS	174	231	159	4	Rockwell (R)		Y	N	Y	23	Vursell (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Miller (R)	
CONNECTICUT																			
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	1	165	12	3	Foote (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Gillie (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Massachusetts	
	NAYS	173	3	157	4	Lodge (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Grant (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Bates (R)	
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	228	0	227	1	Miller (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Halleck (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Clason (R)	
	NAYS	0	228	1	AL	Sadlak (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Harness (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Donohue (D)	
ALABAMA																			
DELAWARE																			
FLORIDA																			
1	Boykin (D)	N	Y	N	5	Hendricks (D)		PN	A	A	10	Springer (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Lane (D)	
2	Grant (D)	N	Y	N	1	Peterson (D)		PN	A	A	9	Wilson (R)		Y	N	Y	14	Martin (R)	
4	Hobbs (D)	N	Y	N	2	Price (D)		N	Y	N	5	Cunningham (R)		Y	N	Y	12	McCormack (D)	
6	Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	6	Rogers (D)		N	Y	N	6	Dolliver (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Philbin (D)	
8	Jones (D)	N	Y	N	3	Sikes (D)		N	Y	N	3	Gwynne (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Rogers (R)	
7	Manasco (D)	N	Y	N	4	Smathers (D)		N	Y	N	8	Hoeven (R)		Y	N	Y	13	Wigglesworth (R)	
5	Rains (D)	N	Y	N	GEORGIA														
ARKANSAS																			
4	Cravens (D)	N	Y	N	10	Brown (D)		N	Y	N	7	Jensen (R)		Y	N	Y	12	Bennett (R)	
1	Gathings (D)	N	N	Y	4	Camp (D)		N	Y	N	4	LeCompte (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Blackney (R)	
7	Harris (D)	N	Y	N	2	Cox (D)		N	Y	N	1	Martin (R)		Y	N	Y	11	Bradley (R)	
5	Hays (D)	N	Y	N	5	Davis (D)		N	Y	N	2	Talle (R)		Y	N	Y	13	Coffin (R)	
2	Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	7	Lanham (D)		N	Y	N	KANSAS								
6	Norrell (D)	PN	PY	PN	3	Pace (D)		N	Y	Y	1	Cole (R)		Y	N	Y	8	Crawford (R)	
3	Trimble (D)	N	Y	N	1	Preston (D)		N	Y	N	5	Hope (R)		Y	N	Y	15	Dingell (D)	
CALIFORNIA																			
1	Goff (R)				13	Allen (R)		Y	N	Y	17	Dondero (R)		Y	N	Y	9	Engel (R)	
7	Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	2	Sanborn (R)		PY	PY	PY	3	Meyer (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Hoffman (R)	
8	Anderson (R)	Y	N	Y	IDAHO						4	Rees (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Jonkman (R)	
18	Bradley (R)	Y	N	Y	15	Chipperfield (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Smith (R)		Y	N	Y	16	Lessinski (D)	
11	Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	17	Arends (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Morten (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Michener (R)	
14	Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	19	Church (R)		Y	N	Y	8	Bates (D)		N	Y	N	1	Sadowski (D)	
10	Elliott (D)	N	Y	N	20	Bishop (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Chapman (D)		N	Y	N	3	Shafer (R)	
2	Engle (D)	PN	PY	PN	3	Busbey (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Chelf (D)		N	Y	N	7	Wolcott (R)	
23	Fletcher (R)	Y	N	Y	15	Chiperfield (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Clements (D)		N	Y	N	10	Woodruff (R)	
9	Gearhart (R)	Y	N	Y	10	Clippinger (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Gregory (D)		N	Y	N	14	Youngblood (R)	
4	Havener (D)	N	Y	N	24	Dawson (D)		N	Y	N	7	Meade (R)		Y	N	Y	KENTUCKY		
20	Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	16	Dirksen (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Morton (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Andersen (R)	
19	Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	8	Gordon (D)		N	Y	N	9	Robson (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Andresen (R)	
16	Jackson (R)	Y	N	Y	9	Gorski (D)		N	Y	N	5	Spence (D)		N	Y	N	8	Blatnik (D)	
3	Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	21	Howell (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Devitt (R)					2	Devitt (R)	
17	King (D)	N	Y	N	18	Jenison (R)		PY	PY	PY	8	Allen (D)		N	Y	N	9	Hagen (R)	
1	Lea (D)	N	Y	N	14	Johnson (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Hebert (D)		N	Y	N	5	Judd (R)	
15	McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	12	Mason (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Domengeaux (D)		N	Y	N	6	Knutson (R)	
6	Miller (D)	N	Y	N	19	McMillen (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Morrison (D)		N	Y	N	3	MacKinnon (R)	
12	Nixon (R)	Y	N	Y	6	O'Brien (D)		N	Y	N	4	Brooks (D)		N	Y	N	2	O'Hara (R)	
22	Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	7	Owens (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Larcade (D)		N	Y	N	4	Abernethy (D)	
13	Poulson (R)	A	A	A	22	Price (D)		N	Y	N	3	Fellows (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Colmer (D)	
21	Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	11	Reed (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Hale (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Rankin (D)	
5	Welch (R)	Y	N	Y	5	Sabath (D)		N	Y	N	2	Smith (R)		Y	N	N	2	Whitten (D)	
COLORADO																			
1	Carroll (D)	N	Y	N	20	Simpson (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Beall (R)		Y	N	Y	3	D'Alesandro (D)	
3	Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	Y	AL	Stratton (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Fallon (D)		N	Y	N	1	Arnold (R)	
					9	Twyman (R)		Y	N	Y						11	Bakewell (R)		

*See also Congressional Quarterly poll, p. 12.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
8 Banta (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	1 Phillips (R)	
4 Bell (D)	N	Y	N	30 LeFevre (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Peden (D)	N	Y	N	6 Priest (D)	
6 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	N	8 Rizley (R)	Y	N	Y	TEXAS	
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	N	1 Macy (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	
3 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Marcantonio ALP	N	Y	N	2 Stigler (D)	PN	A	PN	17 Burleson (D)	
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	4 McMahon (R)	Y	N	Y	OREGON				2 Combs (D)	
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Nodar (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	
5 Reeves (R)	Y	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Gossett (D)	
2 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Pfeifer (D)	N	Y	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y	26 Potts (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)	
10 Zimmerman (D)	N	Y	N	22 Powell (D)	N	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA				12 Lucas (D)	
MONTANA													
2 D'Ewart (R)	PY	PN	PY	14 Royfiel (D)	N	Y	N	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	N	Y	14 Lyle (D)	
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	45 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	
NEBRASKA													
2 Buffett (R)	PY	PN	PY	12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	N	23 Crow (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Mansfield (D)	
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Ross (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Pritchett (D)	
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Somers (D)	N	Y	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	
NEVADA													
AL Russell (R)	PY	PN	PY	38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	33 Taylor (R)	A	A	A	19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Thomason (D)	
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Gerlach (R)	PY	PN	PY	15 West (D)	
NEW JERSEY													
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	14 Gillette (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)	
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Worley (D)	
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	21 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	UTAH	
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	Y	11 Bulwinkle (D)	PN	A	A	11 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Dawson (R)	
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Clark (D)	N	Y	N	28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Granger (D)	
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	N	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	N	27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	N	VERMONT	
10 Hartley (R)	PY	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	Y	N	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	N	Y	AL Plumley (R)	
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Doughton (D)	N	N	Y	4 Maloney (R)	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA	
4 Mathews (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Almond (D)	
13 Norton (D)	N	Y	N	5 Folger (D)	N	Y	N	29 McDowell (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Bland (D)	
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	2 McGarvey (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Drewry (D)	
NEW DAKOTA													
7 Thomas (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	9 Flannagan (D)	
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Redden (D)	N	Y	N	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Gary (D)	
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y	OHIO				15 Rich (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)	
NEW MEXICO													
AL Fernandez (D)	PN	PY	PN	AL Bender (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Harrison (D)	
AL Lusk (D)	N	Y	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Smith (D)	
NEW YORK													
42 Andrews (R)	A	A	A	11 Brehm (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)	
20 Bloom (D)	N	Y	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	WASHINGTON	
16 Buck (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Carson (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	
25 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Horan (R)	
44 Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	N	1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	1 Jones (R)	
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	N	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND				3 Norman (R)	
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	15 Griffiths (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	N	6 Tolleson (R)	
17 Couder (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA	
7 Delaney (D)	N	Y	N	14 Huber (D)	N	Y	N	44 Ellis (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	
43 Elsesser (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	N	5 Kee (D)	
35 Fuller (R)	PY	PN	PY	4 Jones (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	N	1 Love (R)	
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N	3 Rohrbough (R)	
27 Gwinn (R)	PY	PN	PY	18 Lewis (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	N	2 Snyder (R)	
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	N	Y	6 McCowen (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	N	WISCONSIN	
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	N	4 Brophy (R)	
11 Heffernan (D)	N	Y	N	9 Ramey (R)	Y	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				8 Byrnes (R)	
21 Javits (R)	Y	A	A	8 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Vacancy	
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Hull (R)	
40 Keeting (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE				6 Keefe (R)	
9 Keogh (D)	N	PY	N	OKLAHOMA	3 Albert (D)	N	Y	N	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	N	5 Kirsten (R)
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	7 Courtney (D)	N	A	A	7 Murray (R)	
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	N	5 Monroney (D)	N	Y	N	10 Davis (D)	PN	PY	PN	10 O'Konski (R)	
								5 Evans (D)	N	Y	N	1 Smith (R)	
								4 Gore (D)	N	Y	N	3 Stevenson (R)	
								2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	Y	WYOMING	
								3 Kefauver (D)	N	Y	N	AL Barrett (R)	

HOUSE VOTES ON TREASURY-POST OFFICE, LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY BILLS

1. HR 2436, Treasury-Post Office appropriation. Passed March 11, 389-0 (see p. 13). Note: two votes were added by correction of record after result was first announced.
2. Hendricks motion to recommit Labor-Federal Security appropriation with instructions to restore funds for Veterans' Placement Service. Defeated March 25, 211-170 (see p. 14).
3. HR 2700, Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Passed March 25, 343-39 (see p. 14).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	3				1	2	3				1	2	3				
TOTAL VOTE		YEAS	389	170	343	2 Hill (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Meade (D)	Y	Y	Y			
		NAYS	0	211	39	4 Rockwell (R)	Y	N	Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y			
CONNECTICUT																				
DEMOCRATS		YEAS	163	159	123	3 Foote (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Gillie (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Sasser (D)	Y	Y	Y			
		NAYS	0	2	36	4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Grant (R)	Y	PN	GP	6 Bates (R)	Y	GP	GP			
INDIANA																				
REPUBLICANS		YEAS	225	11	220	5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Clason (R)	Y	N	Y			
		NAYS	0	209	1	AL Sislak (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Harness (R)	GP	A	GP	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	N			
MASSACHUSETTS																				
ALABAMA		DELAWARE																		
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Boggs (R)			Y	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y			
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA						8 Mitchell (R)	Y	N	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	Y	Y	N			
1 Boykin (D)	Y	PY	Y	5 Hendricks (D)	Y	Y	N	10 Springer (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Landis (R)	Y	N	Y	11 Ludlow (D)	-	-	-	
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Peterson (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Herter (R)	Y	N	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Price (D)	Y	PY	PY	IOWA									FLORIDA			
6 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	N	12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	W	
7 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	PY	GP	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	
5 Manasco (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Gwynne (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	GP	N	Y	
8 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA				8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	MICHIGAN						ARKANSAS		
ARIZONA		10 Brown (D)			7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y							FLORIDA	
AL Harless (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	1 AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	11 Bradley (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS		5 Davis (D)			2 Talle (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Coffin (R)	Y	N	Y							FLORIDA	
4 Cravens (D)	GP	Y	Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	KANSAS									ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Pace (D)	Y	A	A	1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	Y	
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	15 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	PY	PY	3 Meyer (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	GP	N	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Coffin (R)	Y	N	Y	
6 Norrell (D)	A	A	A	9 Wood (D)	GP	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Jonkman (R)	Y	N	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	W	
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO				6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	GP	Y	N	ARKANSAS			FLORIDA	
CALIFORNIA		1 Goff (R)			8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Michener (R)	Y	N	Y							FLORIDA	
7 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Chapman (D)	A	Y	Y	1 Sadowski (D)	Y	Y	N	13 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	
8 Anderson (R)	Y	N	Y	ILLINOIS				4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	
18 Bradley (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Clements (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Bradley (R)	Y	N	Y	
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	GP	N	Y	14 Youngblood (R)	Y	N	Y	
14 Douglas (D)	Y	PY	PN	25 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Meade (R)	A	N	Y	14 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	Y	
10 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Morton (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Robson (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Fletcher (R)	Y	N	Y	
23 Fletcher (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Church (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	
9 Gearhart (R)	Y	N	Y	24 Clippinger (R)	Y	N	Y	KENTUCKY									FLORIDA			
4 Havener (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	GP	PY	GP	8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Dirkser (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Devitt (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	
19 Holifield (D)	Y	PY	PN	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	Y	21 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	
16 Jackson (R)	Y	GP	A	4 Gorski (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Domenegeux (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	PN	PY	5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	21 Howell (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Knutson (R)	GP	N	Y	17 Engle (D)	Y	N	Y	
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	18 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Larcade (D)	GP	Y	Y	3 MacKinnon (R)	Y	N	Y	18 King (D)	Y	N	Y	
1 Lea (D)	Y	Y	Y	14 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Morrison (D)	GP	Y	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	19 Lea (D)	Y	N	Y	
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Mason (R)	Y	GP	A	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	
6 Miller (D)	Y	Y	N	19 McMillen (R)	Y	N	Y	LOUISIANA									FLORIDA			
12 Nixon (R)	GP	N	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Fellows (R)	GP	N	Y	1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Owens (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	22 Price (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	23 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Reed (R)	Y	PN	GP	MAINE									FLORIDA			
5 Welch (R)	A	GP	A	5 Sabath (D)	Y	Y	PN	6 Beall (R)	GP	N	Y	5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	Y	
COLORADO		20 Simpson (R)			3 D'Alesandro (D)	Y	N	Y	3 D'Alesandro (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Arnold (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Carroll (D)	Y	Y	N	AL Stratton (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bakewell (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	Y	

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
8 Banta (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Phillips (R)
4 Bell (D)	Y	A	Y	30 LeFevre (R)	GP	N	Y	7 Peden (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)
6 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	N	8 Rizley (R)	Y	N	Y	TEXAS
9 Cannon (D)	Y	A	A	1 Macy (R)	Y	PN	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth (D)
3 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	PY	PN	2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	N	4 McMahon (R)	Y	N	Y	OREGON				2 Combs (D)
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Nodar (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)
5 Reeves (R)	Y	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Gossett (D)
2 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Pfeifer (D)	GP	PY	PN	1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)
7 Short (R)	GP	N	Y	26 Potts (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)
10 Zimmerman (D)	Y	Y	Y	22 Powell (D)	Y	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA				12 Lucas (D)
MONTANA				24 Rabin (D)	Y	Y	N	33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	PN	PY	19 Mahon (D)
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	45 Reed (R)	Y	PN	GP	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Mansfield (D)
NEBRASKA				36 Riehlmman (R)	Y	PN	GP	23 Crow (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Patman (D)
2 Buffett (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Ross (R)	Y	N	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	11 Poage (D)
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Somers (D)	Y	Y	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Teague (D)
NEVADA				38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	GP	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)
AI Russell (R)	Y	N	Y	33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	Y	19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Thomason (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Gerlach (R)	A	PN	A	15 West (D)
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				14 Gillette (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	A	3 Barden (D)	GP	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Worley (D)
NEW JERSEY				1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	21 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	UTAH
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	11 Bulwinkle (D)	A	GP	A	11 Jenkins (R)	GP	PN	GP	2 Dawson (R)
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Clark (D)	GP	Y	Y	28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Granger (D)
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	27 Kelley (D)	GP	Y	N	VERMONT
5 Eaton (R)	Y	PN	GP	8 Deane (D)*	Y	Y	Y	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	N	Y	AL Plumley (R)
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Maloney (R)	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Almond (D)
10 Hartley (R)	GP	PN	Y	5 Folger (D)	Y	Y	Y	29 McDowell (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Bland (D)
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	A	A	2 McGarvey (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Drewry (D)
4 Mathews (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Kerr (D)	Y	H	Y	24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	N	9 Flannagan (D)
13 Norton (D)	GP	Y	W	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Gary (D)
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 Rich (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)
7 Thomas (R)	Y	N	Y	AL Lemke (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Harrison (D)
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	Y	AL Robertson (R)	Y	H	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Smith (D)
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y	OHIO				3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)
NEW MEXICO				AL Bender (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	WASHINGTON
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	PY	GP	22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)
AL Lusk (D)	GP	Y	N	11 Brehm (R)	Y	N	Y	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Horan (R)
NEW YORK				7 Brown (R)	Y	PN	PY	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)
42 Andrews (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Burke (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Jones (R)
20 Bloom (D)	A	Y	Y	16 Carson (R)	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND				3 Norman (R)
16 Buck (R)	Y	H	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Tolleson (R)
25 Buckley (D)	A	GP	A	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA
44 Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA				4 Ellis (R)
32 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	GP	GP	GP	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)
15 Celler (D)	GP	Y	N	15 Griffiths (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)
39 Cole (R)	GP	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	GP	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Love (R)
17 Couder (R)	Y	N	Y	14 Huber (D)	Y	Y	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Rohrbough (R)
7 Delaney (D)	Y	PY	PN	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Snyder (R)
43 Elsaesser (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Jones (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	GP	GP	WISCONSIN
35 Fuller (R)	GP	PN	GP	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				4 Brophy (R)
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Lewis (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Byrnes (R)
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	Y	6 McCowen (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Vacancy
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE				9 Hull (R)
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Ramey (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Keefe (R)
11 Heffernan (D)	GP	Y	N	8 Smith (R)	Y	N	N	7 Courtney (D)	A	GP	GP	5 Kirsten (R)
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	GP	GP	7 Murray (R)
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Evans (D)	A	Y	Y	10 O'Konski (R)
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)
9 Keogh (D)	GP	Y	N	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Stevenson (R)
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	3 Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	N	WYOMING
19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	N	5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Barrett (R)

SENATE VOTES ON LEGISLATIVE BUDGET (Continued)
and URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL

1. Motion to table reconsideration of Tydings motion. Passed Feb. 28, 40-38 (see p. 11). 2. Legislative Budget, H Con Res 20, as amended by the Senate. Passed March 3, 64-20 (see p. 11). 3. Taylor amendment to HR 1968, Urgent Deficiency bill, to delete provision ending OPA June 30. Defeated March 5; 58-29 (see p. 12).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 40	64	29	KENTUCKY				NORTH DAKOTA			
	NAYS 38	20	58	Barkley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Langer (R)	A	Y	N
				Cooper (R)	Y	Y	N	Young (R)	A	Y	N
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 35	18	28	LOUISIANA				OHIO			
	NAYS 1	19	11	Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	Bricker (R)	N	Y	N
				Overton (D)	Y	N	N	Taft (R)	N	Y	N
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 5	46	1	MAINE				OKLAHOMA			
	NAYS 37	1	47	Brewster (R)	N	Y	N	Moore (R)	N	Y	N
				White (R)	N	Y	N	Thomas (D)	Y	AY	N
ALABAMA				MARYLAND				OREGON			
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Cordon (R)	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	AY	N	Y	Tydings (D)	Y	Y	A	Morse (R)	Y	N	N
ARIZONA				MASSACHUSETTS				PENNSYLVANIA			
Hayden (D)	Y	N	Y	Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	Martin (R)	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	A	N	Y	Saito stall (R)	N	Y	N	Myers (D)	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				MICHIGAN				RHODE ISLAND			
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	Y	Ferguson (R)	N	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	Vandenberg (R)	N	Y	N	McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				MINNESOTA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Downey (D)	A	A	AY	Ball (R)	N	Y	N	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N
Knowland (R)	N	Y	N	Thye (R)	N	Y	N	Maybank (D)	Y	N	N
COLORADO				MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	A	AN	N
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	Eastland (D)	Y	A	A	Gurney (R)	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				MISSOURI				TENNESSEE			
Baldwin (R)	N	Y	N	Donnell (R)	N	Y	N	McKellar (D)	Y	Y	N
McMahon (D)	AY	*	Y	Kem (R)	N	Y	N	Stewart (D)	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MONTANA				TEXAS			
Buck (R)	A	Y	N	Ecton (R)	N	Y	N	Connally (D)	Y	Y	A
Williams (R)	A	Y	N	Murray (D)	Y	AN	Y	O'Daniel (D)	N	Y	N
FLORIDA				NEBRASKA				UTAH			
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Butler (R)	N	Y	N	Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y
Pepper (D)	AY	N	Y	Wherry (R)	N	Y	N	Watkins (R)	N	Y	N
GEORGIA				NEVADA				VERMONT			
George (D)	Y	Y	N	Malone (R)	A	Y	N	Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	McCaran (D)	Y	N	N	Flanders (R)	N	Y	N
IDAHO				NEW HAMPSHIRE				VIRGINIA			
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	Bridges (R)	N	AY	N	Byrd (D)	A	Y	N
Taylor (D)	Y	N	Y	Tobey (R)	Y	Y	N	Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				NEW JERSEY				WASHINGTON			
Brooks (R)	N	Y	N	Hawkes (R)	N	Y	N	Cain (R)	N	Y	N
Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Smith (R)	A	Y	A	Magnuson (D)	Y	AN	Y
INDIANA				NEW MEXICO				WEST VIRGINIA			
Capehart (R)	N	Y	N	Chavez (D)	AY	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	N	Y	N	Hatch (D)	Y	N	Y	Revercomb (R)	N	Y	N
IAWA				NEW YORK				WISCONSIN			
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	N	Ives (R)	N	Y	N	McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N
Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Wagner (D)	GP	AN	AY	Wiley (R)	N	Y	N
KANSAS				NORTH CAROLINA				WYOMING			
Capper (R)	N	Y	N	Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	Y
Reed (R)	GP	AY	GP	Umstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Robertson (R)	A	AY	A

* Voted "Present"

III

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

No bills of major importance in this field were passed by either house during the quarter.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Interest in Federal aid for elementary and high school education, which has been proposed by bills in every Congress for a decade, has been stimulated this year by the acute teacher shortage and the immediate prospect of greatly increased enrollments due to the wartime birth rate. Fourteen Federal aid bills were introduced in the first quarter of the 80th Congress.

In the Senate the bills of greatest scope are: S 199, by George D. Aiken (R Vt.); and S 472 by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.). S 81, by Theodore F. Green and J. Howard McGrath (both D R.I.), and S 170, by Patrick McCarran (D Nev.), are bills to increase teachers' salaries.

The Aiken bill, S 199, proposes authorization of Federal funds beginning at \$400 million a year and increasing to \$1,200 million, allocated to each State on the basis of the number of children attending public schools; it further authorizes grants of \$60 million a year for aid to nonpublic tax-exempt schools. S 472 would authorize annual grants of \$150 million to \$250 million to assist States with the least ability to finance schools, with the object of putting a \$40 floor under annual spending for each child's education. These funds would go mostly to public schools, but States could use Federal funds for nonpublic schools to the same extent and for the same purposes for which they spend their own funds on such schools.

Nine of the House bills are for aid to public schools. Formulas similar to Taft's are used in HR 1870, by Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.), HR 2188, by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), and HR 2683, by Edward G. Rohrbough (R W. Va.). HR 2525, by James H. Morrison (D La.) uses this formula with a \$50 floor, and HR 140, by Stephen Pace (D Ga.), has the formula with a \$3 per child minimum grant to each State. HR 1722, by Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) and similar bills HR 1762, by Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) and HR 1803, by Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), would allocate Federal funds in the same proportion as the number of school-age children in each State bear to the national total. HR 156, by Richard J. Welch (R Calif.) also uses a formula similar to Taft's but authorizes aid to nonpublic schools. HR 1942, by Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.) authorizes a grant to each State to enable it to raise each public school teacher's salary by \$200.

The committees of both houses with jurisdiction over education bills also deal with labor matters, which have occupied their time this quarter. The Senate subcommittee on education, of which Aiken is chairman, has announced hearings beginning April 9. No date has been set for hearings before the House subcommittee, headed by Edward O. McCowen (R Ohio).

The National Education Association heads support for the Taft bill. With it stand: the American Legion, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, General Federation of

Women's Clubs, YWCA, National Council of Jewish Women, Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, American Association of University Women, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and five other national women's organizations. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the CIO, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which backed a similar bill last year (Vol. II, pp. 643ff.), have not announced support of any current measure.

The AFL, which led support for last year's bill by Aiken, and the National Farmers Union and National Catholic Welfare Conference, which also supported it, have not announced for any bill now in Congress, but all advocate Federal aid for education.

CONFIRMATION OF DILLON S. MYER

In July 1946 President Truman nominated Dillon S. Myer to be Administrator of the Federal Public Housing Authority. Consideration was blocked in the Senate by the objection of Robert A. Taft (R Chio). Myer's interim appointment was before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee early in February, when American Legion representatives made and then withdrew charges of mismanagement of the FPHA program. Senator Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) charged that FPHA representatives in his State had given undue encouragement to cooperative purchase of Lanham Act housing. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) voted against Myer but later changed his mind, so that the final committee vote was 8 to 1 in favor of confirmation. In a brief tilt with Banking and Currency Chairman Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) on the Senate floor February 7, Cain said that he remained unconvinced of the wisdom of confirming Myer, and Taft reiterated his opposition. The Senate then confirmed the appointment without record vote.

Myer, who comes from Taft's State, was a member of the Agricultural Extension Service in Ohio from 1916 until he came to the Agriculture Department in Washington in 1934. During the war he headed the War Relocation Authority.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Among hearings on subjects in the education and welfare fields which have not yet resulted in floor action were the following.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings in March on bills to establish a National Science Foundation to: promote scientific research under contract with universities, private research foundations, and industrial laboratories; and to initiate a federally financed scholarship program to help make up the deficit of young scientists whose education was interrupted or prevented by the war. A similar bill passed the Senate last year (Vol. II, pp. 456ff.). The seven bills introduced this year differ chiefly over the administration of the proposed foundation, inclusion of the social sciences as subjects for research, handling of patents on results of federally financed research, and allocation of proposed funds.

Five of the bills -- S 526 by Senators H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), and J. William Fulbright (D Ark.); HR 1815 by Clifford P. Case (R N.J.); HR 1830 by Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.); HR 1834 by J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.); and HR 2027 by Brooks Hays (D Ark.) -- have identical provisions for administration by a 48-member board appointed by the President, which would choose a 9-member executive committee. Under the committee would serve a director with a salary of \$15,000 a year. These bills call for basic and applied research in natural sciences, leaving it up to the foundation to decide whether it shall promote social science research. Patent provisions require research contracts to protect the public interest and individual equity, and they specify that all inventions by foundation employees are to be freely available to the public.

S 525 by Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah) would have the foundation under an administrator with an advisory board. This bill does not mention social sciences. With certain exceptions, inven-

tions resulting from foundation research must be freely available to the public. The bill also sets up a schedule of allocations for research in various natural science fields and types of organizations in the several States.

HR 942 by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) is similar to the Thomas bill but includes social sciences as subjects for research.

All the bills have similar provisions for scholarships and for a register of scientific and technical personnel. They all specify that research is to be done by contract rather than in Federal laboratories or pilot plants.

At the hearings only one witness, Frank Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, opposed establishing a national foundation, preferring to leave support of research in its present status. Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University, testified for a committee representing 68 national scientific and educational organizations, which are united in support of a national foundation but have not yet agreed on recommendations for organization. Other scientists supporting the Foundation included. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University; Randolph T. Major, director of research, Merck Chemical Company; Charles E. MacQuigg, dean of Engineering at Ohio State University; Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; Detlev Bronk, president of the National Research Council; and Robert M. Yerkes, emeritus professor at Yale University. The two latter asked for the inclusion of the social sciences, and Yerkes was the only supporter of the single-administrator organization.

The National Association of Manufacturers endorsed the Case-Mills-Priest-Hays bill with some modification of patent provisions. The AFL also supported the bill but asked for inclusion of the social sciences.

The House committee had not reported any bill when the quarter ended. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, to which the Senate bills have been referred, unanimously reported the Smith bill with minor modifications on March 26, without having held any hearings.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, SECURITY

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments held hearings in February and March on two bills to give the Federal Security Agency departmental status and cabinet representation. S 140, by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), would create a Department of Health, Education, and Security, with FSA bureaus now handling these activities grouped into three divisions, each headed by an Under Secretary. S 712, introduced by Expenditures Committee Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.), would transfer the existing Federal Security Agency into an executive department without changing existing functions or organizations.

At the hearings all three sponsors cited recommendations for an executive department in the general welfare field made in past years by a number of nongovernmental groups, such as the Brookings Institution. Two bills on the subject were passed by the House and the Senate in 1937 and 1938 respectively, but agreement between the two houses was not obtained.

All the sponsors and most witnesses agreed that cabinet status would make possible more efficient administration of activities in fields so important in the general picture of State-Federal relationships, because these activities could be better geared into over-all policy.

The Woman's Foundation, Inc. supported the Taft-Fulbright bill because "it is clearly impossible to add three members to the Cabinet" (one for each of the fields) at present, and because health, education, and welfare problems "are so closely related that they are one and the same problem as they impinge upon the individual and the family."

The American Medical Association opposed both bills because it wants a separate Department of Health headed by a doctor, as proposed by another Taft bill, S 545. Taft, said, however, that the provision of S 140 which requires that the Under Secretary of Health be a doctor would serve about the same purpose. He said that creation of three new departments would be "a rather

big step to take at one time." If S 140 is passed, he stated, he will revise the Health Agency measure.

The Federal Security Agency objected to the Taft-Fulbright bill's provisions for regrouping the present bureaus because the functions of some (such as Food and Drug Administration and Vocational Rehabilitation Service) cut across several fields. The Agency feels that the provision that the Under Secretaries be respectively a doctor, a teacher, and a social welfare administrator might prevent the appointment of skilled administrators who may not happen to have engaged in these fields.

The Association of State and Territorial Health Officers favored the Aiken bill, with amendments to provide a three-division set-up. These divisions, however, do not need to be headed by specialists, the Association's representative stated.

The American Public Health Association favored the Aiken bill, criticizing the Taft-Fulbright measure as "too inflexible." Other organizations to favor the Aiken bill included the American Public Welfare Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Committee for the Nation's Health.

HCUSING

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee held three days of hearings on S 866, by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), and Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.), to authorize a housing program designed to produce 15 million units of new housing in the next 10 years. Most of the bill's provisions are aimed at stimulating private enterprise to build housing for middle and lower income groups in cities and on farms, mainly through easing of credit facilities to builders and purchasers. The Federal Government would aid State and local low-rent public housing projects in producing 500,000 units of housing for the lowest income groups. The Federal Government would also engage in research in housing and would assist State and local planning surveys. The program would be administered by a National Housing Commission under a National Housing Administrator, with an advisory coordinating council.

Banking and Currency Chairman Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) announced that hearings would be brief because the ground was covered intensively in hearings on the bill introduced last year by the same sponsors, passed by the Senate, and unreported by the House committee (Vol. II, p. 651ff.).

Among those testifying for the bill this year were: Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Veterans Committee (which asked for liberalization of the bill in several respects); AFL; CIO; and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which asked for non-segregation provisions.

Opposing it were: United States Chamber of Commerce; National Association of Real Estate Boards; National Association of Home Builders; and the National Home and Property Owners Foundation, whose representative called the bill "dishonest" and "an experiment in state socialism."

RENT CONTROL

The Senate Banking Committee's subcommittee on rents on February 25 recommended an across-the-board raise of 10 per cent in rentals, with Federal rent controls continued through 1947. This proposal was disapproved by the full committee, which directed the subcommittee to prepare a new bill.

The revised subcommittee proposal calls for continuation of rent controls through February 1948 without a flat increase. Controls would be removed at once from new housing and from homes renting at \$225 a month or more. Advisory committees set up in each of the present 650 rental areas would have power to recommend either removal of rent controls or flat increases. These recommendations would be final unless overruled by the National Rent Administrator within 30 days. This bill was reported favorably by the full committee on March 31.

In hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee on HR 2549, the bill by

Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), which calls for transfer of rent control to the courts, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, told the committee that this provision would give the Government "responsibility without backing it up with adequate authority."

Another section of this bill would repeal the Veterans Emergency Housing Act passed last year, except for mortgage insurance and veterans' preference provisions. The American Veterans Committee opposed both parts of the bill.

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

In addition to backing Federal aid for education (see p. 28), pressure groups have been active in a number of other education and welfare fields.

HOUSING AND RENT CONTROLS

Housing and rent controls have been the subject of some of the most intense lobbying activities during the first quarter of 1947. National associations most active in opposing extension of rent controls have been: National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Association of Home Builders, and the National Home and Property Owners Foundation. They argue that: rents are the only important item in living costs which remain under Federal control; all landlords' costs have increased; justice therefore requires increased rents. Further, they say, rent controls are intensifying the housing shortage, since builders will not put up housing on which returns will be limited. Tenants who cannot afford higher rents could "move into a smaller space vacated by some one who wants a better place and is willing to pay for it."

State and local landlord associations are joining with the national groups to get an end to rent controls. Some of those which have been lobbying actively are: Apartment, Hotel and Motel Association of California; Property Owners Association of Arizona; Indianapolis Property Owners and Tenants League; Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee of New York; Property Owners of Illinois; Greater Dallas Property Owners Association.

Most active supporters of rent control extension during the quarter have been the New York State chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America, the Workmen's Benefit Fund, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, CIO, American Veterans Committee.

Opposition to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill is spearheaded by the three national real estate and builders' groups. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has condemned the bill as "socialistic" and says in a recent issue of its publication, Headlines: "There were plenty of Realtors who thought that when the Republicans took over Congress we could call it a day as far as Washington is concerned. Everything was going to be wonderful. Rent control was going to be lifted with some increase in rents, and public housing was to be buried and forgotten. The answer is, of course, that there are just as many demagogues among the Republicans as there are among the Democrats." The Home Builders' Washington Letter says that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill "is the old omnibus with a thin coat of paint inadequately covering the structure of the red wagon... it resembles the old-fashioned mousetrap with nine holes with bait for farmers, veterans, manufacturers, distributors, home builders, bankers, architects, general contractors and the public generally."

Support for the bill this year has been led by the National Public Housing Conference, AFL, CIO, and American Veterans Committee. The American Legion has its own housing program which in many respects resembles that of the building and real estate interests.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Townsend National Recovery Plan, which has more than 30 lobbyists registered, has been the most active pressure group this quarter for liberalization of social security laws. The Townsendites this year support HR 16, by Representative Homer D. Angell (R Ore.), which would provide an annuity for everyone over 60 as well as for mothers of dependent children under 18 and

persons who have been disabled more than six months. Payments would be financed by a 3 per cent gross income tax. Angell heads an unofficial committee of 29 Republicans and 22 Democrats which in March voted to go to the Ways and Means Committee to see what action is being planned on HR 16 and the many similar bills.

The General Welfare Federation of America began a campaign in February to reach an agreement with all other organizations working for pensions, so that a united front could be presented to Congress.

The AFL has called for a "thorough review of our whole program" of social security, asking for broader coverage for old-age and survivors insurance and a health insurance bill.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities likewise has advocated extension of old-age and survivors insurance. The conference also endorsed grants to States for public assistance, varying with their relative financial abilities, and a national health program "compulsory in fact but voluntary in form." On the other hand, the National Federation of Small Business has warned that "increased social security means additional business taxes." Furthermore, the organization said, "socialization of medicine is most definitely the forerunner to additional socialization of business."

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES

SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

Republicans

Robert A. Taft (Ohio), chairman
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Joseph H. Ball (Minn.)
H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.)
William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)

Democrats

Elbert D. Thomas (Utah)
James E. Murray (Mont.)
Claude Pepper (Fla.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)

HOUSE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

Republicans

Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (N.J.), chairman
Gerald W. Landis (Ind.)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Edward O. McCowen (Ohio)
Max Schwabe (Mo.)
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.)
Ellsworth B. Buck (N.Y.)
Walter E. Brehm (Ohio)
Wint Smith (Kan.)
Charles J. Kersten (Wis.)
George MacKinnon (Minn.)
Thomas L. Owens (Ill.)
Carroll D. Kearns (Fla.)
Richard M. Nixon (Calif.)

Democrats

John Lesinski (Mich.)
Graham A. Barden (N.C.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)
O. C. Fisher (Tex.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N.Y.)
John S. Wood (Ga.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)
Wingate Lucas (Tex.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

ROBERT A. TAFT (R Ohio) could have been chairman of either the Finance Committee or the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, for he was ranking minority member of each in the 79th Congress. His decision to take the Labor chairmanship occasioned some comment, since

the Finance Committee, which handles taxation and veterans affairs, is generally considered the more important of the two. However, the labor field is obviously the site of major decisions in the 80th Congress, and Taft's other chairmanships -- the Republican Steering Committee and the Majority Policy Committee -- are positions of great influence.

Taft has long favored changes in labor legislation and last year voted for the Case bill. He has said that the 80th Congress should pass labor laws to enable "employer and employee to meet on a fairly equal basis." Most of the committee's work this quarter has been in this area of its jurisdiction.

On the public welfare side, Taft has co-sponsored a number of important bills. With Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) and Allen J. Ellender (D La.), he sponsored the long-range housing bill passed by the Senate in 1946, but stymied in the House Banking and Currency Committee despite repeated pleas by President Truman. The bill was reintroduced this year.

Taft did not agree with Wagner's compulsory health insurance bill, sponsored also by the former committee chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.), which Taft termed "the most socialistic measure that this Congress (the 79th) has ever had before it." With other Republicans on the committee - H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) and Joseph H. Ball (Minn.) - Taft introduced a rival health bill which would help States finance medical care for their needy. This bill was re-introduced in February 1947, with still another Republican committee member -- Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.) -- as an added sponsor.

Taft was also co-author of the Federal aid to education bill which was reported by the committee in 1946 but did not reach the floor. This bill has also been re-introduced, under the sponsorship of four Republicans and four Democrats (see p. 27).

Taft, a 57-year-old lawyer, is the son of President William Howard Taft. He served in the Chio House of Representatives from 1921 to 1926 and in the State Senate in 1931-32. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1938 and re-elected by a margin of 18,000 out of about 3 million votes in 1944, when he was opposed by organized labor but received his usual support from farm organizations.

Ohio is predominantly industrial, but it has a large and politically significant farm population. Outstanding industries are iron and steel, machine tools, and transport. Industry organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers and Chambers of Commerce are influential. CIO Steel, Electrical, and Rubber Workers are well organized and politically active; AFL unions are also strong; and the Railroad brotherhoods are politically important. The Farm Bureau Federation is powerful in rural districts.

ELBERT D. THOMAS (Utah), the ranking Democrat, was committee chairman for a number of years until he accepted the chairmanship of the Military Affairs Committee and remained on the Education and Labor Committee as second ranking Democrat.

Thomas has generally been considered a friend of organized labor. In votes and debate, he has consistently supported New Deal measures. In the Senate debate on the President's labor bill in 1946, he moved to recommit the measure.

In the welfare field, he was an early supporter and co-sponsor of bills to provide Federal aid to education. The 1947 version, slightly modified, is also co-sponsored by Senator Taft. Thomas's interest in education perhaps reflects his scholarly background. He has been a professor of political science at the University of Utah and is author of several books, including a biography of Thomas Jefferson. Holder of a Ph.D. and several honorary degrees, Thomas was once vice president of the American Political Science Association. He lived for some years in the Far East and made propaganda broadcasts in Japanese during the war.

Utah is primarily a mining and agricultural State, with livestock the most important farm product. The Wool Growers Association and the Farm Bureau are politically active. The CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers are well organized, as are the railroad brotherhoods. During the war there was a great increase in industry, notably in iron and steel.

FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr. (N.J.) is chairman of the new House Committee on Education and Labor, which takes over the functions of the two old committees on Education and on Labor. Hartley was a member of the Labor Committee. The new committee's general jurisdiction over labor and education bills includes the school lunch program previously handled by the Agriculture Committee. Hartley's committee was recently granted subpoena powers (see p. 68).

Hartley, who was first elected to Congress in 1928, has generally followed Republican labor policy but has sometimes deserted his party on other issues. In 1946 he voted with the majority of his party on 79 per cent of the controversial roll calls.

In 1946 he voted for returning the United States Employment Service to the States by June 30, 1946, for the Case labor bill as it passed the House, and for overriding the veto on this bill. In previous sessions he voted for the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932, against the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933, for Social Security in 1935, for the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, and was paired for overriding the veto of the Smith-Connally Act in 1943.

The Tenth New Jersey District which Hartley represents includes parts of Hudson and Essex Counties and seven wards of the City of Newark. In his primary campaign for renomination in 1946, Hartley was opposed by the PAC on the basis of his fight against OPA and was accused of being a representative of the manufacturing and retail lobbies. But he was renominated by a two-to-one margin and won handily in November.

Hartley is 44 years old and is proud of the fact that he is the only living person after whom an aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles has been named. He was appointed to the Kearny, N.J. Library Commission in 1923 -- before he was old enough to vote -- and elected municipal commissioner in 1924 when he was 21 years old. The next year he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and in 1928 was elected to Congress. He has announced that he does not intend to run for re-election in 1948.

JOHN LESINSKI (Mich.) became ranking Democrat on the committee when Mary T. Norton (D N.J.), the former chairman, went to the Committee on House Administration. Lesinski comes from what is probably the most heavily industrialized area in the country -- Detroit -- and is generally regarded as sympathetic toward, though not active in behalf of, organized labor. In 1946 he had a general pair on the Case bill as it passed the House and voted against overriding the veto. He voted against the amendment to exclude packing house and cannery workers from the jurisdiction of NLRB.

In the welfare field, he voted for subsidies for veterans housing, for the school lunch bill, and for the cancer research program. He introduced one of the Federal aid to education bills which were unreported by the Education Committee in the last Congress. In general, he supported the Administration, voting with the majority of his party on 88 per cent of the controversial roll calls in 1946.

Lesinski was born in Pennsylvania but has lived most of his 62 years in Wayne County, Mich. He has been active in Polish circles and has been decorated by the Polish Government. Since he was 18, he has been engaged in the real estate and building business, and constructed the large housing development which became the nucleus of the present city of Hamtramck. He was first elected to Congress in 1932 and has been re-elected regularly.

The Sixteenth Michigan District, which Lesinski has represented since its creation in 1932, includes two wards of the city of Detroit, the cities of Dearborn, Lincoln Park, River Rouge, and Wyandotte, and a number of other townships in Wayne County. A center of the automobile industry, it is also a stronghold of the United Auto Workers (CIO).

NOTE: No bill in the field of Education and Welfare was passed by either house during the quarter.

IV

FOREIGN POLICY

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

International Refugee Organization -- passed Senate.

AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY

In a special message, delivered in person before a joint session of Congress on March 12, President Truman asked for authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400 million for the period ending June 30, 1948 (see p. 170). The assistance was necessary, he said, for relief and rehabilitation work and for military assistance in maintaining order. Great Britain had been providing both countries with such aid, but had served notice that it would have to withdraw at the end of March. Thereafter, the President said, the United States would have to supply help to the two countries.

Despite the March 31 deadline, neither house had acted on the President's request by the end of the quarter, though committees in both houses had started hearings and Congressional leaders promised to expedite consideration. Representative Charles A. Eaton (R N.J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced HR 2616, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced S 938 to carry out the President's request.

The committee hearings were held concurrently late in March. Among those urging favorable action on the President's recommendations were Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs William L. Clayton, and Ambassador to Greece Lincoln MacVeagh. The arguments made by the President were repeated and enlarged upon. It was said that the Greek Government would fall and be replaced by a Communist regime unless American aid was promptly made available. Such an event, the witnesses maintained, would have severe repercussions throughout the Middle East and would threaten American security.

On March 31, Vandenberg proposed an amendment to his bill which provided for termination of the program on any one of three conditions: (1) the request of a democratic government in Greece or Turkey; (2) request for withdrawal by a procedural vote in the Security Council or a majority vote in the General Assembly of the United Nations; (3) determination by the President that the purposes have been substantially accomplished, or cannot be accomplished. Debate on the proposal was scheduled to begin in the Senate early in April.

PRESS REACTION

Newspaper editorial opinion was mixed. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch said, the day after the President's message, "Congress may ponder and debate, but President Truman's address has committed the nation to all-out diplomatic action, just as a declaration of shooting war must necessarily follow when a President asks for it. The honor and prestige of the nation are at stake and there is no turning back."

The New York Times echoed this feeling that Congress could not turn down the President's recommendations "without creating the appearance of a dangerous division of American opinion at a crucial point in history and practically inviting Russian communism to move into the Middle

East and take over." But the Times also found other reasons to support the President. On March 15 it said that he "has proposed a program which infringes upon the legitimate interests of no other nation - a program designed in the interest of European peace, of our own security, and of the right of small nations to shape their own future for themselves."

The New York Herald Tribune on March 23 called the message "an official admission that two great systems are competing in the world for the minds and allegiance of men, and that the United States proposes to take an active and forthright part on behalf of its ideals." New York PM opposed the President's program. So did the Chicago Tribune which declared that "the outcome will inevitably be war," and the Chicago Sun which said that "the President's request should not be granted without adequate conditions which assure that we are really helping a free and democratic Greece and not a fascist Greece."

The Detroit Free Press on March 16 was sharply critical of the President for by-passing the United Nations and expressed the opinion that it is impossible to "fight communism with dollars." The Detroit News on March 14 said that "there is no future but eventual war in such a policy as that proclaimed by President Truman - if it has no objective beyond that of containment." The Richmond News Leader declared that it would not "give its support for an instant to a policy that would spend one dollar in the Near East except for humanitarian relief or send one American youth there to be trapped" by war. The Raleigh News and Observer also opposed the President's plan.

"Let us not rush into such imperialism," said the Bowling Green (Ohio) Daily Sentinel Tribune. "Let us give more energy to making the United Nations a living factor and keep out of specific disputes ourselves."

On the other hand, the Anniston (Ala.) Star decided that "if we fail to send our money now to bolster up the shaky ramparts of democracy in that area of the world, we probably will have to send our Army and Navy and Air Forces over there later in self defense."

The Philadelphia Bulletin found the policy to be "clearly in the national interest and intended to bulwark international security," and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette described President Truman's recommendations as "a radical departure in the best interests of the western democracies."

The Omaha World-Herald said it was "deplorable" that the message "has come so very late in the grim history of unimpeded Soviet aggression against the ideals and principles that the American people hold dear."

The Houston Chronicle said that "granting of these requests means a serious involvement in the Middle East which conceivably can lead to war." The Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman called for the "new, bold policy" to be "honest and consistent all the way through." The Oklahoman concluded that "since communism is now recognized as our chief enemy, it's time to apply that policy to the 12,000,000 members of the party outside Russia."

The Abilene (Tex.) Reporter-News pointed out that "by using our strength now in the right places and in the right way we are encouraged to hope that in time the United Nations will have a chance to function and the world will become something besides an armed camp." The Denver Rocky Mountain News said that "appeasement did not prevent wars with Germany and Japan and it failed to win cooperation with Russia. Concessions to the Soviets only encourage new and unreasonable demands at the expense of weaker people."

"We are drawn into the European political war because it is impossible for us to retire within our own continent," said the Portland Oregonian. "We might as well make up our minds that support of the President's policy will represent a heavy drain on our resources, and it could lower our national standard of living for a time."

Other papers supporting the President were the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, the Hartford Times, and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PUBLIC REACTION

President Truman's message evoked little immediate response from the public in the form of letters to Congressmen. All points of view were represented in the few letters that Congressmen did get about the aid program. A Gallup poll late in March showed 56 per cent of the people favoring aid to Greece with 32 per cent opposed, and 49 per cent favoring aid to Turkey with 36 per cent opposed.

Among organized pressure groups, Greek War Relief and the Social Democratic Federation supported the President. Progressive Citizens of America opposed him. The American Veterans Committee recommended that American assistance be conditioned on assurances that the present government will be made more representative, and the Congress of American Women protested possible support to the "reactionary government now in oppressive control of the democratic Greek people."

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

The Senate on March 25 passed by a voice vote S J Res 77 authorizing American participation in the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations and authorizing appropriation of \$75 million for the 1948 fiscal year.

The resolution provided for the President to appoint an American representative and not more than two alternates, at salaries of \$12,000 a year, to the Organization. A proviso specifically prohibited any agreement or action to admit immigrants to the United States without prior Congressional approval or to suspend or change any of the immigration laws.

This proviso occasioned most of the brief debate on the resolution. An amendment offered on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committee by its chairman, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), prohibited any agreement with the Organization authorizing admission to the United States of refugees or displaced persons or suspending or modifying any law of the United States. Vandenberg declared that the committee amendment effectively barred any immigration not specifically authorized by Congress, but other Senators, led by Chapman Revercomb (R W. Va.), maintained that it was not ironclad because it was tied to refugees or displaced persons as defined in the IRO charter.

Revercomb and Patrick McCarran (D Nev.) offered a substitute amendment which was the one finally adopted. It passed on a voice vote after Revercomb had said he would oppose the resolution unless it contained his amendment.

There was no opposition to joining IRO, which Vandenberg said had two advantages: it would give "a new impetus with respect to resettlement, which is the ultimate answer to the whole situation," and it would save the United States the difference between \$130 million, which is the cost to the Army of caring for refugees in its zone in Europe, and \$75 million, which is the United States' share of IRO's budget. The action had been recommended by President Truman in a message to Congress February 24.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

The Reciprocal Trade Agreement program was the subject of considerable Congressional attention during the quarter and was modified by Executive Order as a result. Late in March, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee both started hearings on the program.

Hearings in January before the Inter-Departmental Committee for Reciprocity Information on proposed American tariff reductions to be offered at the International Trade Conference in April led to a mounting clamor in Congress, mostly from Republican Representatives, that the April negotiations be postponed or that the Reciprocal Trade Act be repealed entirely.

Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) and Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, took the matter up with Under Secretaries of State Dean Acheson and William L. Clayton, and on February 8 issued a statement declaring that changes in the basic law could "be made more appropriately" in 1948 when the President's authority under the act would expire. The statement further said that it would be "undesirable" to abandon or postpone plans for the April conference, and recommended a five-point program, which could be carried out by Executive Order, to meet certain objections to the reciprocal trade negotiations.

The five points included review by the Tariff Commission of contemplated reductions and their effect on the domestic economy, an escape clause in every agreement to allow the United States to raise tariffs which were hurting domestic industry, a continuing survey by the Tariff Commission of the effects of lowered tariffs with recommendations to the President, and adoption of procedures to see that nations not according the United States most-favored-nation treatment would not receive that treatment from the United States.

On February 25 President Truman issued an Executive Order substantially embodying the Vandenberg-Millikin recommendations.

On March 20, however, the Finance Committee began hearings on the relation of the Reciprocal Trade Act to the proposed International Trade Organization charter, and on March 26 the Ways and Means Committee likewise began hearings, which had been twice postponed, on the whole reciprocal trade program.

Witnesses at the hearings included Under Secretary of State Clayton, Dr. Clair Wilcox, director of the Office of International Trade Policy of the State Department, and other representatives of the State and Treasury Departments. Clayton told the committees that the purpose of the Geneva conference would be to propose principles for international trade and that any agreement on American participation would be submitted to Congress. The object, he explained, would be to lower world trade barriers, including high tariffs, import quotas, and exchange controls. Pointing out that United States exports in 1946 were more than \$10 billion, he said, "we've got to find markets abroad for our surpluses or face serious economic deterioration."

PEACE TREATIES

The Senate on February 28 received from the President treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Before Secretary of State George C. Marshall left for Moscow in March, he and former Secretary James F. Byrnes appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to urge ratification of the treaties. During the remainder of the quarter, the committee considered the treaties in executive session only.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

The Senate confirmed without objection these major nominations to positions relating to foreign policy: Eugene R. Black, of New Jersey, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; John E. Peurifoy, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of State; and Garrison Norton, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

COMMITTEES ON FOREIGN POLICY

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Republicans

✓ Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.), chairman
✓ Arthur Capper (Kan.)
✓ Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine)
✓ Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
✓ H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
✓ Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
✓ Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Mass.)

Democrats

✓ Tom Connally (Tex.)
✓ Walter F. George (Ga.)
✓ Robert F. Wagner (N.Y.)
✓ Elbert D. Thomas (Utah)
✓ Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)
✓ Carl A. Hatch (N.M.)

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Republicans

Charles A. Eaton (N.J.), chairman
Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.)
John M. Vorys (Ohio)
Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Bartel J. Jonkman (Mich.)
Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)
Charles L. Gerlach (Pa.)
Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.)
Chester E. Merrow (N.H.)
Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
John Davis Lodge (Conn.)
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)

Democrats

✓ Sol Bloom (N.Y.)
✓ John Kee (W. Va.)
✓ James P. Richards (S.C.)
✓ Joseph L. Pfeifer (N.Y.)
✓ Pete Jarman (Ala.)
✓ Wirt Courtney (Tenn.)
✓ Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.)
✓ Helen Gahagan Douglas (Calif.)
✓ Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
✓ Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
✓ William M. Colmer (Miss.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (Mich.), second ranking Republican in the Senate and one of the prime makers of American foreign policy, has two top jobs in the 80th Congress -- President pro tempore of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

On no other committee will policy be less affected by the shift to Republican majorities than on Foreign Affairs, where Tom Connally (Tex.), as the outgoing chairman, and Vandenberg, as the leading Republican, have collaborated closely ever since the San Francisco conference of the United Nations in 1945. Besides going to San Francisco together, Connally and Vandenberg have been co-delegates to the first General Assembly of the United Nations in London, the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris, and the second General Assembly in New York. They have frequently taken occasion to emphasize their agreement on foreign policy and their support of Administration policy.

Vandenberg's position on foreign policy has changed over the years since he first came to the Senate in 1928. In 1930, he voted for the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill; in 1934 he was against the Reciprocal Trade bill; in 1935 he voted for American adherence to the World Court, but in 1941 against Lend-Lease, and in 1945 for limiting the President's authority to sell Lend-Lease goods.

By 1945, however, Vandenberg was playing a leading part in the formation of a bipartisan foreign policy, and in that year he voted for adherence to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, participation in the International Bank, and ratification and implementation of the United Nations Charter. In 1946, he broke with most of his fellow Republican Senators to

support the loan to Great Britain. In the 79th Congress as a whole, he voted with the majority of his party about 70 per cent of the time on controversial roll calls.

Vandenberg is 63 years old and before entering the Senate was editor and publisher of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald. He has long been active in local and State Republican politics. He is an authority on Alexander Hamilton, on whom he has written several books. Vandenberg won the 1946 Collier award for distinguished Congressional service.

Michigan is heavily industrialized in the southern half of the lower peninsula, where automobiles, furniture, and railroading are the chief industries. The upper half of the peninsula is mainly agricultural. In the sparsely settled upper peninsula there are large copper and iron mines and lumbering. CIO unions, particularly the Auto Workers, are strongly organized and politically active.

TOM CONNALLY (D Tex.), former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and now its ranking minority member, sees eye to eye with the new chairman on foreign policy. His support of the Administration on foreign affairs predates that of Vandenberg. In the 79th Congress, he offered a compromise amendment to the resolution authorizing United States adherence to the World Court, which reserved to this country the right to determine what issues are solely domestic and therefore not within the Court's jurisdiction.

In other matters, Connally has often split with his party, notably in the field of labor. In the last Congress he voted with the Democratic majority on only 62 per cent of the controversial roll calls, but his absence on United Nations business was in part responsible for this record.

Connally, born in 1877, is a lawyer. He served as prosecuting attorney of Falls County, Texas and as a member of the Texas legislature. In 1917 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he served until he was first elected to the Senate in 1928. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Texas was until recently an essentially agricultural State, with cotton and livestock the chief products. Industrialization has progressed rapidly in recent years, especially during the war. Rich oil deposits have made petroleum production a major industry. The oil interests are influential politically, and the CIO Oil Workers have a strong organization. The Farm Bureau Federation and the cattle industry also carry considerable political weight.

CHARLES A. EATON (R N.J.), new chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, usually follows Republican policy on domestic matters and the Vandenberg line on foreign affairs.

Eaton was a delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco and an alternate delegate to the General Assembly in London. He voted for the United Nations implementation bill in 1945 and for the loan to Britain in 1946. He also voted for the amendment to the UNRRA appropriation in 1945 which would have prohibited use of funds in countries denying complete freedom to American press and radio correspondents.

Eaton has been in Congress since 1925. He voted for the Smoot-Hawley tariff in 1930, against reciprocal trade agreements in 1934, against the Naval Expansion bill in 1938, against Lend-Lease in 1941, and against draft extension in the same year. He had a general pair when the reciprocal trade agreements came up in 1945.

Eaton was born in Nova Scotia 79 years ago and spent most of his early life in Canada. He is an ordained Baptist minister and has held pastorates in Toronto, Cleveland, and New York. Concurrently he worked as a newspaper man, serving as Canadian correspondent of the New York Tribune and the Boston Transcript and as special correspondent of the London Times. He has also specialized in industrial relations and for a time was head of that department of the National Lamps Works, General Electric Company.

The Fifth New Jersey District, which Eaton represents, is in the north central part of the State, and is predominantly industrial and residential. A considerable part of the population commutes to work in New York City. The most important industries are chemicals, apparel, and printing, and there is some small truck farming. Both the CIO and AFL are well organized in the district, and the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce also have substantial membership.

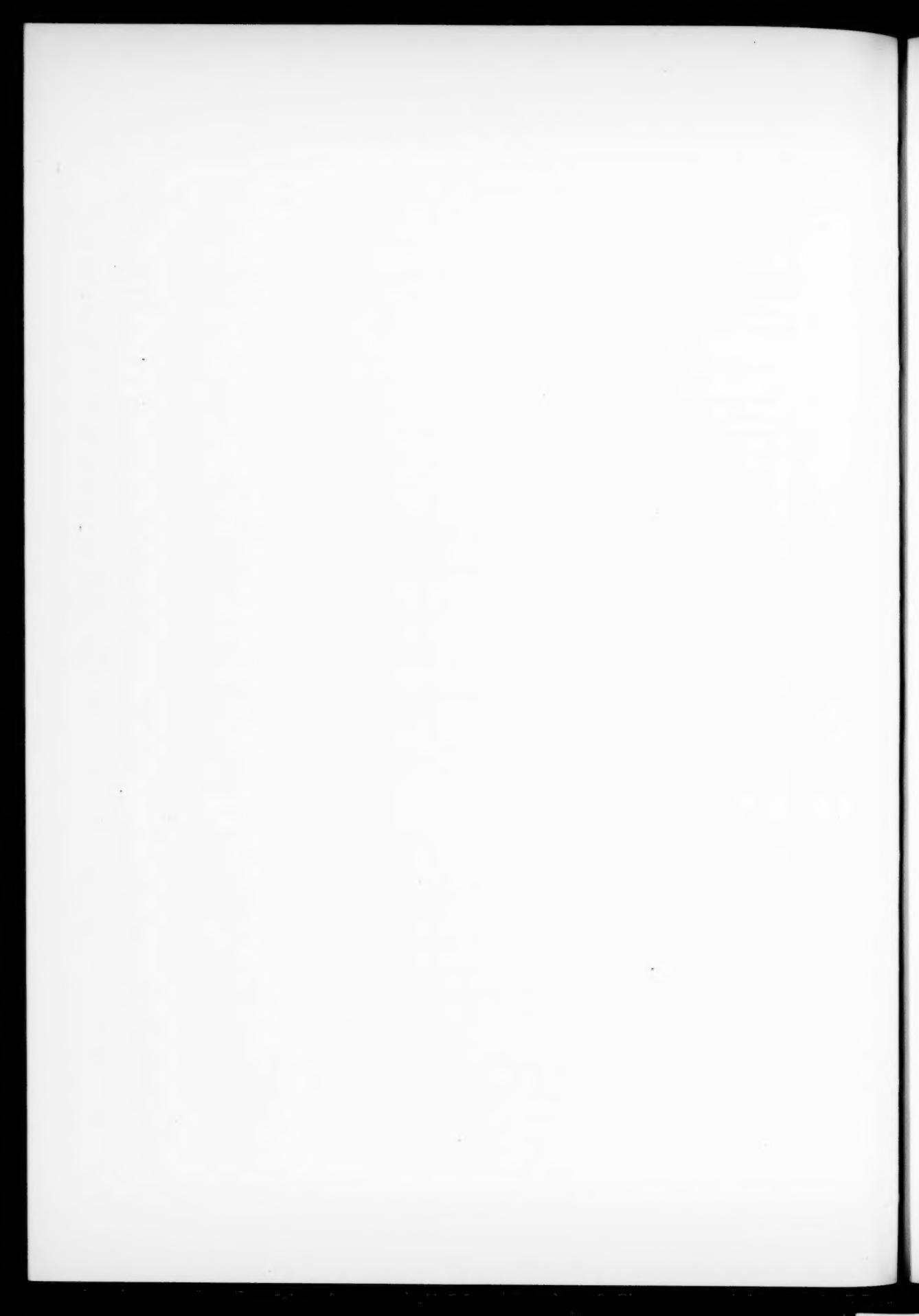
SOL BLOOM (D N.Y.), outgoing Foreign Affairs chairman and now ranking Democrat, has been a faithful supporter of measures sponsored by the Administration and has also voted consistently for bills favored by organized labor. In 1946, he voted with the majority of his party on 90 per cent of the controversial roll calls.

Bloom, now 75 years old, is a former real estate operator who has also written popular songs and had an otherwise varied career. The Twentieth New York District, which he represents, is completely urban, on the West Side of Manhattan. It includes the bulk of the city's garment industry, the theatrical district, and the newspaper and printing trades, in addition to numerous retail establishments and various types of transportation. Both AFL and CIO are strong in the District.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON FOREIGN POLICY BILLS

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
H Res 80	Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.)	Request to Secretary of State for information on withdrawal of U.S. troops from China. Laid on table Feb. 5.
H J Res 121	Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.)	Temporary exemption from gift tax for gifts to United Nations, especially John D. Rockefeller gift of New York City site. Passed House Feb. 17, Senate Feb. 21; approved Feb. 26.
HR 1040	Charles A. Eaton (R N.J.)	Payment of \$425.88 claim to Swiss Government. Passed House March 3, Senate March 5; approved March 10.
S J Res 27	W. Lee O'Daniel (D Tex.)	Extend jurisdiction of American-Mexican Claims Commission over claims when Attorney General has petitioned for rehearing. Passed Senate March 19, House March 24; approved March 28.
S J Res 77	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) and Tom Connally (D Tex.)	Authorize U.S. participation in International Refugee Organization. Passed Senate March 25 (see p. 37).



V

LABOR

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

Portal-to-portal pay bill -- passed House; passed Senate amended.

PORTAL-TO-PORTAL PAY BILL

HR 2157, banning portal-to-portal pay suits and setting a statute of limitations on future suits, had its genesis in a bill by Representative John W. Gwynne (R Iowa) in the 79th Congress (Vol. II, pp. 492-493) which passed the House and Senate, with amendments, but died in the legislative logjam at the end of the session. When the 80th Congress convened, many Congressmen were concerned about the results to industry of the hundreds of so-called portal-to-portal pay suits filed as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision upholding these suits in the Mount-Clemens Pottery Company case. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings on a new bill, HR 584, for about three weeks. The full Committee revised the bill to such an extent that it was reported as a new bill, HR 2157. In the Senate, a new bill, S 70, was introduced simultaneously with HR 584, but the Senate Judiciary Committee, after reporting S 70, withdrew it and returned instead a report on HR 2157, which was subsequently passed.

HOUSE ACTION

On February 28, the House passed HR 2157 by a vote of 345 to 56 (see p. 50). The Rules Committee had granted an open rule, permitting four hours of general debate and amendments under the five-minute rule allowing any Member five minutes in which to discuss any amendment he offers. Ten amendments and a motion to recommit were offered but all were rejected by a strong, cohesive Republican majority, aided by a large faction of Democrats.

Congressional Quarterly Poll. Very few Representatives failed to vote or announce their position on the portal-to-portal bill. Among those who were necessarily absent, Representatives Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) and Norris Poulsom (R Calif.) told Congressional Quarterly that if present they would have voted for the bill.

HR 2157 amends three acts of Congress -- the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, regulating certain government supply contracts, and the Bacon-Davis Act, regulating prevailing wages on public works--with respect to suits for minimum wages and overtime compensation under these acts. It bars all portal-to-portal pay suits growing out of the Mount Clemens Pottery case, and all future suits covering activities not specifically compensable by custom, practice or express agreement.

The bill put a one-year statute of limitations on all general claims and actions for back wages, and added a six-month "saving clause" to allow suits by persons whose causes of action had run a year or more at the time the act is made law. The employer is empowered to use the defense of "good faith" against pending or subsequent suits, or he may plead reliance on an administrative regulation or court decision. This remains a good defense whether or not the regulation may be declared invalid later. The measure also authorizes compromise or waiving of claims. The employee may collect against the employer only if the court finds the employer acted in "bad faith, and without reasonable grounds."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) expressed the position taken by most Democrats and a few Republicans who opposed the bill when he said, "If this bill were confined to a solution of the portal-to-portal pay issue and that question alone, it would go through the House without opposition." McCormack and others, like Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.) felt that most of the portal-to-portal pay suits were unjustified but that the bill jeopardized other essential rights of labor.

Gwynne, who is chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee which drafted the bill, disagreed with the contention that the legislation is *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional. The Constitution forbids retroactive criminal statutes, but makes no provision with regard to civil action, he argued in the floor debate. He said action of Congress against portal-to-portal pay suits was limited only by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, the "due process" amendment. He contended the right of the employee to recover wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act and other acts was "given by Congress and may be taken away by Congress."

Adolph Sabath (D Ill.) charged that the Gwynne bill "is as vicious as any other anti-labor bill ever brought into this house." Leo Allen (R Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee, said the measure would "protect our economy from chaos and uncertainty which might lead to catastrophe."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), ranking minority Member of the Judiciary Committee, was particularly critical of the one-year statute of limitations on future wage suits. He argued that portal-to-portal suits are not novel, that L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, had repeatedly warned management it would have to pay for this type of work. He offered an amendment to raise the limitation from one to two years. Francis Walter (D Pa.) sought to amend the Celler amendment by raising it to three years. Both amendments were rejected by division vote, Walter's by 145 to 40, Celler's by 124 to 73.

It was also argued in debate that States, in the absence of Federal law on the subject, have provided legal limitations on wage suits, ranging in time from one to six years, and that the average is 3.8 years. Minority Whip McCormack pointed out that employers must keep records under the Wage-Hour Act for a period of three years. He said the one-year limitation was "discriminatory against millions of employees, particularly the unorganized millions." It would be impossible for most non-union men, he said, to learn all their rights in regard to wage suits and claims and enter court action within a year because they do not have access to the information and legal counsel of a union.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) offered an amendment to ban only those portal-to-portal pay suits where employees were covered by a collective bargaining contract at the time suit was entered. The amendment was rejected and he later was one of the few Republicans to cast votes against the bill.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO PORTAL-TO-PORTAL LEGISLATION

HR 2157 was the target of a number of amendments, all of which were rejected. A summary of the amendments follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)	Change from one to two years the statute of limitations imposed on future wage suits. Defeated on division, 124 to 73.
Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)	Substitute amendment for Celler amendment, changing from one to three years the statute of limitations on future wage suits. Defeated on division, 145 to 40.
Edward J. Devitt (R Minn)	Limit the administrative decisions on which an employer may claim reliance as a defense against pending or future wage suits to those of agencies of the government having jurisdiction over the subject matter. Defeated by voice vote.

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.)	Require the employer to pay damages and penalties to the employee if the court finds he acted with "intent to evade provisions of acts relating to fair labor standards and practices." Defeated by voice vote.
Sam Hobbs (D Ala.)	To repeal those sections of Fair Labor Standards Act under which wage suits may be brought. Chairman ruled amendment not germane to the bill.
Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.)	Bar suits by employees who remain in a standby status for some period after time of normal working hours unless time for which wage recovery is sought was compensable by custom, practice or express agreement at the time. Withdrawn after Gwynne said these employees already were specifically covered in this respect by the bill.
Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.)	Ban only those portal-to-portal suits entered in cases and at a time when collective bargaining contracts were in effect. Defeated on division, 131 to 53.
Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)	Require custom and practice to be lawful in all respects when used as a bar to wage suits. Defeated on division, 100 to 48.
Chet Holifield (D Calif.)	Strike out the clause defining custom and practice as a bar to wage suits covering time and activities not previously considered compensable. Defeated on division, 113 to 36.
Melvin Price (D Ill.)	Prohibit use of legislation to permit lowering of existing wage and hour standards now contained in laws. Defeated by voice vote.
Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)	Motion to recommit with instructions to report bill back with one-year statute of limitations amended to two years. Defeated on division, 219 to 42.

SENATE ACTION

The portal-to-portal pay bill was passed in the Senate March 21 with the same cohesive Republican party support demonstrated in the House. After six days of debate, two-and-a-half of which were taken up almost wholly by Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), the Senate passed HR 2157, with amendments, by a vote of 64 to 24 (see p. 52). George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and William Langer (R N.D.) were the only Republicans listed among the 24 dissenters. The Republican majority was joined by 17 Democrats.

The House bill to which the Senate gave its approval was not amended in any respect on the floor. Five amendments were offered on the floor, all by Democrats, including an amendment in the nature of a substitute by Patrick McCarran (D Nev.) and J. Howard McGrath (D R.I.), minority Members of the Judiciary Committee which reported the bill, but all were rejected by decisive votes, generally along party lines.

The portal-to-portal legislation was introduced in the Senate as S 70 and was reported out by the Judiciary Committee on February 24. On March 3 it was recommitted to the Committee for revision to bring it more in line with HR 2157 which had been passed by the House a few days before. Instead of bringing back its own bill, the Committee reported the House bill with some amendments, most important of which was one increasing the statute of limitations from one to two years on future wage claims. The Committee also eliminated from the House bill the ban on future suits covering activities occurring during the workday which were not compensable by custom or agreement, but retained the provision defining future activities, preliminary or postliminary to the workday period, as noncompensable, except by custom or contract.

The Judiciary Committee minority, led by McCarran and McGrath, filed a lengthy dissenting report on the bill and followed this by introducing, as an amendment to the committee bill, a substitute differing in three major respects from the Senate version of HR 2157: it would have eliminated for the future the filing of representative actions in behalf of employees though preserving the right to file collective actions; it would have barred recovery upon portal-to-portal claims already entered in court, but would not have eliminated claims rising out of the Fair Labor Standards Act not involving portal-to-portal situations; and it would have eliminated reference to the Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis Acts. The substitute carried over from the Committee bill the two-year statute of limitations when finally acted upon by the Senate, but when introduced, the amendment specified a three-year time limit on future suits.

"If protection against sweatshop conditions is to be withdrawn from the workers of this country, it should be done openly, and not in the devious and insidious method in which it would be done by the Committee bill," McCarran stated in the floor debate prior to the vote on the substitute. It was defeated, 53 to 35 (see p. 49).

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the debate on HR 2157 by declaring the country would be "torn apart ... if claims amounting to \$7 or \$10 billion against various business and industrial concerns in the United States were validated." He argued it is the function of Congress, not the courts, "to lay down policy." He said the country "will sustain us on our action."

The following is a summary of the principal amendments offered in the Senate to the portal-to-portal legislation, March 19 and 20:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.)	Statute of limitations be governed by State laws in States which have an applicable statute with a period of less than two years. Defeated, 40 to 23 (see p. 49).
Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and J. Howard McGrath (D R.I.)	An amendment, in the nature of a substitute, that would have limited the scope of HR 2157 by barring existing portal-to-portal claims, imposing a two-year statute of limitations on future claims, permitting the compromise or waiver of pending claims, allowing the defense of reliance on an administrative ruling if it was one to which the employer adhered, and removing all reference to the Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis Acts. Defeated, 53 to 35 (see p. 49).
Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.)	Strike out all provisions in HR 2157 relating to the Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis Acts. Defeated, 50 to 39 (see p. 49).
Harley W. Kilgore (D W. Va.)	Allow portal-to-portal suits covering preliminary or postliminary activities "normally engaged in during the working day." Defeated, 50 to 39 (see p. 49).
Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)	Remove the two-year statute of limitations and leave future suits subject only to time limitations imposed by the States. Defeated, 61 to 28 (see p. 52).
Francis J. Myers (D Pa.)	Rider to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a 60-cent-an-hour minimum wage in lieu of the present 40-cent minimum. Tabled on motion of Senator Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) by a vote of 57 to 32 (see p. 52).

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES AND PRESSURES

The Labor committees of both the House and Senate were occupied throughout most of the quarter with hearings on proposed labor legislation. Republicans were pledged to do something about the labor-management crisis and in an effort to determine what to do, the two Labor committees of Congress held more than six weeks of hearings which produced more than 8,000 pages of testimony. The House Education and Labor Committee had before it about 55 bills affecting labor and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee had another 15 labor bills, embodying some 80 different proposals for regulating unions and promoting industrial peace.

As the quarter ended the two Labor committees were meeting in executive sessions to draft bills embodying some or all of the proposals they considered most likely to bring about labor-management peace. The House Labor Committee appeared to be nearer completion of its draft than the Senate committee.

Chairman Fred A. Hartley (R N.J.), of the House committee, had directed the tentative draft of a bill, called the "Labor-Management Peace Act of 1947." It was prepared as the basis for discussion by the committee, not as the bill the full committee would finally report. But the final draft was expected to be at least similar to the tentative draft, which, in the main, would: break up industry-wide bargaining by forbidding the certification of a single bargaining agent for two or more competing employers; withhold Wagner Act rights from unions striking for a closed shop and from any union when "one or more" of its officers "is a member of the Communist Party" or is in sympathy with doctrines of the Communist Party; permit injunctions against strikes that "imperil the public health and safety"; and provide a 20 to 30-day cooling-off period before strikes or lockouts.

In the Senate, Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.) was in the vanguard of Senators pushing for greater labor regulation. The Senate Labor committee indicated it probably will take as the basis of its final draft S 55, which Ball introduced jointly with Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the Labor committee, and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.). The Ball-Taft-Smith bill, which Ball described as "a revised version of the Case bill" (Vol. II, p. 290ff.), sets up a Federal Mediation Board of five members in the Department of Labor and provides a 60-day cooling-off period, during which strikes and lockouts would be prohibited, after the Board intervenes in a labor dispute. Other provisions of the bill would: outlaw health and welfare funds except when equally administered by employers and employees; exempt supervisory employees from the Wagner Act; make unions suable; outlaw secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes; and require annual union financial reports.

The House Labor committee, during its labor hearings, also devoted a day to making an inquiry into the strike of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) which led to sale of the Philadelphia Record by Publisher David Stern to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The most intense lobbying activity of the quarter surrounded the proposed labor legislation. Much of it was in the form of mail and individual contacts; but most major organizations trying to persuade Congress to regulate, or not to regulate, labor unions, sent a representative before the two Labor committees to put their recommendations on record.

Industry generally supported the proposals to ban the closed shop and industry-wide bargaining. Only the National Federation of American Shipping opposed outright the proposed ban on industry-wide bargaining. Also supported by industry generally were bans on secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes. The American Mining Congress and the National Coal Association were especially opposed to health and welfare funds and recommended that Congress remove them from subjects of collective bargaining. The National Association of Manufacturers confined its testimony to opposing specifically the creation of a Federal Mediation Board. The Milk Industry Foundation specified its support of all proposals to regulate unions, as did the American Trucking Foundation.

Organized labor was generally opposed to changes in labor laws. This opposition was expressed both by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Some union witnesses, like David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, were agreeable to some of the pending proposals. Dubinsky supported the right of employers to petition for an election where two unions are in dispute and the right of employers to "free speech" regarding unions. Edward G. Wilms, chairman of the Independent Unions of the State of New Jersey, agreed to a recommendation for outlawing jurisdictional strikes. Albert J. Fitzgerald, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), advocated more appropriations for administration of the Wagner Act, and the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers (CIO) recommended that the Wagner Act be extended to cover agricultural workers.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON LABOR BILLS

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
HR 2157	John W. Gwynne (R Iowa)	Limitation of employers' liability on portal-to-portal pay suits and under other laws (see p. 43). Passed House Feb. 28, Senate amended March 21.

NOTE: For Labor Department-Federal Security Agency appropriation, see p. 14. Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate and the Education and Labor Committee of the House, together with brief biographies of the chairmen and ranking minority members, are given on pp. 32-34.

SENATE VOTES ON PORTAL-TO-PORTAL PAY BILL

1. Holland amendment to modify statute of limitations by State laws (see p. 46). Defeated March 19, 40-23.
2. McCarran-McGrath substitute for HR 2157 (see p. 46). Defeated March 20, 53-35.
3. Holland-O'Conor amendment to strike out references to Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis Acts (see p. 46). Defeated March 20, 50-39.
4. Kilgore amendment to allow suits covering activities normally engaged in (see p. 46). Defeated March 20, 50-39.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	23	35	39	39	KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA				
	NAYS	40	53	50	50	Barkley (D)	A	Y	Y	Y	Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	12	33	36	34	Cooper (R)	N	N	N	N	Young (R)	Y	N	N	N
	NAYS	12	8	6	8	LOUISIANA					OHIO				
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	11	2	3	5	Overton (D)	AY	N	N	N	Bricker (R)	N	N	N	N
	NAYS	28	45	44	42	MAINE					OKLAHOMA				
ALABAMA						Brewster (R)	A	N	N	N	Moore (R)	Y	N	N	N
						White (R)	N	N	N	N	Thomas (D)	A	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						MARYLAND					OREGON				
						O'Connor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cordon (R)	N	PN	AN	A
						Tydings (D)	A	PY	A	A	Morse (R)	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA				
						Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	N	Martin (R)	N	N	N	N
						Saltonstall (R)	A	N	N	N	Myers (D)	A	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND				
						Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Green (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
						Vandenberg (R)	N	N	N	N	McGrath (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						MINNESOTA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
						Ball (R)	N	N	N	N	Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
						Thye (R)	N	M	N	N	Maybank (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA				
						Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	A	A	A	A
						Eastland (D)	A	N	Y	N	Gurney (R)	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE				
						Donnell (R)	N	N	N	N	McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N
						Kem (R)	N	M	N	N	Stewart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MONTANA					TEXAS				
						Ecton (R)	N	N	N	N	Connally (D)	A	Y	Y	Y
						Murray (D)	A	Y	Y	Y	O'Daniel (D)	A	N	N	N
GEORGIA						NEBRASKA					UTAH				
						Butler (R)	AN	M	N	N	Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
						Wherry (R)	Y	M	N	N	Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N
IDAHO						NEVADA					VERMONT				
						Malone (R)	N	N	N	N	Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	Y
						McCarran (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Flanders (R)	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA				
						Bridges (R)	AN	N	N	N	Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	N
						Tobey (R)	A	N	N	Y	Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON				
						Hawkes (R)	Y	N	N	N	Cain (R)	N	N	N	N
						Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Magnuson (D)	A	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA				
						Chavez (D)	A	Y	Y	Y	Kilgore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
						Hatch (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb (R)	A	N	N	N
KANSAS						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN				
						Ives (R)	N	N	N	Y	McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	N
						Wagner (D)	GP	PY	PY	PY	Wiley (R)	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA						NORTH CAROLINA					WYOMING				
						Hoey (D)	A	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	A	Y	Y	Y
						Umstead (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Robertson (R)	A	PN	A	A

HOUSE VOTE ON PORTAL-TO-PORTAL PAY BILL

1. HR 2157, limiting employers' liability under Wage-Hour and other acts for portal-to-portal pay suits (see p. 44). Passed Feb. 28, 345-56.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 345	2 Hill (R)	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	2 Meade (D)	Y		
	NAYS 56	4 Rockwell (R)	Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y		
CONNECTICUT									
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 116	3 Foote (R)	Y	4 Gillie (R)	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	Y		
	NAYS 50	4 Lodge (R)	Y	3 Grant (R)	Y	MASSACHUSETTS			
		1 Miller (R)	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y		
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 229	5 Patterson (R)	Y	5 Harness (R)	Y	2 Clason (R)	Y		
	NAYS 5	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	6 Johnson (R)	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y		
		2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	7 Landis (R)	Y	9 Gifford (R)	Y		
ALABAMA		DELAWARE		FLORIDA		INDIANA		IOWA	
3 Andrews (D)	Y	AL Boggs (R)	Y	5 Hendricks (D)	A	1 Madden (D)	N	11 Ludlow (D)	-
9 Battle (D)	Y			1 Peterson (D)	Y	8 Mitchell (R)	Y	10 Herter (R)	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y			2 Price (D)	Y	10 Springer (R)	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y			6 Rogers (D)	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	N
4 Hobbs (D)	Y			3 Sikes (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	7 Lane (D)	N
6 Jarman (D)	Y			4 Smathers (D)	A	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	14 Martin (R)	-
7 Jones (D)	Y			8 Rains (D)	Y	3 Gwynne (R)	Y	12 McCormack (D)	N
5 Manasco (D)	Y					8 Hoeven (R)	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y
						7 Jensen (R)	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y
10 Brown (D)	Y					4 LeCompte (R)	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y					1 Martin (R)	Y		
2 Cox (D)	Y					2 Talle (R)	Y	MICHIGAN	
5 Davis (D)	PY							12 Bennett (R)	Y
ARKANSAS		KANSAS		FLORIDA		KANSAS		FLORIDA	
4 Cravens (D)	Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y
1 Gathings (D)	A	3 Pace (D)	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	4 Chapman (D)	Y	11 Bradley (R)	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	3 Meyer (R)	Y	2 Chelf (D)	Y	13 Coffin (R)	Y
5 Hays (D)	A	6 Vinson (D)	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	2 Clements (D)	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	15 Dingell (D)	N
6 Norrell (D)	A	9 Wood (D)	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	7 Meade (R)	N	17 Dondero (R)	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y					3 Morton (R)	Y	9 Engel (R)	Y
CALIFORNIA		ILLINOIS		KENTUCKY		ILLINOIS		KENTUCKY	
7 Allen (R)	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	8 Bates (D)	Y	13 Allen (R)	Y	6 Chapman (D)	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y			6 Chapman (D)	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y
18 Bradley (R)	Y	13 Allen (R)	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	2 Clements (D)	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	1 Domengeaux (D)	A	10 Woodruff (R)	PY
14 Douglas (D)	N	25 Bishop (R)	Y	7 Meade (R)	N	1 Hebert (D)	Y	14 Youngblood (R)	Y
10 Elliott (D)	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	3 Morton (R)	Y	7 Larcade (D)	Y		
2 Engle (D)	A	15 Chiperfield (R)	Y	9 Robsion (R)	Y	8 Allen (D)	Y	MINNESOTA	
23 Fletcher (R)	Y	10 Church (R)	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	2 Boggs (D)	A	7 Andersen (R)	Y
9 Gearhart (R)	Y	24 Clippinger (R)	Y			4 Brooks (D)	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y
4 Havener (D)	N	1 Dawson (D)	PN			3 Domengeaux (D)	A	8 Blatnik (D)	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	16 Dirksen (R)	Y			1 Hebert (D)	Y	4 Devitt (R)	Y
19 Holifield (D)	N	8 Gordon (D)	N			7 Larcade (D)	Y	9 Hagen (R)	A
16 Jackson (R)	Y	4 Gorski (D)	N			8 Allen (D)	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	21 Howell (R)	Y			2 Boggs (D)	A	6 Knutson (R)	Y
17 King (D)	N	18 Jenison (R)	Y			4 Brooks (D)	Y	3 MacKinnon (R)	Y
1 Leo (D)	Y	14 Johnson (R)	Y			3 Domengeaux (D)	A	2 O'Hara (R)	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	12 Mason (R)	Y			1 Hebert (D)	Y		
6 Miller (D)	N	19 McMillen (R)	Y			7 Larcade (D)	Y	MISSISSIPPI	
12 Nixon (R)	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N			8 Allen (D)	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	7 Owens (R)	Y			2 Boggs (D)	A	6 Colmer (D)	Y
13 Poulson (R)	A	22 Price (D)	N			4 Brooks (D)	Y	1 Rankin (D)	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	A	11 Reed (R)	Y			3 Fellows (R)	Y	2 Whitten (D)	Y
5 Welch (R)	N	5 Sabath (D)	N			1 Hale (R)	Y	3 Whittington (D)	Y
COLORADO		20 Simpson (R)	Y			2 Smith (R)	Y	7 Williams (D)	Y
1 Carroll (D)	N	AL Stratton (R)	Y			6 Beall (R)	Y	5 Winstead (D)	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	9 Twyman (R)	Y			3 D'Alesandro (D)	Y	MISSOURI	
						4 Fallon (D)	Y	1 Arnold (R)	Y
								11 Bakewell (R)	Y

HOUSE VOTE	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
8 Banta (R)	Y		3 Latham (R)	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	1 Phillips (R)	Y			
4 Bell (D)	Y		30 LeFevre (R)	Y	7 Peden (D)	Y	6 Priest (D)	Y			
6 Bennett (R)	Y		23 Lynch (D)	N	8 Rizley (R)	Y	TEXAS				
9 Cannon (D)	Y		1 Macy (R)	A	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	Y			
3 Cole (R)	Y		18 Marcantonio ALP	N	2 Stigler (D)	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y			
13 Karsten (D)	N		4 McMahon (R)	Y	OREGON		2 Combs (D)	Y			
12 Ploeser (R)	Y		6 Nodar (R)	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y			
5 Reeves (R)	Y		13 O'Toole (D)	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	13 Gossett (D)	Y			
2 Schwabe (R)	Y		8 Pfeifer (D)	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	Y			
7 Short (R)	Y		26 Potts (R)	Y	2 Stockman (R)	A	20 Kilday (D)	Y			
10 Zimmerman (D)	Y		22 Powell (D)	N	PENNSYLVANIA		12 Lucas (D)	Y			
MONTANA			24 Rabin (D)	N	33 Buchanan (D)	N	14 Lyle (D)	Y			
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y		14 Rayfiel (D)	N	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y			
1 Mansfield (D)	A		45 Reed (R)	Y	30 Corbett (R)	Y	9 Mansfield (D)	A			
NEBRASKA			36 Riehlm (R)	Y	23 Crow (R)	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y			
2 Buffet (R)	Y		12 Rooney (D)	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	7 Pickett (D)	Y			
1 Curtis (R)	Y		5 Ross (R)	Y	32 Eberhardt (D)	N	11 Poage (D)	Y			
4 Miller (R)	Y		29 St. George (R)	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y			
3 Stefan (R)	Y		10 Somers (D)	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y			
NEVADA			38 Taber (R)	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y			
AL Russell (R)	Y		33 Taylor (R)	Y	19 Gavin (R)	Y	16 Thomason (D)	Y			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	8 Gerlach (R)	A	15 West (D)	Y			
2 Cotton (R)	Y		NORTH CAROLINA		14 Gillette (R)	Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y			
1 Merrow (R)	Y		3 Barden (D)	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	18 Worley (D)	Y			
NEW JERSEY			1 Bonner (D)	A	21 Gross (R)	Y	UTAH				
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y		11 Bulwinkle (D)	Y	11 Jenkins (R)	Y	2 Dawson (R)	Y			
8 Canfield (R)	Y		7 Clark (D)	Y	28 Kearns (R)	Y	1 Granger (D)	N			
6 Case (R)	Y		4 Coolsey (D)	Y	27 Kelley (D)	N	VERMONT				
5 Eaton (R)	Y		8 Decane (D)	Y	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	AL Plumley (R)	Y			
2 Hand (R)	Y		9 Doughton (D)	Y	4 Maloney (R)	Y	VIRGINIA				
14 Hart (D)	N		6 Durham (D)	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	6 Almond (D)	Y			
10 Hartley (R)	Y		5 Folger (D)	Y	29 McDowell (R)	Y	1 Bland (D)	Y			
12 Kean (R)	Y		10 Jones (D)	Y	2 McGarvey (R)	Y	4 Drewry (D)	Y			
4 Mathews (R)	Y		2 Kerr (D)	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	9 Flannagan (D)	Y			
13 Norton (D)	N		12 Redden (D)	PN	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y			
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y		NORTH DAKOTA		15 Rich (R)	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y			
7 Thomas (R)	Y		AL Lemke (R)	Y	5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y			
9 Towe (R)	Y		AL Robertson (R)	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y			
1 Wolverton (R)	Y		OHIO		3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y			
NEW MEXICO			AL Bender (R)	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	A	WASHINGTON				
AL Fernandez (D)	Y		22 Bolton (R)	Y	17 Simpson (R)	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y			
AL Lusk (D)	A		11 Brehm (R)	Y	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y			
NEW YORK			7 Brown (R)	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	2 Jackson (D)	N			
42 Andrews (R)	Y		3 Burke (R)	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	1 Jones (R)	A			
20 Bloom (D)	N		16 Carson (R)	Y	RHODE ISLAND		3 Norman (R)	Y			
16 Buck (R)	Y		5 Clevenger (R)	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y			
25 Buckley (D)	N		21 Crosser (D)	N	1 Forand (D)	N	WEST VIRGINIA				
44 Butler (R)	Y		1 Elston (R)	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA		4 Ellis (R)	Y			
32 Byrne (D)	N		20 Feighan (D)	PN	4 Bryson (D)	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	Y			
15 Celler (D)	N		15 Griffiths (R)	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	5 Kee (D)	N			
39 Cole (R)	Y		2 Hess (R)	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	1 Love (R)	Y			
17 Couder (R)	Y		14 Huber (D)	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	3 Rohrbough (R)	Y			
7 Delaney (D)	PN		10 Jenkins (R)	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	2 Snyder (R)	Y			
43 Elsaesser (R)	Y		4 Jones (R)	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	WISCONSIN				
35 Fuller (R)	A		19 Kirwan (D)	N	SOUTH DAKOTA		4 Brophy (R)	N			
28 Gamble (R)	Y		18 Lewis (R)	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y			
27 Gwinn (R)	Y		6 McCowen (R)	Y	1 Mundt (R)	Y	2 Vacancy				
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y		17 McGregor (R)	Y	TENNESSEE		9 Hull (R)	N			
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y		9 Ramey (R)	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	6 Keefe (R)	Y			
11 Heffernan (D)	A		8 Smith (R)	Y	7 Courtney (D)	Y	5 Kirsten (R)	Y			
21 Javits (R)	N		12 Vorys (R)	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	7 Murray (R)	Y			
31 Kearney (R)	Y		13 Weichel (R)	Y	5 Evans (D)	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y			
40 Keating (R)	Y		OKLAHOMA		4 Gore (D)	A	1 Smith (R)	Y			
9 Keogh (D)	N		3 Albert (D)	Y	2 Jennings (R)	Y	3 Stevenson (R)	Y			
34 Kilburn (R)	Y		4 Johnson (D)	N	3 Kefauver (D)	Y	WYOMING				
19 Klein (D)	N		5 Monroney (D)	Y	8 Murray (D)	Y	AL Barrett (R)	Y			

SENATE VOTES ON PORTAL-TO-PORTAL BILL, Continued:

1. Magnuson amendment to leave statute of limitations entirely to States (see p.46). Defeated March 20, 61-28.

2. Taft motion to table Myers amendment to provide 60-cents-an-hour minimum wage (see p.46). Passed March 20, 57-32.

3. HR 2157, portal-to-portal pay bill as amended by Senate (see p. 45ff.). Passed March 20, 64-24.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE		1	2	3				1	2	3			
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	28	57	64	KENTUCKY						NORTH DAKOTA		
	NAYS	61	32	24	Barkley (D)	Y	N	N	Langer (R)	Y	N	N	
					Cooper (R)	N	Y	Y	Young (R)	N	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	26	12	18	LOUISIANA				OHIO				
	NAYS	15	29	22	Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	
					Overton (D)	N	Y	Y	Taft (R)	N	Y	Y	
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	2	45	46	MAINE				OKLAHOMA				
	NAYS	46	3	2	Brewster (R)	N	Y	Y	Moore (R)	N	Y	Y	
					White (R)	N	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	
ALABAMA					MARYLAND				OREGON				
Hill (D)		Y	N	N	O'Conor (D)	Y	N	Y	Cordon (R)	A	A	AY	
Sparkman (D)		N	N	N	Tydings (D)	A	A	PY	Morse (R)	N	Y	Y	
ARIZONA					MASSACHUSETTS				PENNSYLVANIA				
Hayden (D)		A	A	A	Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	
McFarland (D)		Y	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	Y	Myers (D)	Y	N	N	
ARKANSAS					MICHIGAN				RHODE ISLAND				
Fulbright (D)		N	N	Y	Ferguson (R)	N	Y	Y	Green (D)	Y	N	N	
McClellan (D)		N	Y	Y	Vandenberg (R)	N	Y	Y	McGrath (D)	Y	N	N	
CALIFORNIA					MINNESOTA				SOUTH CAROLINA				
Downey (D)		Y	N	N	Bell (R)	N	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	
Knowland (R)		N	Y	Y	Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	Y	N	Y	
COLORADO					MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH DAKOTA				
Johnson (D)		Y	N	N	Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	N	Y	Y	
Millikin (R)		N	Y	Y	Eastland (D)	N	Y	Y	Gurney (R)	N	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT					MISSOURI				TENNESSEE				
Baldwin (R)		N	Y	Y	Donnell (R)	N	Y	Y	McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	
McMahon (D)		Y	N	N	Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	Stewart (D)	Y	N	Y	
DELAWARE					MONTANA				TEXAS				
Buck (R)		N	Y	Y	Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	
Williams (R)		N	Y	Y	Murray (D)	Y	N	N	O'Daniel (D)	N	Y	Y	
FLORIDA					NEBRASKA				UTAH				
Holland (D)		Y	Y	Y	Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	
Pepper (D)		Y	N	PN	Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	
GEORGIA					NEVADA				VERMONT				
George (D)		N	Y	Y	Malone (R)	N	Y	Y	Aiken (R)	N	N	N	
Russell (D)		N	N	Y	McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	Flanders (R)	N	Y	Y	
IDAHO					NEW HAMPSHIRE				VIRGINIA				
Dworschak (R)		N	Y	Y	Bridges (R)	N	Y	Y	Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	
Taylor (D)		Y	N	N	Tobey (R)	N	N	Y	Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	
ILLINOIS					NEW JERSEY				WASHINGTON				
Brooks (R)		N	Y	Y	Hawkes (R)	N	Y	Y	Cain (R)	N	Y	Y	
Lucas (D)		Y	N	N	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Magnuson (D)	Y	N	N	
INDIANA					NEW MEXICO				WEST VIRGINIA				
Capehart (R)		PN	PY	PY	Chavez (D)	Y	N	N	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	
Jenner (R)		N	Y	Y	Hatch (D)	Y	N	N	Revercomb (R)	N	Y	Y	
IOWA					NEW YORK				WISCONSIN				
Hickenlooper (R)		N	Y	Y	Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	N	Y	Y	
Wilson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Wagner (D)	PY	PN	PN	Wiley (R)	N	Y	Y	
KANSAS					NORTH CAROLINA				WYOMING				
Capper (R)		N	Y	Y	Hoey (D)	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	
Reed (R)		N	Y	Y	Umstead (D)	N	N	Y	Robertson (R)	A	A	A	

VI

MILITARY AND VETERANS

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

No bills of major importance in this field were passed by either house during this quarter.

UNIFICATION OF ARMED SERVICES

The Senate Armed Services Committee on March 18 began hearings, which had not been completed by the end of the quarter, on S 758 by Senator Chan Gurney (R S.D.), chairman of the committee, to create a National Defense Establishment to be administered by a Secretary of National Defense.

The bill, which Gurney introduced March 3, embodied an agreement on armed services unification reached by the War and Navy Departments and approved by the President. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, the first witness at the hearings, called the bill a "sound and workable" compromise of the differing Army and Navy points of view which had blocked action on unification in the 79th Congress (Vol. II, pp. 715-718). The bill was also endorsed at the hearings by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, General Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations.

President Truman sent to Congress on February 26 a draft of the bill prepared by representatives of his office and of the armed services. The bill was introduced in the House on February 28 as HR 2319 by Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of which Hoffman is chairman. Introduction and referral were delayed in the Senate by a disagreement as to whether the Committee on Expenditures or the Committee on the Armed Services had jurisdiction. President pro tempore Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) ruled that the bill should go to Armed Services, but the whole matter was tabled until March 3 to permit completion of action on the legislative budget. On that day, after a brief debate, the Senate upheld Vandenberg's ruling by a voice vote.

Chief opposition to referring the bill to the Armed Services Committee came from Senator George D. Aiken (R Vt.), chairman of the Committee on Expenditures. Aiken argued that the Reorganization Act gave his committee jurisdiction of "all proposed legislation...relating to... reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government," and that therefore the unification bill, which would reorganize the War and Navy Departments, should go to Expenditures. But Gurney, Vandenberg, and others maintained that the bill was primarily concerned with national defense and therefore should go to Armed Services under the Reorganization Act. This position was upheld by the Senate.

Entitled the National Security Act of 1947, the bill creates a National Defense Establishment, headed by a Secretary of National Defense, and including a Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, and Department of the Air Force, each to be headed by a Secretary. The bill made provision for a War Council to be composed of the Secretary of National Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Provision was also made for a Joint Chiefs of Staff, a Munitions Board, a Research and Development Board, a National Security Council, a Central Intelligence Agency, and a National Security Resources Board.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

The Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, which provided the bulk of Army and Navy manpower during the war, expired by its own terms at midnight March 31.

In a message to Congress on March 3, President Truman said that he had decided "with the earnest desire of placing our Army and Navy on an entirely volunteer basis at the earliest possible moment, that I should not recommend an extension of the Act at this time." The President said his recommendation was made with the understanding that the War and Navy Departments would request the re-enactment of the law at a later date if they are unable to maintain their authorized strength (1,070,000 in the Army and 571,000 in the Navy and Marine Corps) through voluntary enlistments.

A week later, the President recommended liquidation of the Selective Service System, except for its records which, he said, should be preserved "until their value has disappeared." Aside from the reasons of national security, the President said that the records were helpful to veterans. He asked Congress to establish an Office of Selective Service Records which would liquidate the Selective Service System and establish Federal record depots throughout the country.

A bill incorporating the President's recommendations was drafted by the Senate Armed Services Committee and introduced as S 918 by Senator Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) on March 17. The bill passed the Senate without debate on March 24, was slightly amended and passed by the House March 27. On March 28 the Senate agreed to the House amendments, and the President signed the bill March 31.

VETERANS' SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee on February 26 reported HR 246 by Representative Bernard W. Kearney (R N.Y.) to raise the ceilings on wages and allowances payable to veterans taking on-the-job training to \$250 per month for veterans without dependents, \$300 for veterans with one dependent, and \$325 for veterans with two or more dependents, exclusive of overtime pay. The bill was passed over without prejudice on the consent calendar on March 17 and had not come up again by the end of the quarter.

All the major veterans organizations endorsed the bill and asked also for increases in subsistence allowances paid to veterans going to school under the GI bill of rights. After reporting the Kearney bill, the committee began hearings on other bills to raise students' allowances, but had taken no action by the end of the quarter. Veterans Administrator Omar Bradley asked that some limit be placed on job training allowances to prevent them from being "exploited as a bonus."

VETERANS' HOUSING

President Truman on February 28 asked Congress to increase by \$50 million the appropriations authorized by section 502 (d) of the Lanham Act, the section authorizing temporary re-use of wartime structures for veterans' housing. The President said the additional funds were necessary to complete the original program of converting 200,000 temporary units. Because of rising costs, he said, it had been necessary to cut this program back to 150,000 units.

The message was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee in the House, and two similar bills were introduced to carry out the President's request - HR 2340 by Representative John A. Carroll (D Colo.) and HR 2780 by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), chairman of the committee. No action had been taken by the end of the quarter.

KEY COMMITTEES DEALING WITH MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Republicans

Chan Gurney (S.D.), chairman
Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Edward V. Robertson (Wyo.)
George A. Wilson (Iowa)
Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Raymond E. Baldwin (Conn.)

Democrats

Millard E. Tydings (Md.)
Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
Harry F. Byrd (Va.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)
Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.)
Burnet R. Maybank (S.C.)

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Republicans

Walter G. Andrews (N.Y.), chairman
Dewey Short (Mo.)
Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)
W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
Charles R. Clason (Mass.)
J. Parnell Thomas (N.J.)
George J. Bates (Mass.)
Paul W. Shafer (Mich.)
William E. Hess (Ohio)
Charles H. Elston (Ohio)
Jack Z. Anderson (Calif.)
William W. Blackney (Mich.)
Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Leroy Johnson (Calif.)
Harry L. Towe (N.J.)
C. W. (Runt) Bishop (Ill.)
Leon H. Gavin (Pa.)
Walter Norblad (Ore.)
James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Joseph R. Farrington (Hawaii)

Democrats

Carl Vinson (Ga.)
Patrick H. Drewry (Va.)
R. Ewing Thomason (Tex.)
Overton Brooks (La.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.)
Paul J. Kilday (Tex.)
Carl T. Durham (N.C.)
Lansdale G. Sasser (Md.)
James J. Heffernan (N.Y.)
L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)
Robert L. F. Sikes (Fla.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)
F. Edward Hebert (La.)
Arthur Winstead (Miss.)
E. L. Bartlett (Alaska)
A. Fornos-Isern (Puerto Rico)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS*

Republicans

Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), chairman
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Homer A. Ramey (Ohio)
Frank A. Mathews, Jr. (N.J.)
William J. Crow (Pa.)
W. Howes Mead (Ky.)
Richard B. Vail (Ill.)
Herbert A. Meyer (Kan.)
Edward A. Mitchell (Ind.)
James T. Patterson (Conn.)
Dayton Phillips (Tenn.)
Robert Tripp Ross (N.Y.)
George W. Sarbacher (Pa.)
Claude I. Bakewell (Mo.)
----- (vacancy)

Democrats

John E. Rankin (Miss.)
A. Leonard Allen (La.)
Walter B. Huber (Ohio)
Melvin Price (Ill.)
Olin E. Teague (Tex.)
Glen D. Johnson (Okla.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)
Georgia L. Lusk (N.M.)
W. M. Wheeler (Ga.)
Hamilton C. Jones (N.C.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)

*Veterans' affairs in the Senate are handled by the Finance Committee and by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. See p. 32 and p. 113.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, a single Armed Services Committee in each house replaces the former committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs. The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs takes over the functions of the old committees on Pensions, Invalid Pensions, and World War Veterans' Legislation. The Senate has no parallel committee, veterans' affairs in general being handled by the Finance Committee, with the exception of the readjustment of servicemen to civil life, which is under the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

CHAN GURNEY (R S.D.) became chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee after serving as ranking Republican on the Military Affairs Committee. Gurney consistently voted with the majority of Republican Senators in the 79th Congress, but he has usually supported the Administration in military matters. In 1946 he was floor manager for the draft extension bill. He has also advocated unification of the armed services and sponsored two universal military training bills in the 79th Congress. Substantially the same bills, embodying the proposals of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars respectively, have been re-introduced by Gurney in 1947.

Gurney is 50 years old and lives in Yankton, S.D., where he was born. After Army service in World War I, he went into the seed and nursery stock business in Yankton and for a time was connected with a local radio station. In 1933 he became president of the Chan Gurney Oil Company of Sioux Falls, S.D. He made an unsuccessful race for the Senate in 1936 but was elected in 1938 and re-elected in 1944.

South Dakota is essentially a rural State, with less than a fourth of its population classified as urban in 1940. A large part of the population is of Scandinavian, German, or Russian ancestry. The Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Union are well organized, and the cooperative movement is strong. The only industries of any size are manufacture of food products and railroading.

MILLARD E. TYDINGS (D Md.) was formerly second ranking Democrat on the Naval Affairs Committee. He voted for the Naval Expansion bill in 1938 and was active in pushing the Naval Surplus Disposal bill in 1945. He was against extension of Selective Service in 1941 and against raising the base pay of servicemen to \$50 a month in 1942.

Tydings is generally regarded as a conservative Democrat. In the 79th Congress he voted with the Republicans on nearly a fourth of the controversial roll calls.

Born in 1890, Tydings is a lawyer. He served in both houses of the Maryland legislature and was a member of the United States House of Representatives for two terms before being elected to the Senate in 1926. In his 1938 campaign for re-election, he was opposed by the Administration, but he won by a substantial majority, and was re-elected in 1944. He is a veteran of World War I, and holds both the Distinguished Service Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross.

Most of Maryland is agricultural, with tobacco, rye, poultry, vegetables, and milk the main products. Many canneries attract seasonal labor. The Baltimore area is heavily industrialized, with large aircraft and shipbuilding plants and much railroad and marine transport. In the northwest part of the State aircraft and textiles are manufactured, there are large railroad repair shops, and some coal mining. The Farm Bureau Federation is strongly organized and the various food product industries are politically powerful. CIO unions are strong in the Baltimore area; railroad workers are well organized; and the United Mine Workers have some strength.

WALTER G. ANDREWS (R N.Y.), for years the ranking Republican on the House Military Affairs Committee, is now chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the House. Andrews is reported to favor both unification of the armed services and universal military training, which are the top items on the Army's legislative program for 1947.

Andrews voted with the majority of his party on four out of five controversial roll calls in 1946. However, he gave the Administration more support than did former Military Affairs

Chairman Andrew J. May (D Ky.) on the controversial issue of drafting 18-year-olds, which May actively opposed. Andrews has introduced a score of bills in 1947 dealing with military affairs, most of them on relatively noncontroversial subjects.

Fifty-seven years old, Andrews has a law degree from Princeton, where he was once football coach. He served with the A.E.F. in World War I and was wounded in action. He is now a businessman and director of Pratt and Lambert. His district -- the Forty-second New York -- includes part of Buffalo and the city of Tonawanda; it is usually Republican. Principal industries are iron and steel, chemicals, and railroading. Andrews has been in Congress since 1931.

CARL VINSON (D Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee from 1931 to 1946 and now ranking minority member, is generally regarded as a "big Navy" man. In 1946 he waged a stubborn, though losing, battle to increase appropriations for the Navy. Vinson, who has been in Congress since 1914, voted with the Republicans more often than with his own party in 1946. On roll calls in which there was a clear party-line split, he voted with the Democratic majority only 37 per cent of the time.

Sixty-three years old, Vinson is a lawyer, who served as prosecuting attorney of Baldwin County, Ga. and as a member of the Georgia General Assembly for two terms before his election to Congress. His district, the Sixth Georgia, includes 16 rural counties in central Georgia with a total population of 289,404 in 1940.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (R Mass.), the chairman of the new House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, is especially interested in disabled veterans, but in general she is sympathetic with most of the aims of the major veterans' organizations. In the last session she was instrumental in getting cars for amputees who had lost a leg, and in this session she proposes cars for arm amputees as well. She has stated that her primary purpose is to rework the entire body of existing law on veterans' pensions, disability compensation, and life insurance so as to remove the inequities which have arisen as a result of piecemeal growth. She is also on record as favoring, among other things: redemption of terminal leave bonds and future payment in cash; increasing pensions, subsistence allowances, and payments to widows and orphans to meet the rise in living costs; promoting hospital construction and prosthetic research, and generally improving medical service to veterans; raising the Veterans Administration to cabinet status.

On controversial matters, Mrs. Rogers last year voted with the majority of her Republican colleagues about two-thirds of the time and deserted them to side with the Democrats the other third. On almost the only controversial veterans' matter to come before Congress in 20 years, Mrs. Rogers voted against overriding the soldiers' bonus veto in 1936.

Mrs. Rogers, 65 years old, is a former social service administrator who served in Europe with the Red Cross in the first World War, and was first elected to Congress in 1925 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. During the 1920's she also served as personal representative of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover in regard to the care of disabled veterans.

The Fifth Massachusetts District, which Mrs. Rogers represents, includes parts of Essex and Middlesex Counties bordering on the Boston metropolitan area on the northwest and extending to the New Hampshire State line. It has some small farms but is primarily residential, with many of its people commuting to work in Boston. There is little industry except in the city of Lowell, which has many textile mills. There are also some boot, shoe, and leather factories. Organized labor has little strength outside of Lowell, but the CIO textile and shoe workers are well organized, and the AFL building trades are important. The district's population in 1940 was 336,642. It has long been considered safely Republican.

JOHN E. RANKIN (D Miss.), the ranking Democrat on the House Veterans' Committee, is now in his 14th term, having been first elected as Representative of the First Mississippi District in 1920. In addition to his former chairmanship of the Veterans' Committee, he was active in the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Except on public power questions, Rankin has voted against the majority of his party more often than with it during the last 10 years. In 1946 he was recorded as voting with the Democratic majority on only 23 per cent of the controversial roll calls. In the veterans' field, he has sponsored many bills increasing compensation and was author of the amendment which raised the base pay of servicemen to \$50 a month. However, he opposed the Federal ballot for soldiers during the war on the ground that it violated States' rights.

Rankin, now 64, is a lawyer and a veteran of World War I. His district, consisting of 10 counties in northeastern Mississippi, is completely rural and small town, with over half the population engaged in farming. The Farm Bureau has some organization. The only industry is logging and sawmilling, and there is no labor organization.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Besides its hearings on veterans' subsistence allowances, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in February held general hearings on the Veterans Administration medical program, with General Paul R. Hawley, chief of the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery, as the chief witness. It held hearings also on bills to facilitate the conversion of National Service Life Insurance, and in March it was authorized by the House to "inspect" the Veterans Administration.

The House Armed Services Committee limited itself to relatively minor bills affecting pay, retirement, promotions, transportation of dependents, and mileage and travel allowances. The Senate Armed Services Committee has also considered this type of bill in addition to its hearings on the unification bill.

PROGRAMS OF VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aside from veterans' activities in regard to housing (see p. 30), veterans' organizations were united in pressing for the lifting or removal of ceilings on subsistence allowances to veteran students and trainees.

The American Legion was especially active in urging Congress to adopt a universal military training plan providing a period of basic training followed by training in school. During January and February, Members of Congress received quantities of form resolutions from Legion posts and local councils asking for the enactment of such a plan. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Veterans of World War II also endorsed universal training.

AMVETS asked also for a Congressional charter and for an absolute priority on government jobs for veterans for at least five years.

The Legion asked for an extension of the time within which World War II veterans may apply for reinstatement of National Service Life Insurance policies and opportunity for World War I veterans to renew their expiring five-year level-premium Government life insurance.

Besides its interest in housing, subsistence allowances, and universal training, the Veterans of Foreign Wars complained of Veterans Administration red tape in making subsistence payments and approving pension claims.

The American Veterans Committee was engaged during the quarter in a unique fight for the right to appear before the House Veterans Affairs Committee. The committee in February voted, 15 to 9, to limit testimony before it to organizations whose members were exclusively veterans of American wars. Because AVC admits wartime members of the merchant marine, this excluded that organization from appearing before the committee. Charles G. Bolte, AVC national chairman, called on all local chapters to write their Congressmen protesting the action which, he said, "prevents nearly 100,000 veterans from giving their own opinions on matters

which affect them vitally," Bolte placed responsibility for the committee's action on Representative John E. Rankin (D Miss.), the ranking Democratic member, and charged that Rankin's opposition to AVC was due to AVC's support of the anti-poll tax and FEPC bills.

The Disabled American Veterans, who are interested primarily in pensions, hospitalization, and rehabilitation, asked Congress to "remove existing inequalities in the furnishing of automobiles to service-connected disabled veterans," to extend National Service Life Insurance reinstatement privileges for one year, to increase pensions for widows and dependents, and to continue appropriations for building veterans hospitals.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MILITARY AND VETERANS BILLS

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
S 86	Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)	Name of Marcus George Veterans Memorial Hospital for hospital at Americus, Ga. Passed Senate Jan. 17.
HR 1353	Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.)	To facilitate conversion of National Service Life Insurance. Passed House Jan. 29, Senate Feb. 17; approved Feb. 21.
S 276	Chan Gurney (R S.D.)	Uniform figuring of mileage for travel allowances of enlisted men and officers. Passed Senate Feb. 7, House March 17; approved March 26.
S 321	Chan Gurney (R S.D.)	Increase from \$780 to \$936 in pay of cadets and midshipmen at service academies. Passed Senate March 3.
HR 1363	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Validation of certain payments of dependents' allowances made prior to marriage annulment. Passed House March 3.
HR 1367	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Authorization for construction of experimental submarines. Passed House March 3.
HR 1376	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Transportation of dependents and household goods of naval personnel to overseas bases. Passed House March 3.
HR 1381	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Authorization for military personnel to accept decorations from neutral nations until one year after the war. Passed House March 3.
H J Res 92	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Distinguished Flying Cross for Rear Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl. Passed House March 4.
H Res 120	Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.)	Inspection of Veterans Administration by Veterans' Affairs Committee. Passed House March 6.
HR 1943	Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine)	Establish permanent Nurse Corps in Army and Navy and Women's Medical Corps in Army. Passed House March 13.

Summary of Congressional action on Military and Veterans Bills, Continued:

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
HR 1327	Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.)	Allow veterans to renew 5-year level-premium term insurance for another five years. Passed House March 13.
HR 1359	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Increase authorized strength of Corps of Civil Engineers from 2 to 3 per cent of active Navy commissioned officers. Passed House March 17.
HR 1365	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Establish Chief of Chaplains in the Navy. Passed House March 17.
HR 1366	Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	Provide uniform purchase authority for Army and Navy on basis of competitive bids. Passed House March 20.
S 918	Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)	Establish an Office of Selective Service Records to preserve draft records. Passed Senate March 24, House amended March 27; Senate agrees March 28; approved March 31.

VII

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

Special committees in each house -- approved by the respective houses.

Presidential tenure bill -- passed House and Senate.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATOR BILBO

The conduct of Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.), who was re-elected in 1946 for a third term in the Senate, was investigated by two special Senate committees in December 1946. In September a group of Mississippi citizens petitioned the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures to investigate their charges that: in his primary campaign Bilbo's "inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the white population" had kept Negro voters from the polls; that such actions constituted violations of the Fifteenth Amendment and of State laws; and that the election should be declared null and void. The Campaign Expenditures Committee, consisting of Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), conducted public hearings in Mississippi.

Other charges against Bilbo -- that he had received money, personal property, and real estate from war contractors in his State -- were referred to the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, headed by Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.). A subcommittee, including Chairman James M. Mead (D N.Y.), James M. Tunnell (D Del.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), held public hearings in Washington December 12-19.

Since Congress was not in session, neither committee had reported on the investigation before the opening of the 80th Congress. Ellender had predicted to the press that Bilbo would be exonerated by his group. The matter had been made a party issue shortly after the elections, when Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) told a press conference that the Republican Steering Committee had discussed Bilbo, and it was reported that the majority had made plans to prevent him from being sworn in.

FIRST DAY'S DEBATE

When the Senate was called to order on January 3, Secretary Leslie L. Biffle, who was in the chair, proposed to follow the usual custom of swearing in newly elected Senators alphabetically in groups of four. This would have led to the seating of Bilbo with the first group. Senator Ferguson moved to begin instead with the seating of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), but he withdrew his motion after protesting the groups of four.

Biffle then agreed to individual oaths and the swearing in began with Raymond E. Baldwin (R Conn.). When Bilbo's name was called next, Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) obtained the floor and sent to the desk S Res 1, which declared that since the two investigations had shown Bilbo's credentials to be "tainted with fraud and corruption," his claim to a seat should be referred to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee; pending a report by this committee on the charges against him, Bilbo should be denied a seat.

Taylor charged Bilbo with inciting violence toward Negroes seeking to assert their rights as citizens and with trying to intimidate other Senators with threats of exposure. "At this moment," he declared, "the honor and prestige of the Senate hang in the balance... today's action will alone determine whether this body is worthy of respect as the highest legislative body of a free people, or whether it will fall into disrepute ... It is not only Mr. Bilbo who is on trial today. It is the Senate itself which is on trial."

John H. Overton (D La.) then submitted a substitute resolution calling for the seating of Bilbo without prejudice to the Senate's right to determine all issues relating to his right to a seat. Overton declared that otherwise Mississippi would be denied its right to representation by two Senators. Further, he said, the War Investigating Committee had no jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of an election. To bar Bilbo without giving him a chance to defend himself would be to "drag him to the door of the Senate and lynch him."

Senator Taft then remarked that debate over Bilbo was denying the right of full representation to other States. He suggested postponing decision on the matter until after organization of the Senate and the delivery of the President's message.

Overton repudiated the suggestion as unfair to Bilbo and to the Democratic party, and declared that the only way the Senate could rightly refuse Bilbo would be to expel him after seating, since his credentials were in order. When Walter F. George (D Ga.) proposed to seat Bilbo and then take up charges against him, Taft replied that a two-thirds vote might then be necessary for expulsion, while a simple majority could refuse him a seat.

FIRST ROLL CALLS

Taft moved to table both Taylor's resolution and Overton's substitute. The motion not being debatable, it was passed immediately by a vote of 38 to 20, in which 10 Democrats voted with the Republicans for the motion (see p. 90). Of these Democrats, three -- J. William Fulbright (Ark.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), and Millard E. Tydings (Md.) -- were from Southern or border States.

Wallace H. White, Jr. (R Maine) then moved that Owen Brewster (R Maine) be sworn in. Overton offered a substitute motion that Bilbo be sworn. Taft's motion to table the substitute motion was passed on a roll call, 39 to 19 (see p. 90).

Elmer Thomas (D Okla.) declared that, since no one could be elected in Mississippi unless he shared the white-supremacy views of Bilbo and the white witnesses at the Campaign Expenditures Committee investigation, "the State of Mississippi is on trial ... If we can dictate the conditions under which the people of Mississippi shall select their Senators ... we can dictate the terms and conditions under which the Northern States shall select their Senators." Thomas read the committee report, signed by himself, Ellender, and Maybank, which exonerated Bilbo and recommended seating him.

CONTINUOUS SESSION THREATENED

Taft then proposed a recess to the following day and threatened continuous session if the Bilbo sympathizers should filibuster. Furthermore, he said, a filibuster would quickly result in changing the rules to provide cloture by majority vote, since the Republicans could not begin a session "subject to that kind of a threat for all measures that we may propose."

Senator Barkley, who has frequently proposed cloture by majority vote, said that the American people were not "in a mood to condone any form of frivolity in the Senate, any resort to technicalities that would thwart their will or present the Senate of the United States in a ridiculous attitude before the people." He urged that the case be decided on the evidence and not on party lines.

After Overton declared that Bilbo's friends were not conducting a filibuster, White moved to recess. The motion was defeated by voice vote. When Barkley made the same motion, on the

ground that Senators had not understood what they were voting on, the motion was passed, 32 to 18 (see p. 90), and the Senate recessed until the following day.

DEBATE CONTINUED

When the Senate reconvened on January 4, Carl A. Hatch (D N.M.) took the floor to plead that Bilbo be seated and be given fair hearings on the charges against him, since at the War Investigating Committee hearings, Bilbo had had the right to cross-examine only through committee members. Other Senators who agreed with Hatch were: Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), and Allen J. Ellender (D La.).

Ellender, who had headed the Campaign Expenditures Committee investigation, assailed the move to prevent the seating of Bilbo, whose opinions were shared by many other Southern Senators, as an attack from Northern forces "to destroy Southern traditions which are as deeply rooted as the giants of the forest."

Senator Ferguson, member of the subcommittee which had investigated alleged contributions by war contractors to Bilbo, read into the Record the committee report which concluded with the statement that Bilbo had "improperly used his high office as United States Senator for his personal gain." Ellender read Bilbo's reply to the charges and to testimony at the hearings.

COMPROMISE DECISION

Senator Barkley then rose to state that Bilbo was a sick man who needed a second operation for cancer of the mouth. Barkley asked unanimous consent that Bilbo's credentials lie on the table without prejudice and without action until he could return, and that meanwhile the other Senators-elect be sworn in and organization proceed. This proposal met with the approval of both sides of the controversy, and unanimous consent was immediately obtained.

Senator Bilbo had not returned by the end of the quarter.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Legislative Reorganization Act, as passed by the Senate in June 1946, greatly reduced the number of standing committees in each house and provided that no special or select committee should be set up. The latter provision was deleted by the House, and the amendment was agreed to by the Senate in the closing week of the 79th Congress.

SENATE PROPOSALS FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On January 6, 1947, the first day after the Senate organized, Majority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) introduced for himself, Arthur Capper (R Kan.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and George A. Wilson (R Iowa), S Res 20, which called for the establishment of a special committee to study the problems of small business. This committee would replace one which had been in existence since 1940, of which James E. Murray (D Mont.) was chairman in the last Congress and Wilson was ranking Republican. Wilson also introduced a resolution calling for continuation of the old committee, rather than establishment of a new one.

On January 8, Owen Brewster (R Maine) introduced S Res 46, to continue the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, of which he had been ranking Republican under the chairmanship of Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.). It had once been known as the Truman Committee.

All these resolutions were referred to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. On the following day the Rules Committee organized, and over the protests of the Democratic members voted to report favorably the resolutions by Wherry and Brewster.

DEMOCRATIC CHARGES

When Rules Chairman C. Wayland Brooks (R Ill.) made the report on the Senate floor January 10, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), ranking Democrat on the committee, protested that such action violated the spirit of the Legislative Reorganization Act as passed by the Senate. If some special committees were to be continued, he said, the seven others ought also to be continued, thus further vitiating the Reorganization Act.

There followed five days of debate on the resolutions, in which the Democrats, aided by Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and to a lesser extent by George D. Aiken (R Vt.), chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, repeated charges that the resolutions were substantial violations of the reorganization for which the Republicans had voted, 22 to 3, in 1946 (Vol. II, p. 362ff.). Other chief reasons given for minority opposition were:

1. The resolutions would bypass standing committees which were clearly equipped and empowered to do the work outlined for the two special committees. Investigation of the defense program should come under the Armed Services Committee, said Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), ranking Democrat on that committee. Tobey suggested the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments as another possibility. He said that he had already appointed a subcommittee of his Banking and Currency Committee to study small business problems.

2. Neither special committee could introduce legislation, and the standing committees which could do so would have to go over findings of the special committees, thus wasting time and money.

3. Political ambition was at the root of these resolutions. Hayden implied that, since the first chairman of the Defense Investigating Committee had subsequently been elected Vice President, Brewster might have similar ambitions. Tobey pointed out that Wherry wished to head the Small Business Committee despite the fact that this would bypass Wilson, who ranked above him on the old committee.

REPUBLICAN DEFENSE

Republicans replied that:

1. As finally passed, the Legislative Reorganization Act did not prohibit special committees and the author of the bill, Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog Wis.) had not made an issue of it in urging the Senate to agree to House amendments.

2. Chairman Chan Gurney (R S.D.) of the Armed Services Committee had agreed to continuation of the Defense Investigating Committee provided that it limited its studies to activities prior to June 30, 1946. Democrats on the Armed Services Committee said that they had not consented to such an arrangement and brought up the investigation of the occupation of Germany conducted by the Defense Investigating Committee's counsel in an election year. Brewster's hints that sensational revelations would ensue from further defense investigations and his release of a staff study as a "suppressed report" were also subjected to Democratic attack.

3. The investigations of the two proposed special committees would involve combining the jurisdictions of several standing committees. Small business problems, for example, could not be studied in toto by the Banking and Currency, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or Judiciary Committee alone.

4. The Democrats were afraid to have the national defense record under a Democratic administration looked into closely.

Both Brewster and Wherry heatedly denied political ambitions, and both said that, if special committees under their chairmanship did not prove to be valuable, they ought to be terminated.

Principal Democratic attacks on the Republican party position were made by Tydings, Hayden, Minority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), Minority Whip Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), who had served on the joint committee whose report was the basis of the Reorganization Act, Carl A. Hatch (D N.M.), and Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho).

Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) made several speeches against the resolutions, saying finally in reference to committee decisions on them, "I am a Republican, and I desire that my party shall be the majority voice in guiding the ship of state. But I do not wish its guidance to be in disregard of our form of government and of the principles vital to our form of government ... Some of the committee and other proceedings with respect to the two resolutions ... have involved occasional lapses so that it would almost appear as if only the Republicans in the Senate have anything to do with the business of the Senate, and the Democrats might be brushed to one side."

Joining with Tobey in attacking the resolutions were George D. Aiken (R Vt.), who maintained that his Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments was able to investigate the national defense program; Wayne Morse (R Ore.); and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.).

Republican defense of the resolutions was chiefly in the hands of Wherry, Brewster, Brooks, Majority Policy Committee Chairman Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Majority Leader Wallace H. White Jr. (R Maine), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), who had been a member of both the Defense Investigating Committee and the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee.

PASSAGE OF S RES 46

On January 15, after three days of debate, Brewster offered an amendment to S Res 46 which would: limit investigation of national defense to "excessive profits, fraud, corruption, waste, extravagance, mismanagement, incompetence, and inefficiency in expenditures" in transactions occurring in the United States (including Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, and Puerto Rico) before June 30, 1946; and terminate the committee January 31, 1948.

When the Senate reconvened on January 17, Tydings offered a substitute amendment authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to make the investigation subject to the same limitations. At the suggestion of Walter F. George (D Ga.), Tydings modified his amendment to make income tax returns available to the Expenditures Committee as they had been to the investigating committee in former years.

The amendments and the resolution came to a vote on January 22. The Tydings substitute was defeated on a roll call, 47 to 45 (see p. 91), in which four Republicans -- Aiken, Cooper, Morse, and Tobey -- voted with the Democrats for the Tydings substitute, and one Democrat -- W. Lee O'Daniel (Tex.) -- voted with the Republicans against it. The Democrats charged the Republicans with unfairness in refusing a pair to John H. Overton (D La.), who had been called home by family illness.

Brewster's amendment was then passed by voice vote. Shortly thereafter, S Res 46 was passed, 49 to 43 (see p. 91). The only two Republicans to vote against it were Tobey and William Langer (N.D.).

Other amendments offered and their disposition were as follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
C. Wayland Brooks (R Ill.)	Terminate committee December 31, 1947. Withdrawn January 15.
Owen Brewster (R Maine)	Same as final Brewster amendment without inclusion of Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, and Puerto Rico. Withdrawn January 15.

PASSAGE OF S RES 20

The resolution (S Res 20) to set up a new Small Business Committee was often included in the debate on S Res 46, but it also occupied a part of the debate on January 24. Wherry read telegrams and letters from 33 organizations and associations endorsing the Small Business Committee resolution. These included.

National Retail Hardware Assn.
National Assn. of Independent Tire Dealers
National Retail Farm Equipment Assn.
Retail Gasoline Dealers Assn.
United States Wholesale Grocers Assn.
Wholesale Dry Goods Institute
National American Wholesale Lumber Assn.
National Assn. of Master Plumbers
National Assn. of Retail Druggists
National Assn. of Retail Clothiers

Southern Wholesale Lumber Assn.
Associated General Contractors of America
Associated Retail Bakers of America
Mining Assn. of the Southwest
Dominion Manganese Corporation
National Federation of Small Business
American Retail Coal Assn.
National Retail Lumber Dealers Assn.
National Federation of Apparel Assns.
American Trucking Assn.

Claude Pepper (D Fla.) read a letter from the New Council of American Business, which had favored extension of the Murray Small Business Committee, but "does not believe that a special committee of such limited scope as is provided in Senate Resolution 20 will adequately serve the pressing needs of independent business."

Wherry offered an amendment to the resolution limiting the Committee's life to 240 days after enactment (about October 1, 1947), which was adopted by voice vote.

Tobey then offered a substitute authorizing the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the problems of small business. This substitute was defeated on a roll call January 24, 47 to 41 (see p. 91), with all but three Democrats voting for it, and all but four Republicans voting against it. Dissenting Democrats were: Murray, O'Daniel, and Tom Stewart (D Tenn.). Republicans voting for the substitute were: Tobey, Aiken, Langer, and Morse.

S Res 20 was then passed, 46 to 42 (see p. 91), with the opposition picking up one vote, that of John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE

Two special House committees were set up in the first quarter of the 80th Congress, one to investigate the problems of small business and the other to study the newsprint shortage.

H Res 18, introduced the first day of the Congress by Walter C. Ploeser (R Mo.), called for a nine-member committee to investigate small business problems, particularly: whether the potentialities of small business are being developed and if not, why not; whether government agencies are properly serving small business; whether small business is being fairly treated in allocations and priorities; and whether there is need for a program for solving the postwar problems of small business. The committee would be given subpoena powers. No date was set for its report.

H Res 58, introduced January 21 by Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), would set up a five-man committee to investigate the need for adequate supplies of newsprint and certain other paper products, with particular reference to possibilities for increasing production in Alaska and Canada and for government assistance to production. This committee also would have subpoena powers.

When H Res 18 was favorably reported on February 21, Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), author of the resolution which resulted in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, objected that creation of special committees was a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the act. He maintained that the investigation should be carried on by a standing committee which had power to introduce remedial legislation, as had been done in the 79th Congress.

Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said that the prohibition on special committees had been deleted from the act before passage by the House, and declared that experience of the members of the former subcommittee on newsprint should be utilized in setting up a new committee.

NEWSPRINT COMMITTEE

When the newsprint committee resolution came to the House floor for debate on February 26, a Republican, A. L. Miller (Neb.), restated Monroney's points. Miller declared that he would not oppose the resolution but asked assurance from Brown that not many special committees were contemplated by majority leadership. Brown said that probably "there would not be so very many." He cited the great shortage of newsprint, which had been only partially alleviated by the work of a subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the 79th Congress.

Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), Commerce Committee chairman, said that the newsprint study would cut across the jurisdiction of his own and other committees, and urged support of the resolution. Two Democrats -- Howard W. Smith (Va.) and Lindley Beckworth (Tex.) -- also spoke for the measure. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), member of the Joint Committee on Reorganization, added a "footnote to history" that the prohibition of special committees had been deleted from the Reorganization Act at the instance of the present Speaker, Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) and the former Speaker, Sam Rayburn (D Tex.).

Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee which had favorably reported the resolution, Tom Pickett (D Tex.), and Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) all joined Monroney in opposing special committees and praising the work of investigating subcommittees in the past.

The only amendment to the resolution was one by Brown, to give the newsprint committee seven instead of five members. It was adopted by voice vote.

The resolution (H Res 58) was first passed on a division, 139 to 53, and then on a roll call, 269 to 100 (see p. 94). With the 94 Democrats opposing the resolution were six Republicans -- Thruston Ballard Morton (Ky.), Robert Hale and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), T. Millet Hand and Robert W. Kean (N.J.), and Ellsworth B. Buck (N.Y.).

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The ensuing debate on the small business committee was brief. Monroney repeated his charges and declared that the vote would be "the second confession of the day that our standing committees are not effective enough to handle the problems that Congress has before it." No one joined him in the debate, but Agriculture Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) read telegrams from the Kansas State Grange, Kansas Farmers Union, and Kansas Cooperative Council declaring that the purpose of the committee would be to fight farmer cooperatives. Both Sabath and Wright Patman (D Tex.), former chairman of the small business committee, supported the creation of a new committee.

Rules Committee amendments setting December 31, 1947 as the date for the small business committee's report were accepted, and H Res 18 was passed first on division, 99 to 41, and then on a roll call, 270 to 92 (see p. 94). Only 83 Democrats opposed it. With them voted nine Republicans: Morton, Hale, Hand, Frederick C. Smith (Ohio), Merlin Hull (Wis.), and the entire Nebraska delegation -- Howard H. Buffett, Carl T. Curtis, A. L. Miller, and Karl Stefan.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY POLL

When CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY asked absentees how they would have voted on the small business committee resolution, John Lesinski (D Mich.) said that he would have opposed it. Democrats who would have voted for the measure are: William T. Byrne (N.Y.), J. M. Combs (Tex.), Harold D. Donohue (Mass.), E. H. Hedrick (W. Va.), John R. Murdock (Ariz.), and William G. Stigler (Okla.). The following Republicans would have supported the resolution: John J. Allen, Jr. (Calif.), Raymond H. Burke (Ohio), Harold C. Hagen (Minn.), Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (N.J.), Norris Poulson (Calif.), George W. Sarbacher, Jr. (Pa.), Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.).

INCREASED POWERS FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

All standing committees of the Senate have subpna powers, but those of the House need special permission to subpna witnesses and take testimony under oath. H Res 90, as originally introduced by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), would have conferred subpna powers on all standing committees of the House. It was revised by the Rules Committee and, as passed by the House on February 10, it granted such powers only to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which Hoffman heads.

H Res 111, which authorized the Committee on Education and Labor to subpna witnesses, was the subject of hot debate in the House on February 26. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), speaking for the Rules Committee, declared that subpna powers would offer some protection to witnesses in the Labor Committee's investigation of labor racketeering. Chairman Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.) cited the investigation of alleged racketeering by a Philadelphia union as a case in point. Other Republicans and John E. Rankin (D Miss.) brought up additional cases of alleged abuses by labor unions.

Representative Sabath expressed the hope that the Labor Committee would use its added powers fairly. However, a committee member, Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), protested against the committee's present practice of hearing many more witnesses against labor than for it. "It is my firm belief," he said, "that our committee and this Congress can contribute more toward industrial peace if it can bring about a reduction in the cost of living, especially in industrial areas" rather than concentrating on "restrictive legislation against organized labor." Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) declared that "despite all the smoke screen about racketeering, this power (to issue subpnes) in the hands of the enemies of labor, will be used to do a knife job on the rights of American labor."

The resolution, H Res 111, was then passed on a division, 158 to 2, and then, on demand of Rankin and Marcantonio, on a roll call, 349 to 29 (see p. 94). Opposition votes came from 28 Democrats and Marcantonio.

On the same day, Forest A. Harness (R Ind.) introduced H Res 118, giving further powers to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Under terms of this resolution, the committee would be empowered to investigate any complaint that administrative action by any Federal agency had exceeded its statutory powers, had invaded constitutional rights of any citizen, or had inflicted penalties for noncompliance with its rules or directives without giving the accused a chance to defend themselves before "a fair and impartial tribunal."

When the resolution came to the House floor on March 4, Harness explained that it set up within the Expenditures Committee a group similar to the Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Which Exceed Their Authority, headed by Howard W. Smith (D Va.) during the war.

Tom Pickett (D Tex.) said that the resolution would confer on the Expenditures Committee powers already held by the Judiciary Committee and, to some extent, by the Committee on Un-American Activities. Representative Sabath said that the motivation was purely political -- "perhaps it is hoped by constant snooping to scare our administrative agencies into impotence." The Smith committee's investigations had been thorough, he maintained, and setting up new ones would be a departure from the Republican economy line. Pickett inferred that increased patronage might motivate the desire to expand the committee's authority. Both Pickett and Minority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) wondered whether the resolution's provision for subpna over the signature of a committee member might result in the same embarrassment as when Secretary of State George C. Marshall had been subpnaed by the Merchant Marine Committee.

After brief debate, the resolution was passed on a roll call, 304 to 42 (see p. 94), in which 41 Democrats and Marcantonio cast the opposing votes.

LIMITATION OF PRESIDENTIAL TENURE

The proposed Constitutional amendment limiting Presidential tenure was the subject of violent disagreement and hot debate during its entire course through Congress. H J Res 25, introduced on the first day of Congress by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), proposed limiting the Presidency to a single six-year term. H J Res 27, by Earl C. Michener (R Mich.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, would limit it to two four-year terms.

Hearings before the Judiciary Committee in January developed considerable controversy over the merits of the two resolutions and the need for any limitation whatsoever. The committee on February 5 favorably reported the Michener resolution, but there were three different sets of minority views. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), ranking Democrat on the committee, favored the Dirksen plan because a single term would be "more productive than two four-year terms...since all bargaining and compromise frequently resorted to with hope of re-election would be eliminated." Sam Hobbs (D Ala.) and Ed Gossett (D Tex.) also supported the Dirksen limitation, since it would "eliminate, as far as it is possible so to do, political considerations from the execution of office." Six other Democrats on the committee -- Fadjo Cravens (Ark.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Frank L. Chelf (Ky.), Thomas J. Lane (Mass.), Joseph R. Bryson (S.C.), and Martin Gorski (Ill.) -- opposed any Constitutional limitation as implying that "the people of this great Nation cannot think for themselves, and...we must therefore place them in a strait-jacket."

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

H J Res 27, by Michener, was brought to the floor of the House February 6, the day after it was reported, with a rule allowing two hours of general debate. The rule was immediately attacked by Democratic members as undue limitation on debate. What, they asked, was the hurry to amend provisions of the Constitution which had worked pretty well for over 150 years? Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) suggested a cooling off period before a vote on anything so important as a Constitutional amendment. However, the rule was agreed to by voice vote.

Debate on the resolution indicated that the House was divided into the same three groups as the Judiciary Committee:

1. Those who wanted a limitation of two four-year terms; this group included most Republicans.
2. Those who wanted no limitation at all; this group included most Democrats.
3. Those who wanted limitation to one six-year term; this group, headed by Dirksen and Hobbs, included members of both parties.

Republicans insisted that the measure was not a political issue. Instead, they said, it merely put into the Constitution the two-term tradition set by George Washington and maintained until 1940. They urged limitation as a means of preventing the spread of the tendency toward dictatorships. Limitation, they said, would result in better government because no time would be wasted at the end of a limited term in mending political fences.

The Democrats charged that the resolution was "a limitation upon the people" who had a right to make their own choice of President. Minority Whip John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and other Democrats declared that Washington, Jefferson, and Theodore Roosevelt had stated that an emergency might make it advisable for a man to accept more than two terms as President. They also quoted William E. Borah and Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. as opposing any Constitutional limitation of Presidential tenure.

AMENDMENT AND PASSAGE

After an afternoon of debate, a committee amendment putting the two-term limitation in a positive form suggested by the House legislative counsel, was adopted by voice vote.

Celler's substitute amendment, which embodied the Dirksen six-year term, was supported in debate by members of both parties, but was defeated by voice vote.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) then offered an amendment calling for ratification by conventions called in the States for the purpose. Passage was urged by Democrats as allowing the people a more direct vote on the issue rather than leaving it up to "log-rolling State legislatures." The amendment was only briefly debated and then defeated on a division, 134 to 74.

Passage of the Michener resolution by roll call followed. The vote was 285 to 121 (see p. 96). No Republican voted against the measure, and 47 Democrats voted for it.

SENATE DEBATE

The Senate Judiciary Committee revised the House resolution to prohibit any person who had held the office of President on 365 calendar days or more in each of two terms from being President again. The proposed amendment would be submitted to State conventions rather than to legislatures.

In the debate on March 5, 7, 10, and 12, the Republicans repeated the arguments previously voiced in the House. They also contended that more than two terms endangered the health of a President, and that limitation of tenure would stimulate leadership. Democrats were not so united in opposition to limitation as their fellow minority members in the House, and much of the debate centered around amendments proposed by or with Democrats which called for other types of limitation. Throughout the four days the Democrats repeated the assertion that the resolution was retroactive legislation against the only man who had been elected President more than twice.

The first vote came on March 10 over the Senate committee proposal that the amendment be submitted to State conventions. Supporters of the amendment, which had been proposed in committee by L. Howard McGrath (D R.I.), maintained that conventions were nearer to the people than legislatures. Opponents said that conventions might be politically selected and that, since the House had decisively defeated the same amendment, it would be lost in conference if passed by the Senate. The amendment was rejected on a roll call vote, 63 to 20 (see p. 92), with 15 Democrats and five Republicans voting for it.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) then introduced a substitute for the committee amendment on length of term: "No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice." Under the committee provisions, a Vice President who had served as President for more than 365 days could be elected President only once and so be limited to a total of five years' service. The Magnuson amendment would allow him to be elected twice, thus serving as much as almost 12 years. This amendment touched off a long debate in which Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), and others argued over the proper maximum and minimum length of the Presidency. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) pointed out that the committee amendment would have prevented Theodore Roosevelt from running for election in 1912 and Coolidge in 1928 if he had wished to do so. At Holland's suggestion, Magnuson modified his amendment to prohibit election of the same man for more than two successive terms.

On March 12, the Magnuson amendment was defeated on a roll call, 50 to 34 (see p. 92), with all Republicans voting against and all but five Democrats voting for it.

Taft then introduced a compromise amendment, which included Magnuson's prohibition on election to the Presidency more than twice and a further proviso (a modification of the committee amendment) that a man who has served as President for more than two years of the term for which another man was elected, may not be elected more than once. This amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

DIRECT ELECTION AMENDMENT

At this point William Langer (R N.D.) introduced for himself and Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole resolution, which would limit the Presi-

dency to two terms and would provide for direct nomination and election by the people. Langer said that this was the substance of an amendment proposed by former Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Without much debate it was defeated, 66 to 14 (see p. 92), with only eight Democrats and six Republicans voting for it.

Another amendment differing radically from the resolution was one by W. Lee O'Daniel (D Tex.), which would provide one six-year term for the President, Vice President, and Members of Congress. When the amendment was turned down, 82 to 1 (see p. 92), with O'Daniel casting the only affirmative vote, he remarked that he hoped to be given credit for getting the Republicans and Democrats together on at least one subject.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) then moved to postpone decision on the resolution until the Rules Committee had reported on a concurrent resolution introduced by himself and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), which called for a joint committee to study the Presidential tenure, Presidential succession, and the electoral college. The motion was defeated by voice vote.

After a speech by Claude Pepper (D Fla.) in opposition to any limitation, which developed into a debate on foreign policy between him and C. Wayland Brooks (R Ill.), the resolution was brought to a vote and passed, 59 to 23 (see p. 93). No Republican voted against the measure, and 13 Democrats voted for it.

HOUSE APPROVAL

The House Judiciary Committee approved the changes made by the Senate. Chairman Earl C. Michener (R Mich.) brought the resolution to the House floor on March 21, with the motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment. After a brief debate in which Minority Whip John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and other Democrats reiterated their opposition to the resolution on the ground that it would handicap the country in an emergency, the House voted on a division, 81 to 29, to agree to the Senate amendments.

As sent to the White House, the resolution fixed 10 years as the maximum period which any man could serve as President. No one might be elected President more than twice; and anyone who had served as President for more than two years of a term for which someone else had been elected, could be elected President only once. The amendment would become effective if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States within seven years. It would not apply to the President serving when the amendment was proposed, nor would it prevent the person serving on the effective date from completing his term.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY POLL

In answer to CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S question as to how absentees would have voted, the following Members of Congress indicated their position. In the House, David M. Potts (R N.Y.) would have voted for the resolution; Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D Ga.) and George G. Sadowski (D Mich.) would have voted against it. Senator Edward Martin (R Pa.) would have supported the measure, and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) would have opposed it.

RESOLUTIONS FROM UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities this quarter resulted in two resolutions which came to roll call votes.

EISLER CONTEMPT CITATION

On January 23 the committee served a subpoena on Gerhart Eisler of New York, directing him to appear in connection with the committee's investigation of Communist activities in the United

States. When Eisler appeared before the committee on February 6, he stated repeatedly that he would not be sworn before he had made a statement. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), second ranking Republican on the committee, moved that the witness be cited for contempt, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The resolution to cite Eisler (H Res 104) was brought to the floor of the House February 18 by J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J.), chairman of the committee. The only opposition in the brief but spirited debate came from Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) and Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.). Marcantonio contended that Eisler was not guilty of willful contempt because he did not refuse to be sworn but demanded to make his statement first. "This is the beginning of a Red scare," Marcantonio declared. "It is aimed at Eisler, the Communist, but it is aimed at all advocates of democracy... Behind Red-scare hysteria there marches ... domestic fascism to destroy the democratic rights ... of all people."

Powell maintained that the evidence had not been properly presented to prove Eisler an enemy of the country. He would vote against the resolution, he said, because the committee "has consistently aimed at only one phase of so-called un-American activities -- that of communism... If the committee would go into such things as the Columbians, Inc., the lynchings of Georgia and elsewhere, the anti-Negro and anti-Jewish groups, and the Ku Klux Klan, then I would support it."

Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) agreed that Eisler was in contempt and should be cited. However, they too asked that the committee extend its investigations to cover subversives on the right as well as those on the left.

John E. Rankin (D Miss.), John S. Wood (D Ga.) and Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), all members of the committee, denounced communism, particularly its work among the Negroes of this country. Representative Mundt assailed the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which had previously been cited for contempt (Vol. II, p. 359), saying that this committee had been supporting Eisler under another name as a refugee from fascism.

Thomas demanded a yea-and-nay vote on the resolution. It was passed, 370 to 1 (see p. 96), with Marcantonio casting the only opposing vote and Powell voting "present."

DELETION OF SABATH REMARKS

On March 17, shortly after President Truman's message on assistance to Greece and Turkey, Representative Rankin addressed the House to urge that communism should be challenged "all along the line beginning here on Capitol Hill" and continuing through all branches of the Government. He also advocated further challenge in Europe -- "Let us make peace with the German people and line them up on our side, if we are going into this battle royal throughout the world."

Later in the day, Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, attacked Rankin's speech for the proposal to "join with the German Nazis." Sabath then assailed the Committee on Un-American Activities and its predecessor the Dies Committee, for confining investigations to communism and not exposing "the real dangers to our democratic way of life from powerful Fascist-minded men armed with vast wealth and industrial resources."

On March 24, Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) offered a privileged resolution, H Res 160, to strike part of Sabath's speech from the Record as reflecting on the patriotism of committee members. These remarks, Hoffman declared, were part of a steady campaign which Sabath had been carrying on against the committee for several years. E. E. Cox (D Ga.), second ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, suggested that Sabath be allowed to offer apologies and request unanimous consent to take the speech out of the Record.

Rankin, however, declared that the most offensive part of the remarks had been inserted by Sabath's secretary, and demanded a roll call vote on deleting them. H Res 160 was then passed, 324 to 1 (see p. 96), on a roll call in which Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.) cast the only dissenting vote.

INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

In March the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings on two bills to declare the Communist Party illegal in the United States. These proposals were opposed in the hearings by William Green, American Federation of Labor president; Emerson Schmidt, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association; and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All of these witness recommended regulation of Communist activities but said that outlawing the party would result only in driving it underground.

On March 29 the committee issued a voluminous report "to straighten out the thinking of the American people and the Government concerning the Communist Party and to dispel the idea that it is a domestic political party or that it is a minority group operating within the democratic framework of our Constitution... If the Communist Party is to be dealt with, it is essential that the legislation of Congress and the thinking of the people be predicated upon this fundamental fact...that the Communist Party is the agent of a foreign government." No specific measures for dealing with the party were recommended by the report.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HR 1700, a bill by Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) to provide daylight saving time for the District of Columbia, was debated and defeated in the House February 24. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, urged support for the bill principally because, he said, the majority of District organizations and individuals favored the change. Business groups from suburban Maryland and Virginia areas were also reported as supporting the bill. The principal speech in opposition came from Howard W. Smith (D Va.), who said that fast time in the District would greatly inconvenience farmers in nearby areas who furnish the District's milk and much of its other food. Inconvenience to farmers and housewives was also pointed out by James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.) and by members from many farming districts. At the suggestion of Smith, Dirksen offered an amendment to make the bill effective for 1947 only, which was adopted by voice vote. The bill itself, however, was rejected on a roll call, 210 to 124 (see p. 96).

In the Senate J. Howard McGrath (D R.I.) introduced S 736, a bill to allow the District Commissioners to hold hearings and establish daylight saving time. When the measure came up in the Senate March 24, C. Douglass Buck (R Del.), Senate District Committee chairman, said that he could not see why anyone should be against it unless he was opposed to home rule rights. McGrath cited the overwhelming support for a similar bill in hearings in the 79th Congress, and recent newspaper polls showing a 2-to-1 sentiment for fast time. Opposition was voiced at length by John H. Overton (D La.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), and William Langer (R N.D.), but Senators of both parties urged that the measure would give Washington citizens the same opportunity as those of other cities to make their own decision in the matter. The bill was passed on a roll call, 56 to 17 (see p. 73).

The House District Committee made a favorable report on S 736 March 28, but the bill had not come to the floor when the quarter ended.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Committee activities which have not yet resulted in floor action include the following.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

On June 19, 1945, President Truman pointed out in a message to Congress that he was in a position to name his own possible successor through appointment of a Secretary of State, and suggested that Congress should consider legislation to place elected officials after the Vice President in line of succession to the Presidency. A bill placing the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate next in line after the Vice President, was passed by the House June 29,

1945. It was buried in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections despite the President's renewed request for action in his message of January 14, 1946.

On February 5, 1947 Truman wrote to the President pro tempore and the Speaker:

"The same need, for a revision of the law of succession, that existed when I sent the message to Congress on June 19, 1945, still exists today.

"I see no reason to change or amend the suggestion which I previously made to the Congress, but if the Congress is not disposed to pass the type of bill previously passed by the House, then I recommend that some other plan of succession be devised so that the office of President would be filled by an officer who holds his position as a result of the expression of the will of the voters of this country."

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee on March 26 reported favorably on S 564, by Majority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), which would make the line of succession as follows: Vice President, Speaker of the House, President pro tempore of the Senate, Cabinet Officers in their present order. The 6-to-5 committee vote on the measure was strictly along party lines.

The committee had previously voted against reporting S 536 by Brien McMahon (D Conn.), which would reconvene the electoral college to elect a new President and Vice President in case of the disability of those previously elected. Also unreported was S Con Res 1, by Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), which would set up a joint committee to study the succession, along with other problems.

CHANGING CLOTURE RULE

In February a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings on a number of resolutions, introduced by Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), and Claude Pepper (D Fla.), which would change Senate rules so that a majority might limit debate on any issue. Among the witnesses were representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the CIO Maritime Committee, both of which favored cloture by majority vote but suggested some desirable modifications of various resolutions.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

The House Public Lands Committee in March held hearings on HR 49, to provide Statehood for Hawaii. The bill, by Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii), would give Hawaii two Senators and two Representatives. Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug endorsed Statehood for the Territory. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz gave the proposal his personal support, as did Robert L. Shiver, formerly in charge of FBI operations in Hawaii.

The committee unanimously approved the bill, and set an April date for hearings on a similar bill for Alaska.

COAL MINE INVESTIGATION

A subcommittee of the Senate Public Lands Committee, made up of Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), will investigate the Centralia mine disaster. S Res 98, by C. Wayland Brooks (R Ill.), which authorizes the investigation, was passed by the Senate March 26 without record vote.

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

Lobbies beseeched Congress during the first quarter on a myriad of subjects in the miscellaneous and administrative field, but the two which attracted most attention were prohibition and women's rights.

PROHIBITION

Active in the fight to secure a return of prohibition were the International Reform Federation, the Dry Legion, the National Voice, Inc., and the Anti-Saloon League. On January 24 the International Reform Federation held its annual Fellowship Breakfast in the Senate dining room, which was addressed by a number of Senators, including Arthur Capper (R Kan.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), W. Lee O'Daniel (D Tex.), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), and Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.). Other speakers were Associate Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton and newspaper publisher Frank E. Gannett.

On the other side of the question, Congressmen received material from the Licensed Beverage Institute, showing a decline of deaths from alcoholism since repeal, and from Beverage Bulletin, containing arguments against prohibition.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Women's groups divided sharply on the proposed Constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for women. The amendment was endorsed by the Industrial Women's League for Equality and by the National Woman's Party, which sent several mailings to Congressmen during the quarter. The amendment was opposed by the National Women's Trade Union League and by the National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment and to Promote Equal Opportunities, which carried on its letterhead the names of 43 organizations also opposing the amendment, most of which were labor unions or women's groups.

Women were also in disagreement on the establishment of a commission to study the legal status of women, as proposed by bills by several women members of Congress. The National Woman's Party opposed it because "its whole purpose is to delay or defeat equal legal status for women." The National Women's Trade Union League favored the commission. The League of Women Voters sent Congressmen literature favoring the commission but making no mention of the amendment.

KEY COMMITTEES ON MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Republicans

Alexander Wiley (Wis.), chairman
William Langer (N.D.)
Homer Ferguson (Mich.)
Chapman Revercomb (W. Va.)
E. H. Moore (Okla.)
Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.)
John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)

Democrats

Patrick McCarran (Nev.)
Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
J. William Fulbright (Ark.)
J. Howard McGrath (R. I.)

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Republicans

Earl C. Michener (Mich.), chairman
John M. Robsion (Ky.)
Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)
John W. Gwynne (Iowa)
Louis E. Graham (Pa.)
Raymond S. Springer (Ind.)
Frank Fellows (Maine)
Earl R. Lewis (Ohio)
John Jennings, Jr. (Tenn.)
Angier L. Goodwin (Mass.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
E. Wallace Chadwick (Pa.)
Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (Mo.)
Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Edward J. Devitt (Minn.)

Democrats

Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)
Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Sam Hobbs (Ala.)
William T. Byrne (N.Y.)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)
Joseph R. Bryson (S.C.)
Fadjo Cravens (Ark.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)
Martin Gorski (Ill.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)
Frank L. Chelf (Ky.)
Ed Gossett (Tex.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

The Judiciary Committees deal with courts and judges, anti-trust problems, bankruptcy laws, patents, immigration, civil liberties, and Constitutional amendments. The House committee also has the Presidential succession within its jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, the Senate Judiciary Committee absorbs the functions of the former committees on patents and immigration. The House Judiciary Committee absorbs those of the old committees on patents, revision of the laws, and immigration and naturalization.

ALEXANDER WILEY (R Wis.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is a regular Republican who voted with his party 85 per cent of the time in the 79th Congress. In the second session he was absent for only 10 per cent of the roll call votes. He has been actively opposed to all price controls.

In the present session, the committee has been concerned with legislation on portal-to-portal pay suits and Presidential tenure. Wiley has stated that he wants more Republicans appointed to the Federal bench in order to "restore a balance now grossly lopsided on the side of Democratic leftists."

Wiley, born in 1884 in the town of Chippewa Falls, where he still lives, is a lawyer. He also owns and operates a farm and has been a director of a local bank. His only public office before his election to the Senate in 1938 was that of district attorney of Chippewa County, which he held from 1909 to 1915.

Wisconsin's population is about equally divided between urban and rural, and many of its people are of German, Scandinavian, or Polish extraction. Milk and cheese are important agricultural products, and the dairy industry (including the processors) is well organized and politically powerful. There is a considerable amount of lumbering, and paper and furniture are manufactured in the State. The other principal industry groups are machinery, automobiles, iron and steel, leather, and transportation. AFL and CIO unions are well organized and politically active.

PATRICK McCARRAN (D Nev.), former chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and now its ranking Democrat, votes with the majority of his party about two-thirds of the time. In the 79th Congress he sponsored the Administrative Procedure bill, the Federal Aid to Airports bill, and was active in securing passage of the Federal quitclaim to tidewater oil lands. McCarran is one of the leaders of the Senate silver bloc and strongly supported the rider to the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill which raised the price of raw silver.

McCarran, born in Reno in 1876, had extensive legal experience before entering Congress and was once vice president of the American Bar Association. He was a member of the Supreme Court of Nevada from 1913 to 1918 and chief justice in 1917-18. He was first elected to the Senate in 1932.

Nevada is a State of large area, with a total population of 110,247 in 1940. Two-thirds of the people lived in rural areas. Livestock is the principal farm product. Silver mining and processing are basic to the State's economy. Railroading is the only other sizeable industry. Both the livestock and silver producers are important political factors. Organized labor, with the exception of the railroad brotherhoods, is not large in numbers but was active in the 1946 campaign.

EARL C. MICHENER (R Mich.), who has practiced law for 43 years in a small town in southern Michigan, is the new chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. He usually, but not always, follows Republican party policy. In 1946 he voted with the majority of his party on 83 per cent of the controversial roll calls.

Michener has been in Congress since 1919, with the exception of the two-year period from 1933 to 1935. He voted for overriding the Volstead Act veto in 1919, for the child labor amendment in 1924, for repeal of prohibition in 1933, for the compromise soldier vote bill in 1944, for a Constitutional amendment for treaty ratification by both houses in 1945, and for the anti-poll tax bill in 1945. He supported the Presidential succession bill which the House passed without record vote.

A native of Ohio, Michener is 70 years old and has practiced law in Adrian, Mich., since 1903. Before that, he served in the Spanish-American War. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of Lenawee County, Mich., from 1907 to 1910, and prosecuting attorney from 1911 to 1914.

The Second Michigan District, which Michener represents, is composed of four counties in the southeastern part of the State adjoining Detroit and extending to the Ohio line. Its population in 1940 was 285,648. Major cities are Jackson, Ann Arbor, and Ypsilanti. Michener's home county is mainly agricultural, but the others contain automobile and parts plants, including Willow Run. CIC Auto Workers are gaining considerable strength in the district.

EMANUEL CELLER (D N.Y.) was formerly second ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee and now becomes ranking minority member. Celler is usually a strong Administration supporter and voted with the majority of his party on 86 per cent of the controversial roll calls of 1946. He has introduced a number of bills favored by organized labor and has been active in the cause of civil liberties. He was also author of the bill to permit naturalization of East Indians which was passed in 1946.

Celler, who is 58, was born in Brooklyn, where he still lives. He practiced law for 10 years in New York City before being elected to Congress in 1922.

Celler's district -- the Fifteenth New York -- is located in Brooklyn and had a population of 303,538 in 1940. It is largely residential.

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE

Republicans

Hugh Butler (Neb.), chairman
Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Edward V. Robertson (Wyo.)
Guy Cordon (Ore.)
Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
Zales N. Ecton (Mont.)
George W. Malone (Nev.)
Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)

Democrats

Carl A. Hatch (N.M.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
James E. Murray (Mont.)
Sheridan Downey (Calif.)
Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.)

HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE

Republicans

Richard J. Welch (Calif.), chairman
 Fred L. Crawford (Mich.)
 Karl M. Le Compte (Iowa)
 Robert F. Rockwell (Colo.)
 William Lemke (N.D.)
 Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
 Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.)
 Jay LeFevre (N.Y.)
 A. L. Miller (Neb.)
 Wesley A. D'Ewart (Mont.)
 Norris Poulson (Calif.)
 Charles H. Russell (Nev.)
 John Sanborn (Idaho)
 Edward H. Jenison (Ill.)
 William A. Dawson (Utah)
 Joseph R. Farrington (Hawaii)

Democrats

Andrew L. Somers (N.Y.)
 J. Hardin Peterson (Fla.)
 C. Jasper Bell (Mo.)
 John R. Murdock (Ariz.)
 Antonio M. Fernandez (N.M.)
 Clair Engle (Calif.)
 E. H. Hedrick (W.Va.)
 Preston E. Peden (Okla.)
 Monroe E. Redden (N.C.)
 John A. Carroll (Colo.)
 E. L. Bartlett (Alaska)
 A. Fornos-Isern (Puerto Rico)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

HUGH BUTLER (R Neb.) is the new chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee, which combines the functions of the five old committees on Public Lands and Surveys, Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, and Territories and Insular Affairs. Butler was on both Irrigation and Public Lands before. He was in line for the more important Finance Committee chairmanship but passed it up to take Public Lands.

A regular, party-line Republican now beginning his second term, Butler easily won re-election last fall after a victorious primary fight in which he was opposed by Governor Dwight Griswold, who had the support of Harold E. Stassen. In the 79th Congress he voted against the Hayden amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill, to provide power transmission lines from Shasta Dam to Central Valley farmers. He voted for an amendment which would have cut the funds for the Southwestern Power Administration.

Butler is 69 years old and operated a flour milling and grain business before going to the Senate. In his youth he worked as a construction engineer for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. He is an ex-president of the Omaha Grain Exchange and the National Grain Dealers Association, and has been active in Nebraska civic, educational, and religious organizations.

Nebraska is a rural agricultural State. About two-thirds of the population live on farms, and many are of Scandinavian, German, Czech, or Russian ancestry. The only industries employing many men, with the exception of the railroads, are in the food products groups, chiefly the stockyards and meat-packing firms of Omaha, the one large city. Printing and publishing also employ a sizable number of workers, but the State is overwhelmingly agricultural. Railroad brotherhoods and CIO Packinghouse Workers are well organized but not politically active. The Farm Bureau Federation is important politically, and the Farmers Union has some strength.

CARL A. HATCH (D N.M.), ranking Democrat on the Senate Public Lands Committee, was formerly chairman of the Public Lands and Surveys Committee and a member of the committees on Indian Affairs and on Irrigation and Reclamation, all of which were merged to form the new committee.

Hatch voted with the majority of his party on 85 per cent of the controversial roll calls in the 79th Congress. He was for the Hayden amendment to build power lines from Shasta Dam to the Central Valley project, and against the amendment to cut funds for the Southwestern Power Administration. He was co-sponsor of a bill to give preference to small users of water from the Central Valley project, which was not reported in the 79th Congress.

Hatch, who is 57, is a lawyer and served as assistant attorney general of the State and as a district judge. He was appointed to the Senate in 1933 to fill a vacancy and in 1934 was elected for the unexpired term.

New Mexico in 1940 had a population of 531,818, of which two-thirds was rural. A large Spanish-speaking population is so important politically that the New Mexico legislature carries on its proceedings in both languages. Half of the working population are farmers and ranchers, and cattle are the main farm product. Mining of silver and soft coal is important in the State's economy, and there is considerable oil and gas production. Railroading is also an important industry. The CIO is attaining strength among the mine and petroleum workers, and the CIO-PAC was active in the 1946 campaign.

RICHARD J. WELCH (R Calif.) heads the House Public Lands Committee, which replaces the former committees on Public Lands, Territories, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, Insular Affairs, and Indian Affairs. Through his continuous service in the House since 1926, Welch had become ranking Republican on the committees on Labor, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Insular Affairs. His choice of the Public Lands chairmanship was probably dictated by Western interest in this field, since he is the only Republican with much seniority from west of Kansas.

Nominally a Republican, Welch is a political independent, who voted with the majority of his party on only 11 per cent of the controversial roll calls in 1946. He has had both the Republican and the Democratic nominations in his district for some years.

Most of Welch's few floor speeches have been on subjects in the fields of labor and merchant marine, but he has also spoken on public land policies. He voted against the first conference report on the bill to terminate special rates for Government traffic required by statute of land-grant railroads. Votes against this report were largely directed against an amendment requiring the Government to spend \$68 million in States which had at least \$5 million of railroad land-grants within their borders. In 1946 Welch voted to recommit the Interior Department appropriation bill in an effort to save the Grazing Service from drastic reduction. He has been a vigorous supporter of Administration reclamation policy.

Welch, who is about 70, has long been a political figure in California. He was State Senator from 1901 to 1913 and a member of the legislative bodies of the city and county of San Francisco from 1921 until he was elected to fill an unexpired term in Congress in 1926. He has been reelected at each succeeding election by large majorities. The Fifth California District which he represents is entirely within the city of San Francisco. It is chiefly residential, with a sprinkling of light industry. Both CIO and AFL are well represented in the population and both back Welch, who was one of the few Republicans to have PAC support in the last two elections.

ANDREW L. SOMERS (D N.Y.), ranking minority member on the Public Lands Committee, is a Brooklyn Democrat who by length of service had attained the chairmanship of the Mines and Mining Committee. He was a member of the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee which was also absorbed by the present Public Lands Committee.

Somers is a regular Democrat, who voted with the majority of his party on 88 per cent of the controversial roll calls in 1946. He had general pairs on the motion to recommit the Interior Department appropriation bill to save the Grazing Service and on the resolution to pass the tide-lands quitclaim over the President's veto. He sponsored one of the numerous resolutions on Palestine which were unreported in the 79th Congress. In 1944 he was a delegate to the Bretton Woods Conference.

Somers was born in 1895 in Brooklyn, where he still lives. He is a veteran of World War I and was formerly a dry color manufacturer. Since 1925 he has represented the Tenth New York District, which is mainly residential, with a population of 289,816 in 1940.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEES

SENATE

Republicans

Chapman Revercomb (W.Va.), chairman
 John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
 Harry P. Cain (Wash.)
 Edward Martin (Pa.)
 Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
 John J. Williams (Del.)
 George W. Malone (Nev.)

Democrats

John H. Overton (La.)
 (vacancy)
 Dennis Chavez (N.M.)
 Sheridan Downey (Calif.)
 W. Lee O'Daniel (Tex.)
 John L. McClellan (Ark.)

HOUSE

George A. Dondero (Mich.), chairman
 Homer D. Angell (Ore.)
 George H. Bender (Ohio)
 J. Harry McGregor (Ohio)
 Paul Cunningham (Iowa)
 Earl Wilson (Ind.)
 James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
 J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
 Wat Arnold (Mo.)
 Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
 Roy Clippinger (Ill.)
 Edward G. Rohrbough (W.Va.)
 Fred Norman (Wash.)
 W. Kingsland Macy (N.Y.)
 Frederick A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)
 Howard A. Coffin (Mich.)

Joseph J. Mansfield (Tex.)
 William M. Whittington (Miss.)
 Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.)
 Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)
 Alfred J. Elliott (Calif.)
 Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (La.)
 William G. Stigler (Okla.)
 George H. Fallon (Md.)
 Clifford Davis (Tenn.)
 James W. Trimble (Ark.)
 John A. Blatnik (Minn.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB (R W.Va.), who is still serving his first term, is chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, which will take over the duties of the old committees on Commerce and on Public Buildings and Grounds and the non-personnel functions of Post Offices and Post Roads.

On most issues, Revercomb has followed Republican party policy. He voted with the majority of his party on 82 per cent of the controversial roll calls in the 79th Congress. On public works matters, he has voted against an appropriation to continue the National Resources Planning Board in 1943, against an appropriation of \$75 million for a postwar planning fund in 1945, for the full employment bill in 1945, and against an amendment in the same year to reduce Federal aid for airports from \$500 million to \$250 million.

Revercomb is 51 years old. He was born in Covington, Va., served in the Army in World War I, returned to Covington to practice law, and moved to Charleston, W.Va., in 1922. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee from 1932 to 1936 and president of the Young Republican League of West Virginia from 1934 to 1936. He was elected to the Senate in 1942. Revercomb is a former president of the Charleston Bar Association.

West Virginia is a rural mountain State, with no city over 100,000 in 1940 but a number of middle-sized cities where considerable manufacturing is carried on. About one-sixteenth of the population are Negroes, and there is a fair-sized group of persons of Italian or Polish ancestry. Coal mining is the dominant industry. The State also produces petroleum and natural gas. Iron and steel and chemicals are the chief manufacturing industries. Agriculture employs about a sixth of the State's workers. West Virginia is a stronghold of the United Mine Workers, who played an important part in the 1946 campaign. CIO steel workers also have considerable strength.

JOHN H. OVERTON (D La.) becomes ranking Democrat on the Public Works Committee through his long service on the old Commerce Committee.

Overton frequently crosses party lines in voting. In the 79th Congress he voted with the majority of Democrats on a little over half of the controversial roll calls. He has been opposed to the Missouri Valley Authority proposals and those for the St. Lawrence Seaway. His amendment to the Government Reorganization Act of 1945 exempted the Army Engineers from its provisions. He was the author of the emergency flood control authorization bill in 1945.

Overton, now 71 years old, is a lawyer who has practiced in Alexandria, La., since 1898. He was elected in 1931 to fill an unexpired term in the House and the following year was sent to the Senate.

Louisiana in 1940 had a population of 2,363,880, of whom over a third were Negroes. There is a large bloc of citizens of French ancestry, and the State is organized politically by parishes. About a third of the workers are employed in agriculture, where cotton, sugar cane, and rice are leading products. Other important industries are forestry and fishing, petroleum production and manufacture, sawmilling, manufacture of food products, and railroad and marine transport. Organized labor is not politically significant.

GEORGE A. DONDERO (R Mich.) heads the House Public Works Committee which takes over the functions of the former committees on Flood Control, Public Buildings and Grounds, Roads, and Rivers and Harbors, of which Dondero was ranking Republican.

Dondero is a regular Republican, who voted with the majority of his party on nine-tenths of the controversial roll calls in 1946. He was active in the debate on the \$420 million Rivers and Harbors Authorization bill of 1946, from which he succeeded in eliminating the Big Sandy project in Kentucky and West Virginia and a Senate increase in funds for the Arkansas River project. He was one of five Representatives to introduce bills for a St. Lawrence Seaway, none of which was reported by the committee.

Dondero, who is 63, has practiced law since 1910 in Royal Oak, Mich. He held various city offices from 1905 until 1932, when he was elected to Congress. He was also prosecuting attorney for Oakland County in 1918-19.

The 17th Michigan District, which Dondero represents, includes part of the city of Detroit and adjoining Oakland County. It is heavily industrialized, and the CIO auto workers have considerable strength. Dondero, however, has been outspoken in his opposition to CIO-PAC and to alleged communist domination of labor unions. He has read into the Record a number of statements by representatives of industry and real estate interests, in connection with strikes and OPA controls.

JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD (D Tex.) at 86 is the oldest member of the House and has one of the longest terms of service, for he is beginning his 16th consecutive term. Now ranking Democrat on the Public Works Committee, he was chairman of the old Rivers and Harbors Committee for 15 years.

Mansfield usually voted with the majority of his party on controversial roll calls in 1946, but he was absent for about half of the roll calls of the session. He was the author of the Rivers and Harbors authorization bill in 1946 and was instrumental in saving the \$55 million authorization for the Eufala Dam on a tributary of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma. Mansfield was also author of a water pollution control bill which did not reach the floor of the House in 1946.

Mansfield was born in the section of Virginia which later became West Virginia and went to Texas at the age of 20. He practiced law and published newspapers in Colorado County. He has

been a public official for 59 years, beginning as city attorney for Eagle Lake, Tex. and serving as county judge for 10 terms. He was elected to Congress in 1916.

Mansfield's district, the Ninth Texas, on the Gulf Coast, includes the city of Galveston, but the other 14 counties are mainly agricultural, raising cattle, sugar cane, rice, and cotton. Five counties produce petroleum. Galveston is a shipping center, where the maritime unions are active but are not a significant political force.

COMMITTEES ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SENATE

Republicans

George D. Aiken (Vt.), chairman
Homer Ferguson (Mich.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
John W. Bricker (Ohio)
Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)

Democrats

John L. McClellan (Ark.)
James C. Eastland (Miss.)
Clyde R. Hoey (N.C.)
Glen H. Taylor (Idaho)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
Herbert R. O'Conor (Md.)

HOUSE

Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), chairman
George H. Bender (Ohio)
Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
Robert F. Rich (Pa.)
Henry J. Latham (N.Y.)
James W. Wadsworth (N.Y.)
Forest A. Harness (Ind.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
Ross Rizley (Okla.)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
Fred E. Busbey (Ill.)
Melvin C. Snyder (W.Va.)
J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)
R. Walter Riehman (N.Y.)
Mitchell Jenkins (Pa.)

Carter Manasco (Ala.)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)
John J. Delaney (N.Y.)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)
Henderson Lanham (Ga.)
W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
J. Frank Wilson (Tex.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING DEMOCRATS

GEORGE D. AIKEN (R Vt.) is the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures, to which is assigned the function of keeping tab on the executive agencies. The committee is likely to be primarily an investigative body and may be used as the vehicle of the Republican majority in the Senate for investigating the Democratic administrative branch of the Government. Under Democratic control, the committee has been inactive in the past few years. It now has jurisdiction over governmental reorganization and has held hearings this quarter on bills to give the Federal Security Agency departmental status.

Aiken has been active on the Labor Committee, where he was second ranking Republican, but Senator Taft's choice of this chairmanship gave Expenditures to Aiken. During the 79th Congress, Aiken cast more votes against the majority of his party than any other Republican. Congressional Quarterly's study of party unity shows that he voted with the majority of Republicans on only 20 per cent of the issues where there was a clear party-line split.

Aiken's chief activities have been in other fields, where he has championed the cause of cooperatives, the Rural Electrification Administration, the St. Lawrence Seaway, higher minimum

wages, and Federal aid to education. In the 80th Congress he is the author of one of the bills to make the Federal Security Agency a full-fledged department, with cabinet representation.

A Vermont farmer, Aiken is 54 years old and has been in the Senate since 1940. Before that he had been active in politics as a member of the Vermont legislature and as Lieutenant Governor and then Governor of the State. He is the author of "Speaking from Vermont," a discussion of current problems published in 1938, and of several books on horticulture.

Vermont's population in 1940 was 359,231 and contained a sizable bloc of French Canadians, chiefly employed in textiles, and a number of Italians in the marble quarries. A fourth of its workers were employed in agriculture, where milk and poultry are the chief products. Some of the largest marble quarries in the world are located in the State. There are woolen textile mills, sawmills, machine tool factories, and some manufacture of furniture and other wood products. The Farm Bureau and the Grange are well organized and politically powerful, and organized labor is beginning to be a significant political factor. Aiken in his 1944 campaign had the support of both the CIO and AFL state organizations and the National Citizens PAC.

JOHN L. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) becomes ranking Democrat on the Senate Expenditures Committee after having served on the old Commerce, Expenditures, and Post Office Committees.

McClellan voted or declared with the majority of his party on about half of the controversial roll calls in the 79th Congress. He has one of the best attendance records in the Senate, having been absent for only 2 out of the 142 roll call votes in 1946.

With the majority of his Democratic colleagues, McClellan voted for the Byrd amendment to the Government Reorganization Act of 1945, which provided that reorganization plans would be effective in 60 days unless disapproved by both houses of Congress. He also voted to exempt the Maritime Commission from reorganization and against the bipartisan amendment to exempt no agency.

McClellan, now 51, is a lawyer practicing at Camden, Ark. A veteran of World War I, he served as prosecuting attorney of the seventh judicial district of Arkansas from 1926 to 1930. He served in the House as Representative from the Sixth Arkansas District from 1935 to 1939 and was elected to the Senate in 1942.

Arkansas is a rural State with no large cities. A fourth of its population of 1,949,387 in 1940 were Negroes. Agriculture is the chief industry, with rice, cotton, and fruit the main farm products. There is also some coal mining and petroleum production. Sawmills were the only sizable employers in the manufacturing group. Labor is beginning to organize but has not yet become politically active.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN (R Mich.), new chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, is one of the six Republicans in the House who voted with the majority of their party 100 per cent of the time in the closing months of the 79th Congress.

Not normally important, the committee which he now takes over sometimes handles major bills, such as the Full Employment bill in 1945-46. Hoffman vigorously opposed that bill, even in the compromise version which finally passed the House, 320 to 84.

The Expenditures Committee has also been given jurisdiction over surplus property legislation. Otherwise, its most important jurisdiction is over Government reorganization. In this field, Hoffman voted to recommit the Government Reorganization bill in 1938 and moved to recommit the one which became law in 1945.

Hoffman was born 71 years ago in Pennsylvania, went to law school at Northwestern University in Illinois, and later moved to Michigan, where he now lives in the town of Allegan. He has been in the House since 1935.

Hoffman's district, the Fourth Michigan, is made up of six counties in the southwestern

part of the State, bordering Lake Michigan on the west and Indiana on the south. Its 1940 population was 242,339. The district is predominantly rural and agricultural. The Farm Bureau is well organized. Small industrial enterprises exist in quarrying, glass, pottery, and machinery. Labor organizations, especially the CIO, have increased their membership there in the last few years but are not significant politically. Hoffman has introduced a number of labor bills which are strongly opposed by organized labor.

CARTER MANASCO (D Ala.) was formerly chairman of the House Expenditures Committee and now becomes its ranking minority member. Under his chairmanship the committee made one of its rare appearances in the limelight when it held the Full Employment bill under consideration for over two months in 1945 and then completely rewrote it.

Manasco voted with the majority of his party on about two-thirds of 1946 roll calls in which there was a clear party-line split. He voted against the Hoffman motion to recommit the 1945 Government Reorganization bill and for the passage of the bill.

Born in 1902, Manasco has practiced law in Jasper, Ala. since 1927. He was elected to the Alabama legislature in 1930. In 1933 he came to Washington as secretary to Speaker William B. Bankhead and continued in this office until the Speaker's death in 1940. Manasco was elected to the House in 1941 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bankhead's nephew.

The Seventh Alabama District, which Manasco represents, includes nine counties in the northwestern part of the State. It is completely rural, with agriculture and sawmilling the chief sources of employment. Manasco's home county has coal mines, where he worked as a youth. The Farm Bureau is strong in the district. Organized labor is gaining strength and actively opposed Manasco in the 1946 primaries.

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

Republicans

Leo E. Allen (Ill.), chairman
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
James W. Wadsworth (N.Y.)
Forest A. Harness (Ind.)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
Ross Rizley (Okla.)
Christian A. Herter (Mass.)
Robert F. Rich (Pa.)

Democrats

Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.)
E. E. Cox (Ga.)
Howard W. Smith (Va.)
J. Bayard Clark (N.C.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

LEO E. ALLEN (R Ill.), new chairman of the Rules Committee, becomes by virtue of that job one of the most important men in Congress. With rare exceptions, no important legislation is considered on the floor of the House without the prior approval of the Rules Committee, which also decides the conditions under which it is to be debated and the type of amendments to be allowed.

Allen is a regular Republican who consistently votes with his party. He is 48 years old. After graduating from the University of Michigan in 1923, he taught school for two years and then became court clerk. He began the practice of law in 1930 and is now a member of the law firm of Allen and Heer in Galena, Ill. Allen was elected to Congress in 1932 despite the Democratic landslide of that year and has been consistently re-elected ever since.

The Thirteenth Illinois District, which Allen represents, is made up of six counties in the northwestern corner of the State and had a population of 186,433 in 1940. It is predominantly rural and agricultural, a typical Midwestern Republican stronghold. The Farm Bureau Federation is active in the District. There is some manufacture of iron and steel, food products, and leather,

but organized labor has little strength. In the last election, Allen carried every county in the district and had a plurality of 34,471 out of 62,000 votes cast.

Among the few votes Allen has cast against his party and for the Democratic Administration are those for the Agricultural Adjustment bill of 1933, for soil conservation in 1936, for the housing bill of 1937, for the extension of price control in 1945, and against passing the price control bill over the President's veto in 1946. Appointed a member of the House Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee last year, Allen resigned before the election in protest against what he called the committee's "do nothing" attitude.

ADOLPH J. SABATH (D Ill.), ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, is dean of the House, having served continuously since 1907.

Sabath is one of the Democratic Administration's most consistent supporters, but when he was chairman of the Rules Committee, he was often over-ridden by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. In his official biography in the Congressional Directory, Sabath writes: "At all times supported labor and all relief legislation." He introduced the first workmen's compensation bill and the first Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill, was active in support of the Social Security bill and the Securities and Exchange Commission bill. He opposed prohibition and worked for its repeal. His personal philosophy and long experience in the House were often reflected in the short speeches with which he introduced rules to the floor.

Born in what is now Czechoslovakia in 1866, Sabath came to the United States in 1881 and has lived in Chicago ever since. He entered the real estate business and also became a lawyer, serving as municipal judge and police magistrate before election to Congress.

The Fifth Illinois District, which Sabath represents, is completely urban, in the heart of Chicago. It has high industrialization, including meat packing, wholesale and retail trade, and railroading. CIO, AFL, and railroad brotherhoods are all strong. There are also large professional and other white-collar groups.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Republicans

J. Parnell Thomas (N.J.), chairman
Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
John McDowell (Pa.)
Richard M. Nixon (Calif.)
Richard B. Vail (Ill.)

Democrats

John S. Wood (Ga.)
John E. Rankin (Miss.)
J. Hardin Peterson (Fla.)
Herbert C. Bonner (N.C.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

J. PARRELL THOMAS (N.J.), who heads the Un-American Activities Committee, has been active in its work since the days of its predecessor group headed by Martin Dies. The committee was made a permanent group in the opening days of the 79th Congress. Thomas has assailed a number of organizations, including Government agencies, for alleged Communist domination. In a post-election statement in 1946 he said that, although the committee under his leadership will concentrate on Communist activities (particularly in Washington and Hollywood), it will spare no individual or organization that seeks to destroy the American form of government, specifically mentioning the Columbians, Inc., of Georgia.

Thomas voted with the majority of his party on 96 per cent of the controversial roll calls in 1946. He was vigorously opposed to the McMahon atomic energy bill from the hearings before the Military Affairs Committee, of which he was a member, to the conference, whose report he refused to sign. His opposition was based in part, he said, on the "totalitarian" nature of the proposed

Atomic Energy Commission and partly on alleged Communist tendencies among scientists on the Manhattan District project which produced the atomic bomb.

Thomas, who is 51, was born in Jersey City and is now a resident of nearby Allendale. After attending the University of Pennsylvania, he served with the A.E.F. in France. Later he became a bond salesman and is now partner in a firm of insurance brokers. He was mayor of Allendale from 1926 to 1930 and member of the New Jersey House of Assembly from 1935 until his election to Congress in 1937. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Seventh New Jersey District has three counties which are primarily agricultural and parts of two others, which include the city of Hackensack and many residential suburbs of New York City. There is a large foreign-born population, principally Irish and Polish. In Hackensack and other industrial centers of the district are located large textile mills, apparel manufacturing, and some iron and steel plants. The CIO has about 5,000 members in the steel, rubber, and electrical workers' unions. The large clothing industry is well organized by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL).

JOHN S. WOOD (D Ga.), was chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee in 1946 and now becomes its ranking Democrat. He is one of the Southern Democrats who voted more often with the Republicans than with his own party in the 79th Congress.

Wood, who is about 45, is a lawyer, a former member of the Georgia assembly and solicitor general and later judge of the Blue Ridge Judicial Circuit. During World War I he was a member of the Army Air Corps. He was in Congress from 1931 to 1935 and was returned in 1945.

Wood's district, the Ninth Georgia, includes 18 rural counties in northeast Georgia. Most of the counties are agricultural, with scattered sawmills and some limestone and marble quarries. In the one small city and the towns there are a considerable number of cotton textile mills and small apparel factories. Stone, clay, and glass products are also manufactured. CIO textile workers are being organized but are not yet a political factor.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE BILLS

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
ADMINISTRATIVE BILLS		
S J Res 3	Styles Bridges (R N.H.)	Termination of holdover Senate committee employees on Jan. 31, 1947. Passed Senate Jan. 6, House amended Jan. 21; Senate agrees Jan. 22; approved Jan. 31.
S Res 46	Owen Brewster (R Maine)	Continuation of special committee to investigate national defense program (see p. 63). Passed Jan. 22.
S Res 20	Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)	Continuation of special committee to investigate problems of small business (see p. 63). Passed Jan. 24.
S J Res 4	Styles Bridges (R N.H.)	Adjustment in pay of certain Senate employees. Passed Senate Jan. 27, House Feb. 17; approved Feb. 19.
S 22	Patrick McCarran (D Nev.)	To prohibit soliciting or accepting fees for referring persons for employment in the United States Government. Passed Senate Jan. 27.

Summary of action on administrative bills, continued:

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
S J Res 24	Styles Bridges (R N.H.)	Rates of pay for Senate committee employees. Passed Senate Jan. 27, House Feb. 17; approved Feb. 19.
S 26	Patrick McCarran (D Nev.)	To make criminally liable a marshal or other person who negligently allows a Federal prisoner to escape. Passed Senate Jan. 27.
H J Res 27	Earl C. Michener (R Mich.)	Two-term limit on presidency (see p. 69). Passed House Feb. 6, Senate amended March 12; House agrees March 21.
S 132	Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)	Relief from liability for failure to collect or pay tonnage duties and light money in connection with entry of foreign vessels prior to Oct. 1, 1940. Passed Senate Feb. 10.
H Res 104	J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J.)	Citation of Gerhart Eisler for contempt of House (see p. 71). Passed Feb. 18.
H Res 111	Leo E. Allen (R Ill.)	Subpenea power for Committee on Education and Labor (see p. 68). Passed Feb. 26.
H Res 58	Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio)	Select committee to investigate newsprint shortage (see p. 66). Passed Feb. 26.
H Res 18	Walter C. Ploeser (R Mo.)	Select committee on problems of small business (see p. 66). Passed Feb. 26.
S 459	Allen J. Ellender (D La.)	Prohibit discrimination against persons with impaired hearing in connection with civil service. Passed Senate March 3.
S 591	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), Tom Connally (D Tex.)	Amendment of incorporation act of American Red Cross to increase board of directors and give greater autonomy to local chapters. Passed Senate March 3.
H Res 118	Forest A. Harness (R Ind.)	Additional investigatory and subpenea powers for Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (see p. 68). Passed March 4.
HR 1713	Edward H. Rees (R Kan.)	Promotion of substitute postal employees. Passed House March 3.
HR 490	R. Ewing Thomason (D Tex.)	U. S. Commissioner for Big Bend National Park. Passed House March 17.
HR 729	Burr P. Harrison (D Va.)	U. S. Commissioner for Shenandoah National Park, appointed by Virginia Western District Court. Passed House March 17.
HR 2535	Walter C. Ploeser (R Mo.)	Give RFC authority formerly held by Smaller War Plants Corporation on disposal of small plants. Passed House March 18.
H Res 160	Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	Delete remarks of Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) on the Committee on Un-American Activities (see p. 72). Passed House March 24.

Summary of Congressional action on administrative bills, continued:

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
S 565	Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.)	Revise laws on taking trial pieces of coins. Passed Senate March 24.
S Res 98	C. Wayland Brooks (R Ill.)	Authorize Senate Committee on Public Lands to investigate Centralia mine disaster. Passed Senate March 26.

LAND AND PUBLIC WORKS BILLS

HR 450	George J. Bates (R Mass.)	Conveyance of Marblehead Military Reservation to town of Marblehead, Mass. Passed House March 3.
HR 731	William Lemke (R N.D.)	Establishment of Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota. Passed House March 3.
H J Res 140	Jack Z. Anderson (R Calif.)	Change the name of Boulder Dam to Hoover Dam. Passed House March 6.
S J Res 60	Ernest W. McFarland, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)	Authorization for drilling of wells on San Carlos irrigation project. Passed Senate Feb. 11, House March 3; approved March 7.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

H J Res 57	Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.)	Fifteen-month extension of permission for alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups. Passed House Jan. 21, Senate Jan. 27; approved Feb. 1.
S J Res 5	Hugh Butler (R Neb.)	
S J Res 41	Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.)	Authorization for President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1947 as General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Passed Senate Jan. 27.
H J Res 114	Fred Bradley (R Mich.)	Authorization for Maritime Commission to continue ship operation to July 1, 1947. Passed House Feb. 17, Senate Feb. 21; approved Feb. 26.
H J Res 122	Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)	Authorization for Maritime Commission to continue Alaska service by leasing ships to private operators. Passed House Feb. 18, Senate amended Feb. 28; House agrees March 3; approved March 7.
HR 4	Sam Hobbs (D Ala.)	Failure to arraign a prisoner promptly shall not render confession or other legitimate evidence inadmissible. Passed House Feb. 24.
HR 1700	Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.)	Daylight saving time for District of Columbia (see p. 73). Defeated in House Feb. 24.
HR 1778	Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.)	Amendment of Federal Firearms Act to apply to robbery. Passed House March 3, Senate March 5; approved March 10.
HR 2045	Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.)	Certification under Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of products containing streptomycin. Passed House March 3; Senate March 4; approved March 10.

Summary of Congressional action on miscellaneous bills, continued:

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
S 363	Alexander Wiley (R Wis.)	Making waybill prima facie evidence of interstate shipment for larceny prosecution. Passed Senate March 3.
S 487	Alexander Wiley (R Wis.)	Making offenses for which penalties have not been prescribed by Congress subject to criminal penalties of State in which committed. Passed Senate March 3.
S Con Res 8	Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho)	Temporary location in Capitol rotunda for statue of William E. Borah. Passed Senate March 5; House March 24.
HR 1240	Fred Bradley (R Mich.)	Extend suspension of application of navigation laws to Dec. 31, 1947 for vessels operated by War Department. Passed House March 13, Senate March 28; approved March 31.
H J Res 76	Fred Bradley (R Mich.)	Waiver of compliance with navigation laws administered by Coast Guard to Jan. 1, 1948. Passed House March 13, Senate 28; approved March 31.
HR 1975	Ed Gossett (D Tex.)	Permit Attorney General to cancel suspension of deportation proceedings in certain cases. Passed House March 17.
HR 236	Bertrand W. Gearhart (R Calif.)	Permit naturalization proceedings for disabled persons at places other than court. Passed House March 17.
HR 1998	Earl C. Michener (R Mich.)	Penalty of \$5,000 fine and/or five years imprisonment for receipt of stolen public property. Passed House March 17.
S 736	J. Howard McGrath (D R.I.)	Permit Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time (see p. 73). Passed Senate March 24.
HR 1621	Leroy Johnson (R Calif.)	Authorize War Department to furnish equipment and services to Boy Scouts of America for their 1947 World Jamboree. Passed House March 31.

SENATE VOTES ON SEATING BILBO

1. Taft motion to table both Taylor resolution and Overton substitute to seat him. Passed Jan. 3, 38-20 (see p. 62).
2. Taft motion to table second Overton substitute motion to seat Bilbo. Passed Jan. 3, 39-19 (see p. 62).
3. Barkley motion to recess. Overton substitute motion to seat Bilbo. Passed Jan. 3, 32-18 (see p. 63).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 20	38	39	32	KENTUCKY				NORTH DAKOTA		
	NAYS	19	18		Barkley (D)	N	N	Y	Langer (R)	-	-
					Cooper (R)	-	-	-	Young (R)	Y	Y
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 20	10	11	22	LOUISIANA				OHIO		
	NAYS	19	19	1	Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	Bricker (R)	-	-
					Overton (D)	N	N	Y	Taft (R)	Y	Y
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 0	28	28	10	MAINE				OKLAHOMA		
	NAYS	0	0	17	Brewster (R)	-	-	-	Moore (R)	Y	Y
					White (R)	Y	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	N	N
ALABAMA					MARYLAND				OREGON		
Hill (D)	N	N	Y		O'Conor (D)	-	-	-	Cordon (R)	A	A
Sparkman (D)	-	-	-		Tydings (D)	Y	Y	A	Morse (R)	Y	Y
ARIZONA					MASSACHUSETTS				PENNSYLVANIA		
Hayden (D)	N	N	A		Lodge (R)	-	-	-	Martin (R)	-	-
McFarland (D)	-	-	-		Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Myers (D)	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					MICHIGAN				RHODE ISLAND		
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y		Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y		Vandenberg (R)	-	-	-	McGrath (D)	-	-
CALIFORNIA					MINNESOTA				SOUTH CAROLINA		
Downey (D)	Y	Y	Y		Ball (R)	Y	Y	N	Johnston (D)	N	N
Knowland (R)	-	-	-		Thye (R)	-	-	-	Maybank (D)	N	N
COLORADO					MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH DAKOTA		
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y		Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y		Eastland (D)	N	N	Y	Gurney (R)	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MISSOURI				TENNESSEE		
Baldwin (R)	Y	Y	N		Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	McKellar (D)	-	-
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y		Kem (R)	-	-	-	Stewart (D)	N	N
DELAWARE					MONTANA				TEXAS		
Buck (R)	Y	Y	N		Ecton (R)	-	-	-	Connally (D)	-	-
Williams (R)	-	-	-		Murray (D)	N	Y	A	O'Daniel (D)	N	N
FLORIDA					NEBRASKA				UTAH		
Holland (D)	-	-	-		Butler (R)	-	-	-	Thomas (D)	Y	N
Pepper (D)	Y	Y	Y		Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	Watkins (R)	-	-
GEORGIA					NEVADA				VERMONT		
George (D)	N	N	A		Malone (R)	-	-	-	Aiken (R)	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	Y		McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	Flanders (R)	-	-
IDAHO					NEW HAMPSHIRE				VIRGINIA		
Dworshak (R)	-	-	-		Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	Byrd (D)	-	-
Taylor (D)	Y	Y	Y		Tobey (R)	Y	Y	N	Robertson (D)	-	-
ILLINOIS					NEW JERSEY				WASHINGTON		
Brooks (R)	Y	Y	N		Hawkes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Cain (R)	-	-
Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y		Smith (R)	-	-	-	Magnuson (D)	A	A
INDIANA					NEW MEXICO				WEST VIRGINIA		
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N		Chavez (D)	-	-	-	Kilgore (D)	-	-
Jenner (R)	-	-	-		Hatch (D)	N	N	Y	Revercomb (R)	Y	Y
IAWA					NEW YORK				WISCONSIN		
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	N		Ives (R)	-	-	-	McCarthy (R)	-	-
Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y		Wagner (D)	Y	Y	A	Wiley (R)	Y	Y
KANSAS					NORTH CAROLINA				WYOMING		
Capper (R)	Y	Y	Y		Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	-	-
Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y		Umstead (D)	-	-	-	Robertson (R)	Y	Y

SENATE VOTES ON SPECIAL COMMITTEES

1. Tydings amendment to S Res 46, to continue national defense investigation under Expenditures Committee. Defeated Jan. 22, 47-45 (see p. 65).
2. S Res 46, to continue Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. Passed Jan. 22, 49-43 (see p. 65).
3. Tobey substitute for S Res 20, for study of small business problems by subcommittee of Banking and Currency Committee. Defeated Jan. 24, 47-41 (see p. 66).
4. S Res 20, to recreate for eight months a Special Committee to Study the Problems of American Small Business. Passed Jan. 24, 46-42 (see p. 66).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 45	49	41	46	KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA				
	NAYS 47	43	47	42	Barkley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Langer (R)	N	N	Y	N
					Cooper (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Young (R)	N	Y	N	Y
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 41	1	37	3	LOUISIANA					OHIO				
	NAYS 1	41	3	37	Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Bricker (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					Overton (D)	AY	AN	AY	AN	Taft (R)	N	Y	AN	AY
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 4	48	4	43	MAINE					OKLAHOMA				
	NAYS 46	2	44	5	Brewster (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Moore (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					White (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					MARYLAND					OREGON				
					Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					Sparkman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
					ALABAMA					PENNSYLVANIA				
										Martin (R)	N	Y	N	Y
										Myers (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					ARKANSAS					RHODE ISLAND				
					Fulbright (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					McClellan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	McGrath (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					CALIFORNIA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
										Johnston (D)	Y	N	Y	N
										Maybank (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					COLORADO					SOUTH DAKOTA				
					Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Bushfield (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Gurney (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					CONNECTICUT					TENNESSEE				
					Baldwin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	McKellar (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					McMahon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Stewart (D)	Y	N	N	Y
					DELAWARE					TEXAS				
					Buck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Connally (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Y	O'Daniel (D)	N	Y	N	Y
					FLORIDA					UTAH				
					Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					Pepper (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Watkins (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					GEORGIA					VERMONT				
					George (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
					Russell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Flanders (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					IDAHO					VIRGINIA				
					Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd (D)	Y	N	AY	AN
					Taylor (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Robertson (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					ILLINOIS					WASHINGTON				
					Brooks (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Cain (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					INDIANA					WEST VIRGINIA				
					Capehart (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	AY	AN
					Jenner (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Revercomb (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					IOWA					WISCONSIN				
					Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	N	Y	McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					Wilson (R)	N	Y	A	A	Wiley (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					KANSAS					WYOMING				
					Capper (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Omahoney (D)	Y	N	Y	N
					Reed (R)	AN	AY	AN	AY	Robertson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
					NEW HAMPSHIRE									
					NEW JERSEY									
					Hawkes (R)	N	Y	N	Y					
					Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y					
					NEW MEXICO									
					Chavez (D)	Y	N	Y	N					
					Hatch (D)	Y	N	Y	N					
					NEW YORK									
					Ives (R)	N	Y	N	Y					
					Wagner (D)	AY	AN	AY	AN					
					NEW YORK									
					Hoey (D)	Y	N	Y	N					
					Umstead (D)	Y	N	Y	N					

SENATE VOTES ON PRESIDENTIAL TENURE - H J Res 27

1. Committee amendment to have proposed Constitutional amendment limiting Presidential tenure ratified by State conventions. Defeated March 10, 63-20 (see p. 70).
2. Magnuson amendment exempting partial terms from two-term limitation. Defeated March 12, 50-34 (see p. 70).
3. Langer-Taylor substitute to limit Presidential tenure and provide direct nomination and election of President. Defeated March 12, 66-14 (see p. 71).
4. O'Daniel substitute providing single six-year term for President and Members of Congress. Defeated March 12, 82-1 (see p. 71).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	20	34	14	1							
	NAYS	63	50	66	82							
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	15	34	8	1							
	NAYS	24	5	30	38							
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	5	0	6	0							
	NAYS	39	45	36	44							
ALABAMA												
Hill (D)	Y	Y	N	N								
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	N								
ARIZONA												
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N								
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	N								
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	AN	N								
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	N								
CALIFORNIA												
Downey (D)	A	Y	Y	N								
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N								
COLORADO												
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N								
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N								
CONNECTICUT												
Baldwin (R)	N	N	N	N								
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	N								
DELAWARE												
Buck (R)	N	N	N	N								
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	N								
FLORIDA												
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	N								
Pepper (D)	Y	Y	Y	N								
GEORGIA												
George (D)	N	Y	N	N								
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	N								
IDAHO												
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	N								
Taylor (D)	Y	Y	Y	N								
ILLINOIS												
Brooks (R)	N	N	N	N								
Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	N								
INDIANA												
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	N								
Jenner (R)	N	N	N	N								
IAWA												
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	N								
Wilson (R)	AN	N	N	N								
KANSAS												
Casper (R)	N	N	N	N								
Reed (R)	GP	GP	GP	GP								
KENTUCKY												
Barkley (D)												
Cooper (R)												
LOUISIANA												
Ellender (D)												
Overton (D)												
MAINE												
Brewster (R)												
White (R)												
MARYLAND												
O'Conor (D)												
Tydings (D)												
MASSACHUSETTS												
Lodge (R)												
Saltonstall (R)												
MICHIGAN												
Ferguson (R)												
Vandenberg (R)												
MINNESOTA												
Ball (R)												
Thye (R)												
MISSISSIPPI												
Bilbo (D)												
Eastland (D)												
MISSOURI												
Donnell (R)												
Kem (R)												
MONTANA												
Ecton (R)												
Murray (D)												
NEBRASKA												
Butler (R)												
Wherry (R)												
NEVADA												
Malone (R)												
McCarran (D)												
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
Bridges (R)												
Tobey (R)												
NEW JERSEY												
Hawkes (R)												
Smith (R)												
NEW MEXICO												
Chavez (D)												
Hatch (D)												
NEW YORK												
Ives (R)												
Wagner (D)												
NORTH CAROLINA												
Hoey (D)												
Umstead (D)												
OKLAHOMA												
Langer (R)												
Young (R)												
OHIO												
Bricker (R)												
Taft (R)												
OKLAHOMA												
Moore (R)												
Thomas (D)												
OREGON												
Cordon (R)												
Morse (R)												
PENNSYLVANIA												
Martin (R)												
Myers (D)												
RHODE ISLAND												
Green (D)												
McGrath (D)												
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Johnston (D)												
Maybank (D)												
SOUTH DAKOTA												
Bushfield (R)												
Gurney (R)												
TENNESSEE												
McKellar (D)												
Stewart (D)												
TEXAS												
Connally (D)												
O'Daniel (D)												
UTAH												
Thomas (D)												
Watkins (R)												
VERMONT												
Aiken (R)												
Flanders (R)												
VIRGINIA												
Byrd (D)												
Robertson (D)												
WASHINGTON												
Cain (R)												
Magnuson (D)												
WEST VIRGINIA												
Kilgore (D)												
Revercomb (R)												
WISCONSIN												
McCarthy (R)												
Wiley (R)												
WYOMING												
O'Mahoney (D)												
Robertson (R)												

SENATE VOTES ON PRESIDENTIAL TENURE (Continued)

AND DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME FOR WASHINGTON

1. H J Res 27, Constitutional amendment to limit Presidential tenure to two terms. Passed March 12, 59-23 (see p. 71).

2. S 736, to permit Commissioners of the District of Columbia to inaugurate daylight saving time. Passed March 24, 56-17 (see p. 73).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2		1	2		1	2
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 59	56	KENTUCKY				NORTH DAKOTA	
	NAYS 23	17	Barkley (D)	PN	A	Langer (R)	Y	N
			Cooper (R)	Y	A	Young (R)	Y	N
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 13	23	LOUISIANA			OHIO		
	NAYS 23	11	Ellender (D)	N	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	Y
			Overton (D)	PY	N	Taft (R)	Y	Y
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 46	33	MAINE			OKLAHOMA		
	NAYS 0	6	Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Moore (R)	Y	N
			White (R)	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	Y	N
ALABAMA			MARYLAND			OREGON		
Hill (D)	N	Y	O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Cordon (R)	Y	A
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Tydings (D)	Y	A	Morse (R)	Y	Y
ARIZONA			MASSACHUSETTS			PENNSYLVANIA		
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Lodge (R)	Y	A	Martin (R)	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Myers (D)	N	A
ARKANSAS			MICHIGAN			RHODE ISLAND		
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Green (D)	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	Vandenberg (R)	Y	A	McGrath (D)	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			MINNESOTA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Downey (D)	N	Y	Ball (R)	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	N	Y
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Thye (R)	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	Y	N
COLORADO			MISSISSIPPI			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Bilbo (D)	-	-	Bushfield (R)	Y	A
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Gurney (R)	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			MISSOURI			TENNESSEE		
Baldwin (R)	Y	Y	Donnell (R)	Y	Y	McKellar (D)	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Kem (R)	Y	A	Stewart (D)	N	Y
DELAWARE			MONTANA			TEXAS		
Buck (R)	Y	Y	Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Connally (D)	N	A
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Murray (D)	N	Y	O'Daniel (D)	Y	N
FLORIDA			NEBRASKA			UTAH		
Holland (D)	N	Y	Butler (R)	PY	Y	Thomas (D)	N	A
Pepper (D)	N	A	Wherry (R)	Y	N	Watkins (R)	Y	Y
GEORGIA			NEVADA			VERMONT		
George (D)	Y	A	Malone (R)	PY	Y	Aiken (R)	Y	Y
Russell (D)	AY	N	McCaran (D)	AY	Y	Flanders (R)	Y	Y
IDAHO			NEW HAMPSHIRE			VIRGINIA		
Dworkshak (R)	Y	Y	Bridges (R)	Y	AY	Byrd (D)	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	A	Tobey (R)	A	Y	Robertson (D)	Y	N
ILLINOIS			NEW JERSEY			WASHINGTON		
Brooks (R)	Y	A	Hawkes (R)	Y	Y	Cain (R)	PY	Y
Lucas (D)	N	A	Smith (R)	Y	A	Magnuson (D)	N	Y
INDIANA			NEW MEXICO			WEST VIRGINIA		
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Chavez (D)	AN	N	Kilgore (D)	N	N
Jenner (R)	Y	A	Hatch (D)	PY	Y	Revercomb (R)	Y	N
IAWA			NEW YORK			WISCONSIN		
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Ives (R)	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	Y	Y
Wilson (R)	Y	N	Wagner (D)	PN	A	Wiley (R)	Y	Y
KANSAS			NORTH CAROLINA			WYOMING		
Capper (R)	Y	A	Hoey (D)	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	PN	Y
Reed (R)	Y	Y	Umstead (D)	N	Y	Robertson (R)	PY	A

HOUSE VOTES ON SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE POWERS

1. H Res 18, to create a Select Committee on Small Business. Passed Feb. 26, 270-92 (see p. 67).

2. H Res 58, to create a select committee to investigate newsprint supply. Passed Feb. 26, 269-100 (see p. 67).

3. H Res 111, to permit Education and Labor Committee to subpenea witnesses. Passed Feb. 26, 349-29 (see p. 68).

4. H Res 118, increasing investigatory powers of Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. Passed March 4, 304-42 (see p. 68).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	270	269	349	304	2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Meade (D)	N	N	Y	Y		
	NAYS	92	100	29	42	4 Rockwell (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	23 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		
CONNECTICUT																						
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	66	62	127	103	3 Foote (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Gillie (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	2 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		
	NAYS	83	94	28	41	4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	3 Grant (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Clason (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	203	207	222	201	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	GP	Y	PY			
	NAYS	9	6	0	0	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Harness (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Gifford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		
ALABAMA																						
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	3	Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Ludlow (D)	-	-	-	10 Herter (R)	A	Y	Y	Y
	NAYS	9	Battle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	1	Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hendricks (D)	A	A	A	Y	8 Mitchell (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	H	N	Y	Y	
	NAYS	2	Grant (D)	N	N	Y	Y	1 Peterson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	N	GP	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	4	Hobbs (D)	N	N	Y	GP	2 Price (D)	N	N	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	
	NAYS	6	Jarman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 McCormack (D)	N	N	Y	PY	
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	8	Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	
	NAYS	7	Manasco (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Smathers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Gwynne (R)	A	GP	Y	13 Wiggleworth (R)	Y	PY	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	5	Rains (D)	N	N	Y	N	GEORGIA					8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Coffin (R)					
	NAYS	10	10 Brown (D)										7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	1	AL Harless (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	11	AL Murdock (D)	GP	Y	GP	N	2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	
ARKANSAS																						
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	4	Cravens (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	1	Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	3 Pace (D)	A	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	7	Harris (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	5	Hays (D)	A	A	A	A	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Meyer (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	2	Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	A	A	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	GP	Y	Y	
	NAYS	6	Norrell (D)	A	A	A	A	9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	A	Y	Y	5 Jonkman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	3	Trimble (D)	GP	GP	GP	Y	IDAHO					6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	A	GP	Y	GP	
	NAYS	1	CALIFORNIA					1 Goff (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Bates (D)	N	N	Y	12 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	7	Allen (R)	A	A	GP	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Chapman (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Sadowski (D)	Y	N	N	N	
	NAYS	8	Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	ILLINOIS					4 Chelf (D)	N	N	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	18	Bradley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Allen (R)	GP	GP	GP	Y	2 Clements (D)	GP	GP	GP	7 Wolcott (R)	GP	A	GP	Y	
	NAYS	11	Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	N	N	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	GP	GP	GP	GP	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	14	Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	25 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Meade (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Youngblood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	10	Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Morton (R)	N	N	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	2	Engle (D)	GP	AN	PY	PY	15 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Robson (R)	Y	GP	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	23	Fletcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	10 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	9	Gearhart (R)	Y	GP	Y	Y	24 Clippinger (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	4 Devitt (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	
	NAYS	4	Havener (D)	N	N	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	GP	PN	PN	PN	8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	GP	GP	GP	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	20	Hinshaw (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	16 Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	A	A	A	5 Judd (R)	PN	PN	PN	Y	
	NAYS	19	Holifield (D)	N	N	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	PN	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Knutson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	16	Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Gorski (D)	PN	PN	AN	N	3 Domeneaux (D)	GP	A	GP	3 MacKinnon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	3	Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Howell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	17	King (D)	N	N	N	N	18 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)	A	Y	Y	1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	1	Lea (D)	Y	N	GP	Y	14 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	15	McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Mason (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	A	GP	GP	6 Colmer (D)	GP	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	6	Miller (D)	N	N	Y	Y	19 McMillen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Hale (R)	N	N	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	12	Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Whittington (D)	N	N	Y	Y	
	NAYS	22	Phillips (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	7 Owens (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	13	Poulson (R)	A	A	GP	GP	22 Price (D)	N	N	N	N	3 D'Alesandro (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	21	Sheppard (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Reed (R)	GP	GP	GP	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Arnold (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	5	Welch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Sabath (D)	Y	N	N	N	11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	1	COLORADO					20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	N	N	Y	MISSISSIPPI					
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	1	Carroll (D)	Y	N	N	N	AL Stratton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	MISSOURI					
	NAYS	3	Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	9 Twymann (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	A	GP	GP	4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
8 Banta (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	1 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Bell (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Peden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Lynch (D)	GP	GP	GP	N	8 Rizley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS				
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	PN	N	N	2 Stigler (D)	GP	GP	GP	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	Y	4 McMahon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	OREGON					2 Combs (D)	A	Y	Y	GP
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	6 Nodar (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reeves (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	N	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Gossett (D)	N	N	Y	A
2 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Pfeifer (D)	GP	GP	PN	PN	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	N	N	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	26 Potts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stockman (R)	GP	GP	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	N	Y	Y
10 Zimmerman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	22 Powell (D)	N	N	N	PN	PENNSYLVANIA					12 Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					24 Rabin (D)	N	N	N	N	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	N	N	Y	A
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rayfiel (D)	Y	N	N	PN	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	GP	GP	GP	N	45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Mansfield (D)	A	A	A	A
NEBRASKA					36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Crow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP
2 Buffett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	PN	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Pickett (D)	N	N	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	GP	5 Ross (R)	Y	A	Y	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	N	N	Y	GP
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	N	N	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	GP	Y	10 Somers (D)	Y	N	Y	PN	31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					38 Taber (R)	GP	GP	GP	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	8 Thomas (D)	GP	N	Y	N
AL Russell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Thomason (D)	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					41 Wadsworth (R)	GP	Y	Y	GP	8 Gerlach (R)	A	PY	PY	A	15 West (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	5 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	Y	N	Y	GP	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Worley (D)	N	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	21 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	UTAH				
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Bulwinkle (D)	A	A	A	Y	11 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	2 Dawson (R)	GP	A	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	7 Clark (D)	N	N	Y	N	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Granger (D)	N	N	Y	N
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	4 Cooley (D)	N	N	Y	N	27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	VERMONT				
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	N	Y	N	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Plumley (R)	A	GP	Y	A
2 Hand (R)	N	N	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Maloney (R)	GP	PY	PY	Y	 VIRGINIA				
14 Hart (D)	N	N	Y	GP	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Almond (D)	N	N	Y	Y
10 Hartley (R)	GP	A	Y	Y	5 Folger (D)	Y	N	GP	N	29 McDowell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Bland (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	2 McGarvey (R)	GP	GP	GP	Y	4 Drewry (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mathews (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	9 Flannagan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	N	N	N	GP	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	H	Y	Y
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA					15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thomas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Lemke (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	5 Sarbacher (R)	GP	GP	GP	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Robertson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	Y	GP	GP	GP	8 Smith (D)	A	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	OHIO					3 Scott, Hardie (R)	GP	PY	PY	GP	5 Stanley (D)	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	GP	PY	PY	PY	WASHINGTON				
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Lusk (D)	A	A	A	N	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	H	N
42 Andrews (R)	A	A	Y	Y	3 Burke (R)	A	Y	Y	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Jones (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Bloom (D)	Y	A	A	A	16 Carson (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND					3 Norman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Buck (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	A	A	GP	GP	21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	N	GP	1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	WEST VIRGINIA				
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	SOUTH CAROLINA					4 Ellis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	GP	GP	GP	GP	20 Feighan (D)	GP	GP	GP	GP	4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	GP	GP	GP	Y
15 Celler (D)	GP	A	GP	N	15 Griffiths (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	N	N	N	N
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	GP	GP	GP	Y	1 Love (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Couder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Huber (D)	N	N	N	GP	5 Richards (D)	A	N	Y	A	3 Rohrbough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney (D)	GP	GP	A	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Snyder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Eisesesser (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Jones (R)	GP	GP	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	GP	GP	Y	GP	WISCONSIN				
35 Fuller (R)	GP	GP	GP	GP	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	N	SOUTH DAKOTA					4 Brophy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Lewis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	6 McCowen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	2 Vacancy				
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE					9 Hull (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Ramey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	Y	6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	GP	GP	GP	N	8 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Courtney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	5 Kirsten (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	A	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	10 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	GP	7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Evans (D)	N	N	Y	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA					4 Gore (D)	N	N	Y	GP	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	N	PN	3 Albert (D)	N	N	Y	Y	2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	3 Stevenson (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	N	WYOMING				
19 Klein (D)	N	N	N	N	5 Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	8 Murray (D)	A	A	A	Y	AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y

HOUSE VOTES ON PRESIDENTIAL TENURE, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS, AND D.C. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

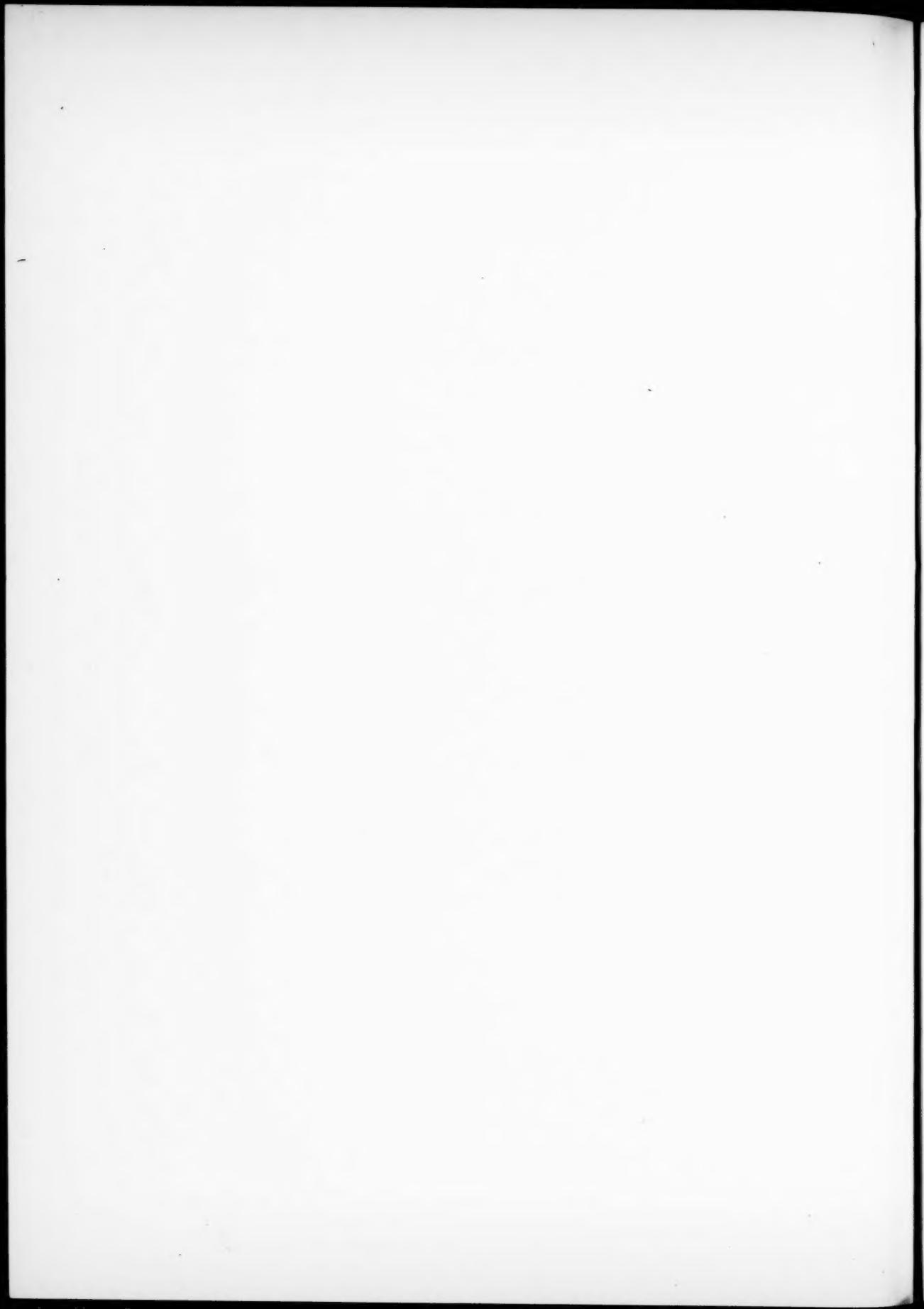
- H Res 104, to cite Gerhard Eisler for contempt. Passed Feb. 18, 370-1 (see p. 72).
- H J Res 27, Constitutional amendment to limit Presidency to two terms. Passed Feb. 6, 285-121 (see p. 70).
- H Res 160, delete remarks by Sabath on Un-American Activities Committee. Passed March 24, 324-1 (see p. 72).
- HR 1700, to establish daylight saving time for the District of Columbia. Defeated Feb. 24, 210-124 (see p. 73).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	370	285	324	124	2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	1	121	1	210	4 Rockwell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	
CONNECTICUT																
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	155	87	126	39	3 Foote (R)	Y	Y	A	A	4 Gillie (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	
	NAYS	0	120	1	99	4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	3 Grant (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	
REPUBLICANS						1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	YEAS	215	238	196	85	5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	5 Harness (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NAYS	0	0	0	111	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	6 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	N	9 Gifford (R)	
ALABAMA																
3 Andrews (D)		GP	N	Y	N	AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Ludlow (D)	-	-	-	10 Herter (R)	
9 Battle (D)		Y	A	Y	Y	DELAWARE		1	Madden (D)	Y	N	GP	N	1 Heselton (R)		
1 Boykin (D)		Y	Y	GP	GP	5 Hendricks (D)	GP	N	Y	A	8 Mitchell (R)	Y	Y	A	11 Kennedy (D)	
2 Grant (D)		GP	N	Y	N	1 Peterson (D)	GP	M	GP	9 Wilson (R)	10 Springer (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Lane (D)	
4 Hobbs (D)		Y	N	Y	N	2 Price (D)	GP	M	Y	N	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	14 Martin (R)	
6 Jarman (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gwynne (R)	Y	Y	N	12 McCormack (D)	
8 Jones (D)		Y	N	Y	N	3 Sikes (D)	GP	M	Y	H	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	13 Wigglesworth (R)	
7 Manasco (D)		Y	N	Y	Y	4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	Y	H	FLORIDA		GEORGIA			
5 Rains (D)		Y	N	Y	N	10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	N	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	12 Bennett (R)	
ARIZONA						4 Camp (D)	GP	N	Y	N	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	
AL Harless (D)		Y	N	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bradley (R)	
AL Murdock (D)		Y	N	GP	N	5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N	13 Coffin (R)	
ARKANSAS						7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	KANSAS		KENTUCKY			
4 Cravens (D)		Y	N	Y	A	3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	
1 Gathings (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	1 Preston (D)	Y	A	Y	N	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	
7 Harris (D)		Y	N	Y	N	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	GP	9 Meyer (R)	3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	N	17 Dondero (R)	
5 Hays (D)		A	M	Y	A	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	9 Engel (R)	
2 Mills (D)		Y	N	Y	H	9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	H	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Hoffman (R)	
6 Norrell (D)		A	A	Y	A	IDAHO		Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	5 Jonkman (R)	
3 Trimble (D)		Y	N	Y	GP	1 Goff (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	N	Y	2 Michener (R)	
CALIFORNIA						2 Sanborn (R)	GP	Y	Y	GP	8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	1 Sadowski (D)	
7 Allen (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	ILLINOIS		6 Chapman (D)	Y	Y	GP	3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Blackney (R)
8 Anderson (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	13 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	
18 Bradley (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Clements (D)	GP	A	GP	10 Woodruff (R)	
11 Bramblett (R)		Y	PY	A	GP	25 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Gregory (D)	Y	W	GP	14 Youngblood (R)	
14 Douglas (D)		Y	N	N	N	3 Busbey (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	7 Meade (R)	A	Y	Y	12 Andersen (R)	
10 Elliott (D)		GP	Y	Y	N	15 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	A	13 Andresen (R)	
2 Engle (D)		GP	Y	Y	PN	10 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Robsion (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Devitt (R)	
23 Fletcher (R)		Y	Y	Y	PN	24 Clippinger (R)	GP	Y	Y	N	5 Spence (D)	Y	W	Y	9 Hagen (R)	
9 Gearhart (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	21 Howell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Domenegeaux (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Biatnik (D)	
4 Havener (D)		Y	N	GP	N	18 Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Hebert (D)	Y	PP	Y	4 Devitt (R)	
20 Hinshaw (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	*	GP	2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y	9 Hagen (R)	
19 Holifield (D)		Y	N	A	A	4 Gorski (D)	GP	GP	GP	GP	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	
16 Jackson (R)		Y	Y	A	N	21 Howell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	Y	A	Y	6 Knutson (R)	
3 Johnson (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	18 Jenison (R)	GP	Y	A	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	N	Y	3 MacKinnon (R)	
17 King (D)		Y	N	A	M	14 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	
1 Lea (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	
15 McDonough (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Sabbath (D)	A	N	A	A	2 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Winstead (D)	
6 Miller (D)		Y	N	GP	N	19 McMillen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	A	11 Bakewell (R)	
12 Nixon (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	A	A	3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	
22 Phillips (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	7 Owens (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Whittington (D)	
13 Poulsen (R)		GP	Y	A	A	22 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Williams (D)	
21 Sheppard (D)		GP	N	Y	N	11 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	PN	4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	1 Arnold (R)	
5 Welch (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 D'Alesandro (D)	Y	N	Y	11 Bakewell (R)	
COLORADO						9 Twyman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	MISSOURI	
1 Carroll (D)		Y	PN	GP	Y	AL Stratton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Winstead (D)	Y	W	Y	MISSISSIPPI	
3 Chenoweth (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	A	1 Rankin (D)	

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
8 Banta (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	N	Y	N	1 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Bell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Peden (D)	Y	N	Y	N	6 Priest (D)	GP	N	Y	A
6 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Lynch (D)	Y	N	A	GP	8 Rizley (R)	GP	Y	Y	N	TEXAS				
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	N
3 Cole (R)	Y	PY	Y	Y	18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	A	GP	2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y	GP	17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McMahon (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	OREGON					2 Combs (D)	Y	N	Y	A
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	6 Nodar (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reeves (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	A	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	GP	Y
2 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Pfeifer (D)	GP	N	A	GP	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	Y	N	A	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	26 Potts (R)	Y	GP	Y	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Zimmerman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	22 Powell (D)	*	N	A	PY	PENNSYLVANIA					12 Lucas (D)	A	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					24 Rabin (D)	Y	N	A	GP	33 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	Y	M	14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	N
2 D'Ewart (R)	GP	Y	Y	N	14 Rayfiel (D)	Y	A	A	GP	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Crow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	N	Y	N
2 Buffett (R)	GP	Y	Y	N	12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	N	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Somers (D)	Y	N	A	GP	31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Gallagher (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N
AL Russell (R)	GP	Y	Y	N	33 Taylor (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Thomason (D)	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	A	N	8 Gerlach (R)	A	Y	A	A	15 West (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	GP	Y	A	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Worley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	N	21 Gross (R)	Y	Y	GP	N	UTAH				
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	11 Bulwinkle (D)	A	M	A	A	11 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Dawson (R)	GP	Y	Y	GP
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Clark (D)	Y	A	Y	A	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Granger (D)	Y	N	A	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	4 Cooley (D)	Y	M	Y	N	27 Kelley (D)	Y	A	Y	Y	VERMONT				
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Maloney (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	VIRGINIA				
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	GP	GP	6 Durham (D)	Y	N	A	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	GP	N	6 Almond (D)	Y	N	Y	N
10 Hartley (R)	Y	Y	GP	PY	5 Folger (D)	Y	N	A	N	29 McDowell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Bland (D)	Y	N	A	A
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	A	N	2 McGarvey (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	4 Drewry (D)	Y	Y	A	A
4 Mathews (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Kerr (D)	Y	M	Y	N	24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Flannagan (D)	Y	N	Y	N
13 Norton (D)	Y	N	GP	GP	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	N	Y	N
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	NORTH DAKOTA					15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	A	Y	N
7 Thomas (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	AL Lemke (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	GP	Y	GP	Y	AL Robertson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	GP	Y	GP	A	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	A	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	OHIO					3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	GP	A	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	A	N
NEW MEXICO					AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	GP	GP	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	GP	A	WASHINGTON				
AL Fernandez (D)	GP	N	A	GP	22 Bolton (R)	GP	Y	GP	GP	17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Lusk (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	GP	N	28 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	N
42 Andrews (R)	GP	Y	Y	A	3 Burke (R)	Y	Y	A	N	20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Jones (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Bloom (D)	Y	N	A	Y	16 Carson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND					3 Norman (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP
16 Buck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	GP	Y	6 Tolleson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	GP	A	A	A	21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	N	A	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	A	N	SOUTH CAROLINA					4 Ellis (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	Y	GP	20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	GP	A	4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	6 Hedrick (D)	GP	Y	Y	GP
15 Cellier (D)	Y	N	A	Y	15 Griffiths (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Kee (D)	Y	N	Y	A
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	A	1 Love (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	GP	Y	Y	GP	14 Huber (D)	Y	N	GP	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Rohrbough (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Delaney (D)	Y	M	A	A	10 Jenkins (R)	GP	Y	Y	N	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Snyder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Elsaesser (R)	Y	Y	A	A	4 Jones (R)	Y	Y	A	GP	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	WISCONSIN				
35 Fuller (R)	A	Y	GP	GP	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	M	A	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA					4 Brophy (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	18 Lewis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	A
27 Gwinn (R)	GP	Y	Y	GP	6 McCowen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Vacancy				
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	TENNESSEE					9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	A	N
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	9 Ramey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	GP	A	Y	N	6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	GP	A	GP	8 Smith (R)	Y	Y	A	N	7 Courtney (D)	Y	N	GP	N	5 Kirsten (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Davis (D)	GP	Y	Y	GP	7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	GP	PN	5 Evans (D)	Y	N	Y	N	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA					4 Gore (D)	Y	N	Y	N	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	GP	A	GP	3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	N	2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Stevenson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	3 Kefauver (D)	GP	N	Y	GP	WYOMING				
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	A	PY	5 Monroney (D)	GP	N	Y	Y	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	A	N

* Voted "Present."



VIII

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1947

Extension of wartime increases in excise tax rates -- passed House and Senate, approved.

Income tax reduction -- passed House.

Extension of sugar controls -- passed House and Senate, approved.

CONTINUATION OF WARTIME EXCISE TAXES

On December 31, 1946 President Truman proclaimed the termination of hostilities. Thus the wartime increases in excise tax rates on so-called "luxury" items imposed by the Revenue Act of 1943, which were to expire six months after the official end of hostilities, would automatically have ended on June 30, 1947.

In his budget message, the President asked that the wartime rates be continued through the fiscal year 1948 in order to provide necessary revenue. Pressure for continuation was also brought to bear on Congress by dealers in some of the commodities taxed, such as jewelry and furs, on the ground that the public was holding off buying in expectation of a tax reduction in July. Decline in fur purchases was particularly marked; the combination of a warm fall season and buyer resistance due to expected tax reduction was said to account for spectacular bankruptcies and loaded warehouses. Sentiment among the fur dealers was divided between indefinite extension of wartime taxes and immediate return to normal rates.

Three weeks after the President's proclamation the House Ways and Means Committee favorably reported HR 1030, a bill to continue indefinitely the wartime tax rates, despite the fact that Chairman Harold Knutson (R Minn.) had been calling for reduction of the taxes since the 79th Congress and early in January 1947 had proposed lowering excise rates.

HR 1030, introduced by Robert A. Grant (R Ind.), authorized indefinite extension of the wartime increases in taxes on: furs; jewelry; admissions; cabaret charges; dues and initiation fees; toilet preparations; distilled spirits and imported perfumes containing them; wines and malt liquors; billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys; electric light bulbs and tubes; telephone calls, telegrams, cables, radiograms, leased wires, etc.; steamship, railroad, and Pullman tickets; and luggage. Treasury estimates indicated that the bill would bring in an extra \$37 million in the present fiscal year because buying would be resumed by consumers who had been waiting for tax reductions. It would probably produce \$1,130 million more than under the normal tax rate in 1948 and an added \$100 million in fiscal 1949 owing to the lag of receipts behind liabilities.

CONTROVERSY IN THE HOUSE

HR 1030 was reported by the Ways and Means Committee January 20 and brought to the floor of the House January 29 under a rule which prevented introduction of amendments except by direction of the committee. The rule was subjected to brief but sharp attack by members of both parties. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) objected to all "gag rules," and Donald L. C'Toole (D N.Y.) maintained that a measure affecting the pocketbook of most buyers should be subject to amendment from the floor. However, James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.), speaking for the Rules Committee, declared that a closed rule on tax bills had been the custom of the House for many years, and it was agreed to by voice vote.

Another bipartisan attack was brought forth by Grant's statement that the bill would continue wartime rates without a definite termination date because setting such a date would only lead to another decline in buying just previous to expiration. Frederick C. Smith (R Chio) said that the November elections had been a mandate for tax relief, and that the public would not like a first tax measure which re-enacted high taxes for an indefinite period. Minority Whip John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and other Democrats maintained that a tax without definite termination date was to all intents and purposes a permanent tax. They pointed out that the President had asked for termination on June 30, 1948.

The Republicans were thus forced to defend a bill which would continue high taxes originating under a Democratic Administration and continue them without setting a date for relief, as the Administration now proposed. This situation developed into a slashing attack by the Democrats on what they termed an abandonment of Republican campaign promises. Walter A. Lynch (D N.Y.) and others quoted Knutson's statement calling for reduction of excise taxes, and charged him with wishing on a new member of his committee the task of introducing and defending a bill with a contrary purpose.

In the ensuing rough-and-tumble, the Republicans blamed the Democrats for creating the "necessity" for continuing high taxes and the Democrats charged the majority party with seeking to use the excise taxes "as a fulcrum to climb on any sort of political bandwagon to reduce the income taxes 20 per cent across the board." The attack then shifted to HR 1, Knutson's income tax reduction bill, which the Democrats maintained would be "relief for the greedy and not for the needy."

Members of both parties protested that, in continuing high taxes, distinction should be made between luxuries and commodities not generally so regarded. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) tried vainly to induce the committee to remove electric light bulbs from the list. Representative Smith of Ohio declared that he would not vote for the bill because it continued high taxes on toilet soaps, ingredients of medicines, light bulbs and other "commonly used and necessary articles." Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) declared that taxes on items like telephone service and transportation are like sales taxes and "hit the neediest the hardest." He prophesied that continuation of high taxes on liquor would only increase sales resistance.

Representative Lynch wanted to exempt furs up to \$1,000 in value (as proposed by his bill, HR 109). On the other hand, James Domengeaux (D La.) said that the muskrat trappers of the country were getting less than half the 1945 prices for skins because of purchaser resistance due in part to expected tax reductions. He was backed up by Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), who declared that 50 per cent of last year's pelts were still in storage.

A freshman Republican, Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), called for a careful review of the whole field of excise taxes and the entire tax structure to "make it fair to people of modest means."

After a three-hour debate, the bill was passed as introduced, by a roll call vote of 373 to 35 (see p.124). With the 26 Democrats voting against the measure were eight Republicans: Walter E. Brehm (Ohio); William A. Dawson (Utah); T. Millet Hand (N.J.); Edward O. McCowen (Ohio); J. Harry McGregor (Ohio); Frederick C. Smith (Ohio); William G. Stratton (Ill.); and Harry L. Towe (N.J.). Another Republican, Harold C. Hagen (Minn.), was paired against the bill.

THE SENATE AMENDS THE BILL

The Senate Finance Committee unanimously reported the bill without amendments. Two were passed by voice vote during the short debate on February 17.

The first was introduced by majority whip Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) for himself and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), George Malone (R Nev.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Allen L. Ellender (D La.), and John W. Bricker (R Ohio). This amendment would tax at only 10 per cent fur-trimmed garments on which the fur was worth not more than three times the value of the other chief materials. McCarthy declared that if this relief were not given now, when garments are being manufactured for fall sale, "it will force practically all our

fur farmers into bankruptcy." Ellender spoke for the muskrat trappers of his State, whose sales were being reduced, he said, by the fact that a year's supply of pelts was already piled up in storage. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and John H. Overton (D La.) suggested that a more equitable method of relief would be to remove taxes on all cheaper fur coats, but Ellender pointed out that he had been unable to get Finance Committee support for such a proposal. The amendment reducing taxes on fur-trimmed garments was then passed by voice vote.

Senator Walter F. George (D Ga.) offered and obtained passage of an amendment exempting from wartime tax increases tickets for travel outside the United States. The State Department favored this proposal because, it felt, the present tax encourages travelers to buy return tickets on foreign carriers.

Two amendments, which would have prohibited collection of taxes on tractor fuel and wartime increases on admissions, were withdrawn by the sponsor, Senator Butler, upon the assurance of Finance Committee Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) that they would be considered in connection with an "over-all review of the entire system of excise taxes," which he promised "as soon as possible." Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) declared that Congress should "eliminate two-thirds of the present excise-tax structure, because such taxes are mostly illogical and discriminatory." He said, however, that the wartime rates should be continued now in view of the budgetary situation.

HR 1030 was then passed by the Senate by voice vote, February 17.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The conference report of March 4 called for acceptance of the Senate amendment on fur-trimmed garments, with a minor clerical amendment. The transportation amendment was changed to exempt from wartime increases the taxes on travel across the Atlantic or Pacific or to South America; taxes on travel in or near North America, Central America, and the West Indies would be unchanged. All other so-called "luxury taxes" would remain at wartime rates for an indefinite period.

The conference report was accepted without debate or record vote in the House on March 6 and in the Senate on March 7. It was signed by the President March 11.

INCOME TAX REDUCTION

Almost immediately after the 1946 election Representative Harold Knutson (R Minn.), who was slated to become chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced that one of the first acts of the new Republican Congress would be to carry through the promise of tax reduction which many Republican candidates had made during the campaign. He favored a straight 20 per cent across-the-board reduction in all income taxes, from the lowest bracket to the highest, and his bill to that effect received the designation of HR 1. However, he had modified it to the extent of making the reduction only about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on income above \$302,000.

President Truman in his Budget Message (see p. 157) reiterated his opposition to any tax cut in 1947, and that position received considerable support both in the press and in Congress. Democrats were quick to charge that an across-the-board income tax reduction would save many thousands of dollars for those in the higher brackets, but only a little for those in the lowest.

Hearings on Knutson's tax bill, originally scheduled for February 19, were postponed pending Congressional action on the legislative budget. However, when the budget conferees showed no sign of reaching an agreement, Knutson went ahead and scheduled tax hearings March 13 and 14. Knutson had first proposed closed hearings, but this aroused such protests from Democrats on his own committee that the hearings were opened to the public. This did not entirely quiet the objections, because Knutson restricted the witnesses to the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials, and two former Under Secretaries.

Democrats were especially bitter about the selection of the former Under Secretaries -- Roswell Magill and John W. Hanes. Both had served in the Roosevelt Administration, but they

had already joined two other former Under Secretaries, Arthur A. Ballantine and T. Jefferson Coolidge, in a public statement favoring the \$6 billion budget cut supported by House Republicans. While Secretary Snyder reiterated President Truman's opposition to a tax cut this year, Magill and Hanes both advocated the 20 per cent across-the-board reduction, while Representative John D. Dingell (D Mich.) and other Democratic Members of the Ways and Means Committee charged "steamroller tactics."

BILL MODIFIED IN COMMITTEE

Representative Albert J. Engel (R Mich.) joined the Democrats in criticizing the Knutson bill as unduly generous to the rich, and the debate became sufficiently hot so that the matter was taken up before the Republican House Steering Committee for decision. Representative Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) had proposed a modification which would give larger benefits to the poorest income tax payers. This was approved by the Steering Committee, and then by the Ways and Means Committee. It was not enough to satisfy the Democrats on the Committee, nine out of ten of whom voted against reporting the bill. The distribution of the Committee vote was not officially announced, but the Democrat who was reported to have joined the solid bloc of Republican Committeemen in favor of the bill was Milton H. West of Texas.

The Committee also approved a proposal to give an additional personal exemption of \$500 to everyone over 65 years of age, provided that they counted as a part of this \$500 any income which was already tax-exempt, such as payments under the Railroad Retirement Act.

As reported from Committee with an amendment embodying these changes, HR 1 provided a 30 per cent reduction in the tax on taxable income (after deductions) up to \$1,000; a flat reduction of \$67 in the tax on taxable income between \$1,000 and \$1,395.83; a reduction of 20 per cent in the tax on taxable income between \$1,395.83 and \$302,395.61; a reduction of 10.526 per cent on taxable income above \$302,395.61. The \$67 reduction in the bracket above \$1,000 results in a gradual lowering of the benefit from 30 to 20 per cent, without giving any tax payer at any income level a larger dollar reduction than tax payers in higher income levels. The cuts were to be retroactive to January 1, 1947. On March 24, the day it was reported from committee, the bill was unanimously (in the absence of Engel) approved by a caucus of House Republicans.

DEBATE UNDER CLOSED RULE

Representative Adolph J. Sabath (R Ill.), ranking minority Member of the Rules Committee, admitted that the closed rule under which the bill was debated March 26 and 27 was merely following the precedent on tax bills over many years, but he objected to the fact that the rule not only shut off amendments, but even dispensed with the reading of a bill which, he said, had been rushed through by the majority Members of the Ways and Means Committee with inadequate hearings and no opportunity for the minority to make themselves heard. The rule provided six hours of debate, but this was extended by unanimous consent to allow about two hours more on the second day.

Leaders in the debate were the majority and minority Members of the Ways and Means Committee, most of whom took the opportunity to reiterate the views which had divided the Committee. Democrats repeatedly stressed the fact that the bill would save only \$11.40 a year for a childless couple with an income of \$1,200, while it would save \$12,625 for a similar couple with \$100,000 a year, and \$164,760 for a couple with \$500,000 a year. To emphasize the point, they introduced into the Record several tables showing that the percentage of increase in spendable income resulting from the bill would be very much larger for the wealthy than for the poor.

Republicans reminded the Democrats that a five per cent across-the-board cut of income taxes had been included in the 1945 tax bill when Democrats were in control of Congress, and Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.) pointed out that under the proposed rates a family with a \$300,000 income would still be paying 255 times as much income tax as a family with \$5,000 a year, just as it did under the existing rates. Families with incomes under \$1,300 would be paying even less proportionately than before. Democrats replied that because of the rise in the

cost of living poor families were in much greater need of relief than the rich, and several of them, especially Representatives Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said that they would prefer a tax bill which raised the individual exemption from \$500 to \$700 or \$1,000. Chairman Knutson ridiculed the tax ideas of "Engel, Dingell and Gore," and maintained, as did several of his Republican colleagues, that lower tax rates for the wealthy were necessary to assure sufficient capital for expanding and new business enterprises.

PARTY LINES ON TAX BILL

On the key motion by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) to recommit the bill to committee, party lines were adhered to far more closely than had been customary for several years. Only two Republicans -- Albert J. Engel (Mich.) and H. Carl Andersen (Minn.) voted for recommitment, and only four Democrats -- Frank W. Boykin (Ala.), Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (La.), Otto E. Fassman (La.) and Philip J. Philbin (Mass.) -- voted for it.

The motion to recommit was defeated March 27, 237 to 172, after which the bill was passed, 273 to 137 (see p. 124), with a total of 40 Democrats voting for it. The vote on final passage was virtually two to one, but the vote on recommitment indicated that if the bill were vetoed, the veto could not be overridden in the House. The bill had not been reported from committee in the Senate when the quarter ended.

EDITORIAL OPINION ON TAXES

The proposal to cut income taxes across the board, effective January 1, 1947, was greeted with some reservation by much of the press, although many papers approved it. Representative comments are given below:

"This is no time for tax cutting. With the economic outlook promising and the national income at a high level, existing taxes can be borne with much less hardship to individuals and to business than would normally be the case. If we ever intend to reduce our huge national debt, now is the time to begin." -- Washington Post, March 16.

"The full and efficient functioning of the country's economic machine, for our own sake and that of others, depends on releasing the tax brakes that have threatened to slow it to a standstill. Here is the case for the 20 per cent measure of tax relief which now, more than ever, demands quick action." -- Philadelphia Inquirer, March 17.

"Washington is full of people who are for free enterprise and the profit motive except that they want to control enterprise and extirpate profit....

"It would be cynical nonsense, of course, to overlook the need for relief in all sections of the income-tax pyramid. The great number of moderate income men merit aid as much as the smaller groups further up the ladder. But it is the push and drive of the latter groups, their willingness to invest and risk that sparks the whole productive system." -- Baltimore Sun, March 17.

"Obviously, the time has come when there must be wrestling with the debt, but failure to reduce tax rates and invite depression would in the long run only serve to increase the debt.

"If taxes are slashed enough, there's a good chance that improved business would make up the difference in the Government's actual revenue." -- Anderson (S.C.) Independent, March 14.

"The senior Senator from Ohio opposes making the cut retroactive to January 1. We find ourselves in agreement with this principle. We also feel that the Congress has not gone far enough in coordinating its taxation and expenditure policies ... If the legislators can show specifically and more convincingly where and how expenditures can be cut, their case will be much stronger when they ask the President to sign a bill reducing taxes." -- New York Herald-Tribune, March 29.

"If the Republicans are able to cut the budget sufficiently to make possible a reduction in individual income taxes amounting to several billion dollars - and that still remains to be

seen - we think the plan to increase the personal exemptions may be about the most acceptable plan of granting tax relief now." -- Greenville (S.C.) News, March 19.

"It is a serious and ill-considered responsibility that the House Ways and Means Committee has assumed in adopting Mr. Knutson's plan to cut individual income taxes..."

"Since when has it been sound Republican policy to be for deficit financing and indiscriminate tax reduction at the same time?" -- Providence (R.I.) Journal, March 22.

"The latest tax reduction program, evidently one that will make the grade in the House of Representatives, is a discreet compromise between the 'rich man's tax cut,' proposed by Representative Harold Knutson, and the 'poor man's tax cut,' urged by various colleagues who take their cues from different quarters..."

"But if this reduction of taxes is going to mean trimming defense appropriations to the danger point and neglecting our obligations to countries resisting Soviet aggression, it is not a wise economy." -- Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer, March 23.

"And even the Knutson school of leadership has retreated from the 'flat 20 per cent' theory of tax reduction. The revised cut, giving 30 per cent reductions to taxable incomes under \$1,000; 20 per cent to those under \$303,000 and smaller cuts to higher incomes is recognition of the theory that relief should be given where it is needed most." -- Indianapolis (Ind.) News, March 22.

"We are presented with the rather incongruous situation in which the revenue-raising Chamber of Congress, in its haste to redeem a party campaign pledge, has decreed a sweeping cut in taxes in the face of official budget estimates for next year which show virtually no margin of receipts over expenditures..."

"There are numerous uncertainties to be cleared up before one can be sure that the proposed tax rates will be practicable even for the fiscal year 1948. There is the uncertainty as to how successful Congress is going to be in its downward revision of the budget for that year, and there is the uncertainty as to how such revision is going to be affected by the Administration's recent reorientation in its foreign policy. But, fortunately, all the uncertainties are not on the dour side. The possibility of a windfall in the form of a balanced budget, or even a budget surplus, for the fiscal year 1947 which recently emerged is growing brighter with each day. By the time the more leisurely minded Senate gets around to giving its blessings to tax reduction we shall, fortunately, be measurably closer to the answer to all of these questions." -- New York Times, March 28.

"When a man or a nation owes a lot of money, as the United States does, it is prudent to apply excess income to the reduction of the debt. That's simple copybook stuff, but the House ignored it. When the same man or nation, aside from owing a lot of money, takes on a new set of costly commitments, as the United States is about to do, it is not wise to cut revenue. That's simple copybook stuff, too, but the House paid no attention to it."

"So about all the tax cut bill does is to offer the citizens a small respite from the heavy war tax burdens now imposed upon them. The unpaid bills - in the form of the national debt and the new Truman commitments - will still have to be paid. Wouldn't it be embarrassing for a House which now gaily cuts taxes to be compelled in the near future to take it all back and raise taxes? It would". -- St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 28.

"The country expects and has a right to expect a sharp reduction in the tax bills. The Democrats, by upholding Mr. Truman's wasteful budget and defending the cause of high taxes, are on the unpopular side and the wrong side. The sooner the Republicans enact a proper revenue law, along the lines laid down in the Knutson bill, the better will be their chances of winning the elections next year." -- Chicago Tribune, April 1.

"Taxpayers in all brackets would be much better off if Congress held to the present tax rates this year, and used all surplus revenues collected to start paying off the public debt."

"With prices and living costs still rising, due largely to the Government's continued spending of borrowed money, this is no time to cut taxes. Now may be a good time to start working on a sensible tax cut to become effective next year, after the budget has been balanced and prices stabilized." -- Pittsburgh Press, March 21.

NOMINATION OF LILIENTHAL

When President Truman on October 28, 1946, named David E. Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission, the appointment of the man who was then Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority was received with general approval and very little public criticism. Along with Lilienthal, the President named as members of the Commission: Lewis L. Strauss, West Virginia and New York banker who had been a Rear Admiral in charge of Ordnance inspection; William Wesley Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune; Robert Fox Bacher, Ohio physicist who had been with the Los Alamos project; Sumner T. Pike, Maine businessman, former official of the Commerce Department and member of the Securities Exchange Commission.

When the Senate Members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy took up the nominations late in January, it appeared at first that the only serious opposition would come from Senator Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), who had opposed Lilienthal's reappointment to TVA two years before on the grounds that it was "personally and politically obnoxious" to him (Vol. I, p. 255). McKellar produced a number of witnesses who testified that Lilienthal, if not himself a "fellow-traveler," had failed to carry on an active campaign to purge communists from the TVA staff. The hearings dragged on for several weeks, and an increasing number of Senators joined McKellar in opposition to confirmation, including Majority Leader Wallace H. White, Jr. (R Maine), and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

On the other hand, witnesses who testified in favor of confirmation included Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who with Lilienthal had written a report on control of atomic energy; Bernard M. Baruch; Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development; President James B. Conant of Harvard University; President Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John M. Hancock, New York banker who had been associated with Baruch as U.S. representative on the International Atomic Energy Commission; Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson; and a considerable number of others.

By the time the committee concluded its hearings on March 4, the question of confirmation had become a first-rate political battle, with at least twenty Senators publicly committed in opposition to Lilienthal. However the committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), and including the President pro tempore of the Senate, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), voted 8 to 1 to recommend confirmation. The only dissent came from Senator John W. Bricker (R Ohio).

Shortly after the nominations reached the Senate floor, on March 27, Bricker moved to send them back to committee with instructions to request an investigation by the FBI. The Senate was still debating the motion and the nominations when the quarter ended.

OPINION OF THE PRESS ON LILIENTHAL

Surveys of editorial opinion by the Washington (D.C.) Post and by the Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion agreed that from 75 to 80 per cent of the newspapers which took a definite stand on the Lilienthal confirmation were in favor of it. Some typical press comments follow:

"When President Truman named him for the work he has been conducting for some months as Chief of the Atomic Energy Commission there was general acclaim. His conduct of the office is not the basis for present opposition. Most of it seems to come from a calculated effort to destroy public confidence in an able and loyal official. How far can America go in that direction and maintain an effective public service?" --Christian Science Monitor, March 3.

"David E. Lilienthal and his colleagues have come out of the ordeal of six weeks of Senate committee hearings with flying colors. The hullabaloo of the McKellar onslaught, the inaccurate and misleading bill of particulars presented by Senator Taft, were ineffective." --New York Times, March 11.

"The chairman and members of the Atomic Energy Commission not only must be free from pro-Russia leanings, but must be men whose contrary attitude is so well proved that they will inspire public confidence. As matters stand, Mr. Lilienthal does not fully meet that test. There is no dearth of men who can meet it and who are otherwise qualified for the position. Senators who have been favorable toward confirming Mr. Lilienthal should, in the light of the situation created by Mr. Truman's message (on aid to Greece and Turkey), recognize the wisdom of refusing to consent to his appointment." --New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, March 14.

A Gallup poll published on March 18 showed 47 per cent of those interviewed favoring confirmation, 18 per cent opposed, and 35 per cent with no opinion.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

HR 2413, introduced March 6 by Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) of the Banking and Currency Committee, proposes to extend to June 30, 1950, the authority of the Federal Reserve Banks to buy and sell Government bonds and Government-guaranteed securities directly from and to the United States Treasury.

This authorization, which had been repealed in the Banking Act of 1935 but restored by the Second War Powers Act in 1942, was scheduled to expire March 31, 1947. Its chief purposes were to enable the Treasury to raise cash quickly without going into the open market whenever its cash balances were depleted, and to assure the ability of the Treasury to sell securities at par at all times. The Federal Reserve Banks were limited to a total holding of \$5 billion of Government securities at any one time.

When the bill to extend the authority reached the House floor on March 20, it was supported both by Wolcott and by Representative Brent Spence (D Ky.), the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee. There was insufficient opposition to consume the two hours which had been allotted for debate.

However, Representative Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio) attacked the bill as an "extension of a New Deal, or totalitarian, measure to perpetuate certain war powers, and one of the most vicious of such powers, namely, that to permit the Treasury to create fiat money to meet general fund shortages." Arguing that "the measure is potentially highly inflationary," Smith said that "Republicans should vote as a block against this bill." He introduced into the record a letter opposing the bill which was signed by 46 members of the National Committee on Monetary Policy, most of them economists in universities or corporations.

Representative Howard H. Buffet (R Neb.) said of the authority proposed in the bill, "It is like many other economic narcotics. It may be used a little and it will not hurt too much, but it is habit-forming and self-accelerating." He concluded: "Adding to the distress of those of us who have tried to warn you of an ultimate economic Pearl Harbor will be our feeling of frustration at our inability to awaken our colleagues to the dangers ahead."

Wolcott and Spence pointed out, as did their committee report, that the continued authorization was desirable to facilitate refunding operations when Government bonds fell due, and to carry the Treasury over brief periods just before tax collections were due, without maintaining a large cash balance the remainder of the year. The committee report also noted that since the authority was renewed in 1942, it had been used for only a total of 61 days. Smith and Buffet had submitted a minority report.

The House passed the bill on March 20 by 308 votes to 55 (see p. 126), supported by a majority of both parties.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill favorably on March 24, but it had not come up on the floor when the quarter ended. Included in the Senate Committee report was an endorsement from the American Bankers Association.

EXTENSION OF SUGAR CONTROLS

H J Res 146, extending sugar controls through October 31, 1947, and turning administration of the sugar price and rationing program over to the Department of Agriculture, with authority for the latter to continue sugar inventory controls through March 31, 1948, was passed in the House March 21, 1947, by a roll call vote of 286 to 54 (see p. 126).

Authority to ration sugar was contained in the Second War Powers Act, the expiration date of which was March 31, and the power to control sugar prices was found in the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Act, scheduled to expire June 30, 1947. H J Res 146 combined both the rationing and price control authority, with respect to sugar, in one bundle and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The legislation was the subject of extensive hearings by the Banking and Currency Committee, which reported it unanimously. It provided for the continuance of sugar controls until October 31, 1947, with the addition that the Secretary of Agriculture is granted the authority to continue inventory controls between October 31 and March 31, 1948, at which time, under the resolution, all controls over sugar will expire.

The House accepted an amendment, offered by Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), of the Banking and Currency Committee, which specifically limited inventory controls to commercial users. Chairman Wolcott pointed out that administrators of the law might construe it to include "sugar which the housewife may have in the sugar bowls." Extension of the inventory controls after rationing and price controls are removed, it was contended in the floor debate, would tend to prevent hoarding by people seeking to sell decontrolled sugar for a large profit.

Wolcott said he believed "we can be assured that by the latter part of this year the supply is reasonably going to approach demands." He contended, along with others like Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.), that October 31 was the most logical date to end the controls because sugar would be in seasonally high supply at that time. Amount of production in winter months, it was argued, is negligible and any delay beyond October 31 in ending controls would not benefit the sugar user in any way. Crawford said it would be "folly" to end sugar controls in 1948, an election year.

Opposition to H J Res 146 was slight and brought about no major changes in the legislation. Most Democrats voted for the bill, though President Truman had asked for extension, intact, of the entire sugar control program for another year.

The question of veterans preference was brought up during the floor debate on the resolution when Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, called attention to the fact that the legislation authorized "temporary transfer" to the Department of Agriculture of the necessary number of employees of the Office of Price Administration required to administer the sugar control program. Rees said the use of the word "temporary" was in violation of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, that it would empower the Department of Agriculture to eliminate employees who were transferred from the OPA without competition with employees now or later employed by the Department. He offered an amendment, which was approved by voice vote, to clarify this clause and preclude any conflict with the Preference Act.

The following is a summary of House amendments to the sugar bill:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)	Limit inventory controls specifically to commercial users. Passed by voice vote.
Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)	Eliminate the Emergency Court of Appeals, established under the OPA, from participation in reviews of violations under H J Res 146. Passed by voice vote.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.)	Remove authority, provided in bill, for Secretary of Agriculture to continue inventory controls over commercial users until March 31, 1948. Defeated on division, 115 to 30.
Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.)	Prevent restriction of import of products weighing not more than three pounds, or containing not more than one-half U.S. liquid gallon each, provided importer obtains certification that such products have been produced from domestic sugar quotas of producer. Passed on division, 69 to 62.
Edward H. Rees (R Kan.)	Specify that H J Res 146 shall not conflict in any way with Veterans Preference Act of 1944. Passed by voice vote.
Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)	Rider, to nullify pending court actions resulting from OPA violations on items since decontrolled by Congress, other than sugar, rent or rice. Rider was ruled not germane, on motion of A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.).

SENATE ACTION ON SUGAR

The Senate on March 27 passed H J Res 146, with amendments, by a vote of 46 to 34 (see p. 123), after two days of debate. The Banking and Currency Committee had reported S J Res 58, a bill on the same subject by Senator Edward V. Robertson (R Wyo.), by a vote of 10 to 3. The floor debate was on the Senate resolution. However, about an hour before the final vote was taken, the Senate substituted the language of its own bill for everything after the enacting clause of the House bill, and passed it in that form.

The Senate resolution, as reported from committee, provided for extension of controls for a full year through March 31, 1948, with transfer of all rationing and pricing authority from OPA to the Department of Agriculture. When the bill reached the floor, it was accompanied by an amendment proposed by Banking and Currency Chairman Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) to guarantee allotment of sugar at the rate of 35 pounds per person for the year, and to give household consumers the benefit of any increase in the amount of sugar available up to 50 pounds per year. This amendment was approved by 49 votes to 32, after Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) explained that it was made possible by additional information received after the committee had first acted on the bill.

Senators Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio) sponsored an amendment to end controls October 31, 1947 instead of March 31, 1948. The amendment was debated extensively, with several Senators contending that sugar stocks would be low on October 31, and that prices would rise sharply if the control were ended at that time. Senator Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and McCarthy insisted that any rise would be relatively slight and temporary, and the amendment was adopted by 45 votes to 35. A second McCarthy amendment which would have raised the allocation to 40 pounds per person for the period from April 1 to October 31 was rejected by 47 votes to 32, which left in effect an allocation at the rate of at least 35 pounds per year, as provided by the Tobey amendment. Another amendment by Wherry to raise the rate to 40 pounds per year was defeated, 44 votes to 34.

Adoption of the amendment shortening the period of rationing and price control brought opposition from Senators who said that they had originally intended to vote for the resolution. Reaction of these Senators was expressed by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), who said he had hoped rationing would be continued until the spring of 1948 "so that controls might be removed without any lengthy knowledge to those who might speculate in sugar." He said he regarded the amended legislation as "a bill to benefit speculators and hoarders" and not one to help solve the sugar problem. Others who followed Russell on the floor to express themselves along the

same lines included Senators Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.).

The amendments offered to the sugar control bill in the Senate were as follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and Disposition</u>
Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)	Motion to lay on the table the first Tobey amendment. Defeated March 26, 48 to 26 (see p. 122).
Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.)	Guarantee allocation of sugar for home use at rate of 35 pounds per person per year, with preference for household use up to 50 pounds per person. Passed March 27, 49 to 32 (see p. 122).
Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.)	Insure benefits of Veterans Preference Act to employees transferred under the bill from OPA to Department of Agriculture. Approved by voice vote, March 27.
Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio)	End sugar controls October 31, 1947 instead of March 31, 1948. Passed March 27, 45 to 35 (see p. 122).
Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)	Provide per capita allocation of not less than 40 pounds between April 1 and October 31, 1947. Defeated March 27, 47 to 32 (see p. 122).
Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)	Require Secretary of Agriculture to set aside 50,000 tons of sugar for hardship cases and new businesses. Passed March 27 by voice vote.
Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)	Provide per capita allocation at rate of 40 pounds per person per year, with not less than 15 pounds per person in third quarter of 1947. Defeated March 27, 44 to 34 (see p. 123).

After completion of action on the amendments, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) moved to recommit the bill because, as he said, the parliamentary situation did not permit immediate reconsideration of the Senate action in voting to end controls October 31. He accepted the suggestion of Minority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) that the committee also be instructed to report the bill back within 24 hours, but the motion was tabled by 44 votes to 36 (see p. 123), after which the bill was passed by 46 votes to 34 (see p. 123).

CONFERENCE ACTION

The conference committee met March 28 and acted speedily to compromise differences between the House and Senate versions of the sugar control bill. The committee reported the same day.

Under the conference bill, controls were continued until October 31, administration of controls was vested in the Department of Agriculture which was also authorized to continue inventory controls for commercial users from October 31 to March 31, 1948; and each consumer was guaranteed sugar at the rate of not less than 35 pounds per year, with a preference over other users for any surplus, up to 50 pounds per person. The Senate's proposed reserve of 50,000 tons for hardship cases and new industries was reduced to 25,000 tons, and the Gamble amendment to the House bill, which would have prevented restrictions on the import of substances containing sugar in "consumer size containers" was omitted.

The conference report was approved by both House and Senate by voice votes on March 31, and was signed by the President the same day. President Truman announced, however, that he signed the bill "with reluctance...in view of the fact that October 31 appears to be too early for

the termination of sugar controls." And he said that he might ask Congress to reconsider its action later in the year.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY POWERS

On January 31, 1947, President Truman sent a special message to Congress asking continuation of certain emergency powers under the Second War Powers Act which would otherwise expire on March 31. Specifically, he asked powers for a longer time as follows.

Under Title I - operation of certain vessels by Maritime Commission, and control over local transportation in special cases.

Under Title III - allocation, import and export controls over a restricted list of materials and products remaining in short supply.

Under Title V - waiver of certain navigation and vessel inspection laws.

In separate legislation, Congress extended controls over rubber (H J Res 118), sugar (H J Res 146), authorized some waivers of navigation laws (H J Res 76 and H R 1240), and authorized continued operations of vessels by the Maritime Commission (H J Res 114). See Summaries of Congressional Action on Miscellaneous and Administrative bills, and on Taxes and Economic Policy.

On March 27, S 931, dealing with the remaining powers requested by the President, was passed by the Senate and passed in slightly amended form by the House. The Senate limited the extension in all cases to June 30, 1947; the House proposed to extend a few of the controls to December 31, but in the conference report which was approved by both houses and signed by the President on March 31, the June 30 date prevailed. There were no record votes.

Under the bill as it became law, allocation controls were continued on cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids (for quinine), manila fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, and streptomycin, as well as on transportation facilities, which meant especially allocation of freight and box cars. Certain controls were also continued on grain (especially its use by distillers) and fats and oils, as well as in some building materials, which were also partially controlled by the Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946.

The President thus obtained most of what he asked for in extension of controls, except for the time limit in the sugar bill which he considered unsatisfactory. However, by failing to include Title I, Congress removed the control which had required the Capital Transit Company to provide bus service between Washington, D.C. and the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Virginia, and the service was promptly discontinued. The bill as it became law was entitled "The First Decontrol Act of 1947."

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Committees dealing with Taxes and Economic Policy held a number of hearings during the quarter which had not resulted in any legislation by April 1. The most important dealt with the following subjects:

AIR SAFETY

Both Senate and House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings late in January and early in February on the subject of air safety. Both committees heard David L. Behncke, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, urge re-creation of an independent Air Safety Board, along the lines proposed in S 269 by Senator Patrick McCarran (D Nev.). However, the independent board was opposed before the Senate committee by Robert Ramspeck, former Representative from Georgia and now executive vice president of the Air Transport Association, and by T. P. Wright, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

Glenn L. Martin, president of the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, said that "we are lagging so far in the development of air terminals that it will adversely affect the safety of com-

mercial airline operation, as well as the financial experience of both the terminals and the airlines."

The House committee heard extensive testimony from Wright, James M. Landis, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and William A. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to the effect that despite the considerable number of airplane crashes which had been in the headlines, the statistical safety record of the airlines was excellent and improving. The Committee filed an interim report on February 19.

PIPE LINES

On January 20 and 24, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee heard testimony from Representative Francis E. Walter, (D Pa.), urging approval of his bill, H J Res 2, to delay sale of the Big and Little Inch pipelines until Congress had made a full study of the situation. He expressed fear that use of the lines for natural gas, as proposed, would have adverse effects on the coal, oil and railroad industries, and on labor. Walter's objections were seconded by Representative Ivor D. Fenton (D Pa.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), A. E. Lyon, Executive Secretary of the Railway Labor Executives Association, and James M. Souby, General Solicitor for the Association of American Railroads.

On the other side, Robert M. Littlejohn, Administrator of the War Assets Administration, testified that the longer the sale was delayed, the less the Government was likely to recover from its investment. Congress failed to act on the bill in time to affect the disposition of the pipe lines.

BOX CAR SHORTAGE

A subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Clyde M. Reed (R Kan.) in late January and early February heard testimony from Members of Congress and shippers representing all parts of the country on the acute shortage of freight cars. Later Reed called a conference of steel companies which resulted in their promise to make a reallocation of steel which would speed up the rate of production of freight cars, with the United States Steel Corporation promising enough steel for 10,000 cars a month.

PRESSES ON CONGRESS

Organizations and individuals seeking to influence Congress during the quarter in the field of taxes and economic policy were concerned very especially with taxes.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce both endorsed the original bill by Representative Harold Knutson (R Minn.) to cut all income taxes 20 per cent across the board (see p. 101). The Index of Business Opinion, a poll of businessmen, reported to Members of Congress that 58.2 per cent of the country's businessmen favored the Knutson bill, while 35.5 per cent favored a bill to increase exemptions instead of the horizontal cut.

Others asking Congress for a 20 per cent reduction included the Life Insurance Policy-holders Protective Association, the Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, and the Associated Industries of Rhode Island. The Committee for Constitutional Government distributed several pieces of literature to Congressmen during the quarter urging lower taxes in the higher income brackets.

On the other hand, the People's Lobby wrote to Congressmen in February that a 20 per cent across the board cut would kill Republican election chances in 1948.

TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Several phases of transportation policy were the subject of appeals to Congress. The Sea-

Air Committee, composed of shipping lines who want to set up air routes, sent Congress several pieces of literature and took full-page advertisements in the Washington papers to complain about the Civil Aeronautics Board's refusal to certify air routes to be operated by shipping companies.

Transportation interests were especially active in connection with the Reed-Bulwinkle bill (HR 221 and S 110) suspending the operation of the antitrust laws in relation to certain railroad rate-fixing practices. The Western Association of Railway Executives, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the New York State Chamber of Commerce strongly favored legislation of this kind. On the other hand, it was opposed by the Federation of Railway Progress, headed by Robert R. Young, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

COMMITTEES DEALING WITH TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Republicans

Harold Knutson (Minn.), chairman
Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.)
Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
Bertrand W. Gearhart (Calif.)
Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Robert W. Kean (N.J.)
Charles L. Gifford (Mass.)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Robert A. Grant (Ind.)
Hal Holmes (Wash.)
Hubert S. Ellis (W.Va.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)

Democrats

Robert L. Doughton (N.C.)
Jere Cooper (Tenn.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)
Milton H. West (Tex.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)
A. Sidney Camp (Ga.)
Walter A. Lynch (N.Y.)
Aime J. Forand (R.I.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

HAROLD KNUTSON (R Minn.), chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee which handles all tax bills, has been in the House longer than any other Republican. Elected from the Sixth Minnesota District in 1916, he has been returned at every subsequent election.

Knutson has long been convinced that Government costs too much and began early in the 79th Congress to predict lower taxes if the Republicans gained control. HR 1, which he introduced at the opening of the 80th Congress, calls for a 20 per cent cut in taxes on personal incomes up to \$302,000, with a $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cut above this level (see p. 101). In the 79th Congress, he introduced a bill to reduce the public debt and make tax cuts conditional on reduction of government spending.

Knutson voted with his party on 19 out of every 20 controversial roll calls in 1946. He strongly opposed OPA. Himself a union member, he voted for the Case bill and for overriding the President's veto of this measure.

In previous years, he voted against the National Industrial Recovery bill, for the Norris-LaGuardia bill, for the Fair Labor Standards bill, and for overriding President Roosevelt's vetoes of the Smith-Connally Labor Act and the 1944 tax act, which the President said gave

"relief for the greedy but not for the needy." He voted to rescind the \$25,000 limit on wartime salaries and for the 1945 revenue act which provided tax relief for corporations.

Knutson, 66 years old, lives in Manhattan Beach, Minn. He learned the printer's trade as a boy and became editor of the Wadena (Minn.) Pioneer Journal, which he now owns. He is a power in the Republican party organization in Minnesota, and is beginning his 16th term in the House.

The Sixth Minnesota District consists of 16 rural counties northwest of Minneapolis and extending up to the edge of the iron range. The area is completely rural-agricultural, with only one city over 10,000 in population in 1940, which is a railroad center. There is a thriving and well organized dairy industry, and the Farm Bureau is strong. Organized labor has no strength. A large part of the population is of Scandinavian, Irish, or German ancestry.

Because of the tax angle, the Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction over tariffs and social security. It also handles matters relating to the public debt, the deposit of public money, and revenue measures relating to insular possessions.

ROBERT L. DOUGHTON (D N.C.), former chairman and now ranking Democrat of the Ways and Means Committee, is second only to Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois in length of Congressional service. He is now beginning his 19th consecutive term, having been elected first in 1910.

Doughton frequently deserts his party on controversial issues, and voted with the Republicans oftener than with the majority of Democrats in 1946. The last two general revenue bills which he sponsored, have not met with full Administration approval.

Doughton was born in 1863. In the Congressional Directory he lists his occupation as farmer, but he has also been a bank president since 1911. He had previously served on the State Board of Agriculture, in the State Senate, and as director of the State prison.

The Ninth North Carolina District, which Doughton represents, lies in the northwest corner of the State and is predominantly rural and small town. However, there are a significant number of textile mills in four of the counties and some furniture manufacturing. The C.I.C. textile workers are organized in the district but are not yet politically strong.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Republicans

Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), chairman
Robert A. Taft (Ohio)
Hugh Butler (Neb.)
Cwen Brewster (Maine)
Harlan J. Bushfield (S.D.)
Albert W. Hawkes (N.J.)
Edward Martin (Pa.)

Democrats

Walter F. George (Ga.)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)
Tom Connally (Tex.)
Harry F. Byrd (Va.)
Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.)
Scott W. Lucas (Ill.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN (R Colo.), new chairman of the Finance Committee which handles tax bills, says that writing a tax bill "is not an exercise in logic; it's an exercise in necessity."

Millikin's past record on taxation and finance shows that he voted for rescinding the \$25,000 salary limitation in 1943, against extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements in 1946, and to override the tax bill veto in 1944. On controversial matters, Millikin voted with the

majority of his party over three-fourths of the time in the 79th Congress. He has the best attendance record of any Senator, having been present for every roll call vote in 1946.

Millikin, who is 56 years old, has been in the Senate since 1941, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Democratic Senator Alva B. Adams. He was elected in 1944 for the full term. Before entering the Senate, he had practiced law in Denver, with a clientele made up largely of independent oil men, and had been president of the Kinney-Coastal Oil Company.

Colorado's total population in 1940 was 1,123,296. The northeastern corner of the State is high plains country dependent upon agriculture, but the rest of the State is mountainous and its gold and silver mines are famous. According to the last census of business, the State ranked ninth in tonnage of coal produced, and its coal value exceeded that of gold mined in 1935. Among the manufacturing industries, food products, printing and publishing, and iron and steel employ considerable numbers, and railroading is a major industry. Organized labor is attaining considerable strength, and CIO-PAC was credited with having helped to elect a Democratic Governor and one Representative in 1946.

In addition to taxes, the Finance Committee has jurisdiction over tariffs, social security, and veterans affairs generally.

WALTER F. GEORGE (D Ga.), former chairman of the Finance Committee and now its ranking Democrat, was first elected in 1922 to fill a vacancy and re-elected in 1944 for a fifth term. He describes himself as a "liberal within the framework of the Constitution," and he has supported the Administration more consistently than some other Southern Democrats. He split with President Roosevelt over domestic issues and was opposed by the Administration in the 1938 primaries. However, his support of Administration foreign policy in the early years of the war won him Administration backing in 1944.

George voted for the Reciprocal Tariff Act in 1934 and for all its subsequent extensions. He voted to override the President's veto of the 1944 tax bill and for rescinding the \$25,000 salary limit in 1943. He was the author of the bill to separate lending agencies from the Department of Commerce when Henry Wallace was up for confirmation as Secretary of Commerce in 1945. The passage of George's bill made possible Wallace's confirmation, and George voted for him. In the tax adjustment bill of 1945, George was instrumental in eliminating the railroads from among the corporations entitled to tax refunds under the House bill and he voted against the Wherry amendment to make the new excess profits tax exemptions retroactive to January 1, 1945. Unlike Ways and Means Chairman Doughton, George did not actively oppose the bill to provide a Federal supplement for unemployment compensation, but he warmly defended his committee's version of the bill, which did not include the \$25 maximum asked for by the Administration. George has supported the annual acts to keep Social Security taxes at current levels. He also supported the principle of variable grants to States for public assistance. He sponsored a number of bills for Federal aid for vocational education, which have become law.

Georgia is primarily an agricultural State with a cotton economy, but industrialization is proceeding rapidly, especially in textiles. Other important industries are soft drinks, saw-mills, chemicals, and railroading. During the war, shipbuilding became important. AFL unions are well organized in some districts, and the CIO is gaining strength. Power, soft drink, and textile interests are prominent in the political scene. The Farm Bureau Federation is strong.

SENATE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Republicans

Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine), chairman
Charles W. Tobey (N.H.)
Clyde M. Reed (Kan.)
Owen Brewster (Maine)
Albert W. Hawkes (N.J.)
E. H. Moore (Okla.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)

Democrats

Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.)
Tom Stewart (Tenn.)
Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
Francis J. Myers (Pa.)
Brien McMahon (Conn.)

CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr. (R Maine), new chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is one of the few Republican Senators with experience as a House Committee chairman. He headed the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee from 1927 to 1931. In addition to transportation and general bills affecting commerce, White's committee handles radio and communications, civil aeronautics, and merchant marine bills, combining the functions of the former Interstate Commerce, Manufactures, and Interoceanic Canals committees.

White was Minority Leader of the Senate in the 79th Congress and now becomes Majority Leader as well as being Commerce Committee chairman. He was strenuously opposed for the committee job by Senator Reed, who was represented as having the support of the railroads while White was backed by the radio industry.

White voted with the majority of Republicans on 84 per cent of the controversial roll calls in the 79th Congress. Of the 39 Republican Senators in that Congress, 19 voted with their party oftener than White. As a member of the old Interstate Commerce Committee, White supported repeal of land grant railroad rates and opposed the Merchant Ship Sales bill.

White is 69 years old and has been in Congress continuously since 1916, when he was elected to the House. He went to the Senate in 1930 and is third ranking Republican Senator in seniority. Before entering Congress, White practiced law in Washington and Maine and was a Senatorial secretary. He is an authority on international communications and has been a member of the American delegation to many international conferences on the subject.

Maine's population in 1940 was 847,226, of which 40 per cent lived in urban areas. There are no large cities. About a tenth of the people are foreign-born, with a large bloc of French Canadians. Chief industries are: agriculture, with potatoes as an important crop; and the manufacture of textiles, paper, and leather products. During the war there was a revival of the old shipbuilding industry. The power companies are a significant political factor, but labor organizations, which increased considerably during the war, are not yet politically strong.

EDWIN C. JOHNSON (D Colo.), ranking Democrat on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, served on the old Interstate Commerce Committee and the Senate Special Silver Committee.

Johnson voted with the majority of his party on about three-fourths of the controversial roll calls in the 79th Congress. He was more active on the Military Affairs Committee than in the Commerce field, having introduced bills calling for universal military training and unification of the armed services. He was floor leader for the terminal leave bill, and has interested himself in veterans' affairs.

Born in Kansas in 1884, Johnson homesteaded in Colorado and then operated a farmers' cooperative milling elevator and produce business for 10 years in Craig, Colo., his present home. He served in the Colorado legislature from 1923 to 1931. He was Lieutenant Governor of the

State in 1931-33 and was serving his second term as Governor when elected to the Senate in 1936. He was re-elected in 1942.

Note: Colorado's economy and politics are described under the Senate Finance Committee (see p. 114).

HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Republicans

Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.), chairman
Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
Evan Howell (Ill.)
Leonard W. Hall (N.Y.)
Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
Wilson D. Gillette (Pa.)
Robert Hale (Maine)
Harris Ellsworth (Ore.)
Marion T. Bennett (Mo.)
James I. Dolliver (Iowa)
Edward J. Elsaesser (N.Y.)
John W. Heselton (Mass.)
Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (Pa.)
William J. Miller (Conn.)
Henderson H. Carson (Ohio)
John B. Bennett (Mich.)

Democrats

Clarence F. Lea (Calif.)
Robert Crosser (Ohio)
Alfred L. Bulwinkle (N.C.)
Virgil Chapman (Ky.)
Lindley Beckworth (Tex.)
J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)
Oren Harris (Ark.)
George G. Sadowski (Mich.)
Richard F. Harless (Ariz.)
Dwight L. Rogers (Fla.)
Benjamin L. Rabin (N.Y.)

CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

CHARLES A. WOLVERTON (R N.J.) is chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, whose jurisdiction includes civil aeronautics, the Weather Bureau, oil and gas except that on public lands, securities and exchanges, public health, and the Bureau of Standards, in addition to the regulation of interstate commerce generally.

Wolverton supported the Democratic Administration in the 79th Congress more frequently than did the outgoing chairman, Clarence F. Lea (D Calif.). In Congress since 1927, Wolverton voted against the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933, for the Securities and Exchange bill in 1934, and for the Guffey-Snyder coal bill and the Public Utility Holding Company bill in 1935. In the 79th Congress, he voted for a moratorium on anti-trust laws for insurance companies and for the Bulwinkle bill exempting railroads from anti-trust prosecutions for certain rate-fixing practices.

Wolverton, a 66-year-old lawyer and banker, was assistant city solicitor of Camden, N.J. from 1904 to 1906 and prosecutor of the pleas of Camden County from 1918 to 1923. He has also served as special assistant attorney general of New Jersey and from 1915 to 1918 was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, of which he was speaker in 1918. He is a director and associate counsel of the First Camden National Bank and Trust Company.

The First New Jersey District, which Wolverton represents, is composed of three counties along the Delaware River in the southwestern part of the State and had a population of 370,220 in 1940. The most important city is Camden. The district is predominantly industrial, manufacturing electrical supplies, ships, machinery, and chemicals. CIO ship and electrical workers are well organized and politically active, as are the AFL construction trades and the railroad brotherhoods. The only agriculture is small truck farming in the southern part of the district. Wolverton has had labor support in recent campaigns.

CLARENCE F. LEA (D Calif.), former chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and now ranking Democrat, voted with the majority of his party on less than half of the controversial issues in 1946.

In 1945 he voted for the Bulwinkle bill exempting railroads from anti-trust prosecution for certain rate-making practices, and in 1946 voted against the conference report on the rail-

road reorganization bill which was vetoed. He opposed the Crosser amendments liberalizing the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance acts. He was the author of the bill to curb labor interference with radio broadcasting. In 1945 he adjourned hearings on a bill to provide for planning rural electrification extension, and they were not resumed. In the same year he sponsored a controversial amendment which would have removed packing house and cannery workers from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

Lea, born in 1874, is a lawyer. He served as district attorney of Sonoma County for 10 years before his election to Congress in 1917. The First California District, which he has represented since that time, consists of 11 counties in the northwestern corner of the State. It is predominantly agricultural, with some lumbering and lumber milling. The Associated Farmers are strongly organized. Labor is not.

SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Republicans

Charles W. Tobey (N.H.), chairman
C. Douglass Buck (Del.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
Harry P. Cain (Wash.)
John W. Bricker (Ohio)
Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)

Democrats

Robert F. Wagner (N.Y.)
Burnet R. Maybank (S.C.)
Glen H. Taylor (Idaho)
J. William Fulbright (Ark.)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)

CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

CHARLES W. TOBEY (R N.H.), new chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, is an independent Republican who votes against his party as often as with it.

Tobey broke with the majority of Republican Senators to support reciprocal trade agreements in 1945 and to oppose restrictive OPA amendments that year. (He changed his mind about OPA by July 1946.) He also voted for the loan to Britain and, like most Republicans, opposed the nomination of George E. Allen to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A business man, Tobey was at one time president of the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, and has also had experience in agriculture, banking, and insurance. He is a former president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He served three non-consecutive terms as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, including one as Speaker, and one term in the State Senate. He was Governor of New Hampshire in 1929-30. Elected to the House in 1932, he served three terms before being elected to the Senate in 1938. He was a delegate to the United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N.H. in July, 1944, which drew up plans for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

NOTE: New Hampshire's economy and politics are described under Appropriations (see p. 17).

ROBERT F. WAGNER (D N.Y.), former chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and now ranking Democrat, has been in the Senate since 1927.

Wagner was one of the principal sponsors of New Deal legislation, having introduced the National Labor Relations Act, the National Industrial Recovery Act, the United States Housing Act, the Social Security Act, and other economic and social legislation. In the last Congress he was co-sponsor of the long-range housing act which passed the Senate but died in the House committee despite the urging of President Truman. His voting record shows close to 100 per cent support of Administration measures in the 79th Congress.

Wagner was born in Germany in 1877, came to the United States as a child, and grew up in New York City. He is a lawyer. He served in the State legislature and on the State Supreme Court before his election to the Senate.

New York State Senatorial elections are usually fought out between the Democratic strength in New York City and the Republican majority upstate. In 1944, when Wagner last ran for re-

election, the American Labor Party and its offshoot, the Liberal Party, held the balance of power. Both supported Wagner, who also continued to have strong backing from organized labor.

HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Republicans	Democrats
Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.), chairman	Brent Spence (Ky.)
Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)	Paul Brown (Ga.)
Frederick C. Smith (Ohio)	Wright Patman (Tex.)
John C. Kunkel (Pa.)	A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)
Henry O. Talle (Iowa)	John H. Folger (N.C.)
Frank L. Sundstrom (N.J.)	Brooks Hays (Ark.)
Rolla C. McMillen (Ill.)	John J. Riley (S.C.)
Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)	Albert Rains (Ala.)
Howard H. Buffett (Neb.)	Donald L. O'Toole (N.Y.)
Albert M. Cole (Kan.)	Frank Buchanan (Pa.)
Merlin Hull (Wis.)	Hale Boggs (La.)
William G. Stratton (Ill.)	
Hardie Scott (Pa.)	
Parke M. Banta (Mo.)	
Charles K. Fletcher (Calif.)	
Ellsworth B. Foote (Conn.)	

CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

Assumption by JESSE P. WOLCOTT (R Mich.) of the chairmanship of the powerful Banking and Currency Committee heralds a violent shift in the orientation of that group. Wolcott has been a consistent opponent of Government control of business. He was the author of amendments to limit the power of OPA in 1945 and 1946. In the long House debate on the veterans' housing program, he led the Republican fight against subsidies and price ceilings on existing homes. In March 1947 he announced that he would introduce legislation to repeal the act.

Wolcott is also generally credited with having prevented a report by the committee on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill in the face of repeated requests for action from President Truman. The same bill has been re-introduced in the House this year, but Wolcott says that he does not plan to hold early hearings, since "there's a question as to the need for it." Wolcott's own 1946 housing bill, which provided some Government support for homes for middle and upper income groups and pointedly omitted public housing, may be re-introduced and considered instead.

In one field, foreign economic policy, Wolcott has generally supported the Administration. Considered the Republican monetary authority in the House, he was a delegate to Bretton Woods and was co-author with former Banking Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.), of legislation to implement it. Wolcott also voted for the British loan, although he expressed some reservations as to its effects. However, he voted against adherence to UNRRA in 1944 and against lend-lease in 1941.

Wolcott, born in 1893, practiced law in Detroit before entering the Army in World War I. He was a machine gunner in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. After the war he settled in his present home town of Port Huron, where he served as police judge and subsequently as prosecuting attorney of St. Clair County from 1921 until his election to Congress in 1930. He has been State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and is also a member of the American Legion.

The Seventh Michigan District, which Wolcott represents, has been predominantly rural. But during the war industrialization increased rapidly in the counties bordering on the Detroit area, and automobiles and iron and steel manufacturing are now becoming important. The Mount Clemens case, on which the portal-to-portal pay suits were based, originated in Wolcott's district, but he has not been vocal either for or against the programs of organized labor. He had a general pair on the Case bill but voted to override the President's veto. Previously he had voted against the Fair Labor Standards bill and for overriding the veto on the Smith-Connally Labor Act.

Besides its general jurisdiction over banking and currency, Wolcott's committee handles legislation on housing, price control, and certain types of financial aid to business.

BRENT SPENCE (D Ky.), former chairman of the Banking Committee and now ranking minority member, has been a consistent and active supporter of Administration policy. He led the fight to continue OPA price controls and vigorously supported the veterans' emergency housing bill. He did not, however, succeed in getting his committee to report the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill in 1946. Delegate to Bretton Woods and co-author of implementing legislation, he also backed the British loan.

In past years, Spence voted for the National Industrial Recovery bill, for gold devaluation, for the Reciprocal Tariff bill, for the 1937 housing bill, for lend-lease in 1941, and for adherence to UNRRA in 1944.

Spence is 72 years old. A lawyer, he was city solicitor of Newport, Ky., and a State Senator before his election to Congress in 1930. His district, the Fifth Kentucky, includes nine counties in the northern part of the State. It is predominantly rural, with some coal mining and steel production. The two major parties are the only organizations with much political strength.

HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Republicans

Fred Bradley (Mich.), chairman
Alvin F. Weichel (Ohio)
T. Millet Hand (N.J.)
Henry J. Latham (N.Y.)
David M. Potts (N.Y.)
Willis W. Bradley (Calif.)
Franklin J. Maloney (Pa.)
Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.)
Raymond H. Burke (Ohio)
John J. Allen, Jr. (Calif.)
Horace Seeley-Brown (Conn.)
John C. Brophy (Wis.)
Robert Nodar, Jr. (N.Y.)
Edward T. Miller (Md.)

Democrats

Schuyler Otis Bland (Va.)
Edward J. Hart (N.J.)
Herbert C. Bonner (N.C.)
James Domeneaux (La.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Emory H. Price (Fla.)
Franck R. Havenner (Calif.)
Leo F. Rayfiel (N.Y.)
Prince H. Preston (Ga.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING DEMOCRAT

FRED BRADLEY (R Mich.) is chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which has jurisdiction over the merchant and other common carriers by water (except in their interstate commerce aspects), the Coast Guard, the Panama Canal, fisheries, and wildlife.

Bradley is a regular Republican. On the controversial roll calls of 1946, he voted with the majority of his party 96 per cent of the time. A veteran of Great Lakes shipping, Bradley was active in support of the 1945 bill for the sale of surplus ships. The fundamental object of the bill, he declared, was to "maintain the American merchant marine paramount on the high seas." He also introduced bills relating to Great Lakes transportation and fishing.

In a post-election statement, Bradley called for re-opening the investigation of wartime ship construction profits which the committee began in the summer of 1946, maintaining that "the Maritime Commission admits it cannot account for some funds back in 1943." He emphasized, however, that it should not be a "smear" investigation.

Born in 1898 in Chicago, Bradley grew up in Rogers City, Mich., which is still his home. After graduation from Cornell University in 1921, he was connected with the Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, and subsequently with the Bradley Transportation Company, which operates six freighters owned by Michigan Limestone. Bradley makes a weekly report to his constituents through speeches transcribed for broadcasting over his district's four radio stations. He has been in Congress eight years.

Bradley's district, the Eleventh, is the largest in Michigan, with seven counties in the Upper Peninsula and nine in the lower. The area is sparsely populated, with only four cities over 10,000

population. The largest, Sault St. Marie, is about 16,000. Principal industries are agriculture -- potatoes, hay, fruit -- logging, and transportation. The largest open pit limestone quarry in the world is located there. The district also has commercial fishing and small furniture and boat-building plants. Part of it is summer resort country.

SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND (D Va.), outgoing chairman and now ranking Democrat of the Merchant Marine Committee, has supported the Administration more consistently than any other member of the Virginia delegation. He voted with the majority of his party on about three-quarters of the controversial roll calls in 1946.

Author of the hotly debated Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1945, Bland had sponsored bills on this subject since the 78th Congress. A staunch defender of the Maritime Commission, he did not succeed in having it exempted from the provisions of the Government Reorganization Act of 1945. He introduced the bill to liberalize the re-employment rights of merchant seamen which became law in 1946.

Bland, who is 74 years old, has practiced law at Newport News, Va. since 1900. He was first elected to the House in 1918 to fill an unexpired term and has been re-elected regularly since that time.

Bland's district -- the First Virginia -- includes 16 counties and the cities of Fredericksburg, Hampton, and Newport News. The Hampton Roads area, with its large naval base, had a phenomenal population jump in the war owing to the boom in its normally important shipbuilding and shipping activities. In the other coastal counties of the area there are small boatbuilding concerns, commercial fishing, and sawmills in addition to truck farming. Inland the district is mainly agricultural, but in the towns and cities are some sizable chemical plants; many sawmills employ workers in the rural sections. Shipping and shipbuilding interests are important political factors.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Senators

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa)
Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.)
Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)
William F. Knowland (R Calif.)
John W. Bricker (R Ohio)
Brien McMahon (D Conn.)
Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)
Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.)
Tom Connally (D Tex.)

Representatives

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.)
Charles H. Elston (R Ohio)
Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.)
James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.)
James T. Patterson (R Conn.)
R. Ewing Thomason (D Tex.)
Carl T. Durham (D N.C.)
Chet Holifield (D Calif.)
Melvin Price (D Ill.)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC REPORT

Senators

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)
Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.)
Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.)
Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)
Francis J. Myers (D Pa.)
John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Representatives

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)
George H. Bender (R Ohio)
Walter H. Judd (R Minn.)
Robert F. Rich (R Pa.)
Edward J. Hart (D N.J.)
Wright Patman (D Tex.)
Walter D. Huber (D Ohio)

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

First Quarter 1947

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>Proposal and disposition</u>
HR 1030	Robert A. Grant (R Ind.)	Indefinite continuation of wartime excise tax rates (see p. 99). Passed House Jan. 29, Senate amended Feb. 17; conference report passed House March 6, Senate March 7; approved March 11.
HR 2404	James T. Patterson (R Conn.)	Two-year suspension of 4-cent excise tax on imported copper. Passed House March 12.
HR 193	E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska)	Payment of all public lands money into Treasury and return of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to Alaska and States for roads and schools. Passed House March 17.
HR 2123	Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.)	Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to fix compensation of locomotive inspectors. Passed House March 17.
H J Res 118	Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.)	Continue Government rubber allocation program to March 31, 1948. Passed House March 17, Senate amended March 24; House agrees March 25; approved March 29.
HR 2413	Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)	Permit Federal Reserve member banks to buy and sell Government-guaranteed securities on open market until July 1, 1950, but not to exceed \$5 billion (see p. 106). Passed House March 20.
H J Res 146	Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)	Extension of control over distribution and price of sugar (see p. 107). Passed House March 21.
HR 1	Harold Knutson (R Minn.)	Reduction of income taxes (see p. 101). Passed House March 27.
S 931	Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)	Continue some wartime controls to June 30, 1947 (see p. 110). Passed Senate March 27, House amended March 27; conf. report passed House and Senate March 31; approved March 31.

SENATE VOTES ON EXTENSION OF SUGAR CONTROL

1. McCarthy motion to table Tobey amendment (see below). Defeated March 26, 48-26.
2. Tobey amendment to guarantee sugar at 35 pounds per person per year (see p. 108). Passed March 27, 49-32.
3. McCarthy-Bricker amendment to end controls October 31, 1947 (see p. 108). Passed March 27, 45-35.
4. McCarthy amendment to guarantee 40 pounds per person between April 1 and October 31. Defeated March 27, 47-32.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Raised against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 26	49	45	32		KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA			
	NAYS 48	32	35	47		Barkley (D)	AN	AY	N	N	Langer (R)	N	N	Y Y
						Cooper (R)	N	Y	N	N	Young (R)	N	N	Y PY
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 4	35	8	4		LOUISIANA					OHIO			
	NAYS 31	1	25	29		Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Bricker (R)	A	N	Y Y
						Overton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Tait (R)	Y	N	Y N
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 22	14	37	28		MAINE					OKLAHOMA			
	NAYS 17	31	10	18		Brewster (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Moore (R)	Y	N	Y Y
						White (R)	A	A	A	A	Thomas (D)	A	Y	A A
ALABAMA						MARYLAND					OREGON			
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N		O'Conor (D)	N	Y	N	N	Cordon (R)	A	N	Y N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	N		Tydings (D)	A	A	A	A	Morse (R)	PN	AY	N N
ARIZONA						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA			
Hayden (D)	N	Y	A	A		Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	N	Martin (R)	Y	A	A A
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	N		Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	N	N	Myers (D)	N	Y	N N
ARKANSAS						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND			
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	N		Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Green (D)	N	Y	Y N
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	N		Vandenberg (R)	A	N	Y	N	McGrath (D)	N	Y	N N
CALIFORNIA						MINNESOTA					SOUTH CAROLINA			
Downey (D)	AN	A	A	A		Ball (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Johnston (D)	N	Y	N N
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	N		Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Maybank (D)	N	Y	N N
COLORADO						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA			
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	N		Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	A	A	PY A
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	N		Eastland (D)	N	A	A	A	Gurney (R)	Y	N	Y Y
CONNECTICUT						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE			
Baldwin (R)	A	N	Y	Y		Donnell (R)	N	Y	N	N	McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	N	N		Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Stewart (D)	N	Y	N N
DELAWARE						MONTANA					TEXAS			
Buck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y		Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Connally (D)	AN	Y	Y N
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y		Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	N	O'Daniel (D)	N	Y	Y Y
FLORIDA						NEBRASKA					UTAH			
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	N		Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	N	Y	AN AN
Pepper (D)	N	A	A	A		Wherry (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y Y
GEORGIA						NEVADA					VERMONT			
George (D)	AN	Y	N	N		Malone (R)	Y	AY	Y	Y	Aiken (R)	N	Y	N N
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y		McCarren (D)	N	Y	A	A	Flanders (R)	N	Y	N N
IDAHO						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA			
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y		Bridges (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y Y
Taylor (D)	N	Y	N	N		Tobey (R)	N	Y	N	N	Robertson (D)	N	Y	N N
ILLINOIS						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON			
Brooks (R)	Y	N	Y	Y		Hawkes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Cain (R)	Y	N	Y Y
Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	N		Smith (R)	AN	Y	N	N	Magnuson (D)	N	AY	AN AN
INDIANA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA			
Capehart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y		Chavez (D)	N	Y	N	N	Kilgore (D)	AN	AY	AN AN
Jenner (R)	A	N	Y	Y		Hatch (D)	AN	Y	N	N	Revercomb (R)	Y	N	Y Y
IAWA						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN			
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	Y		Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y Y
Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	N		Wagner (D)	AN	AY	PN	PN	Wiley (R)	PY	N	Y Y
KANSAS						NORTH CAROLINA					WYOMING			
Casper (R)	N	N	Y	Y		Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	N	O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N N
Reed (R)	GP	N	Y	Y		Umstead (D)	N	Y	N	N	Robertson (R)	A	A	A A

SENATE VOTES ON SUGAR CONTROL (Continued)

1. Wherry amendment to provide sugar at rate of 40 pounds per person per year, with 15 pounds in third quarter (see p. 109). Defeated March 27, 44-34

2. Taft motion to table O'Mahoney motion to recommit (see p. 109). Passed March 27, 44-36.

3. H J Res 146, extension of sugar control, as amended (see p. 109). Passed March 27, 46-34.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 34	44	46	KENTUCKY				NORTH DAKOTA			
	NAYS 44	36	34	Barkley (D)	N	N	Y	Langer (R)	Y	N	Y
				Cooper (R)	N	N	Y	Young (R)	Y	Y	Y
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 5	6	19	LOUISIANA				OHIO			
	NAYS 27	27	14	Ellender (D)	Y	Y	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N
				Overton (D)	N	Y	Y	Taft (R)	N	Y	Y
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 29	38	27	MAINE				OKLAHOMA			
	NAYS 17	9	20	Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	Moore (R)	Y	Y	N
				White (R)	A	A	A	Thomas (D)	A	A	A
ALABAMA				MARYLAND				OREGON			
Hill (D)	N	N	N	O'Conor (D)	N	N	Y	Cordon (R)	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	Tydings (D)	A	A	A	Morse (R)	N	N	N
ARIZONA				MASSACHUSETTS				PENNSYLVANIA			
Hayden (D)	A	A	A	Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	Martin (R)	A	A	A
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	Myers (D)	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				MICHIGAN				RHODE ISLAND			
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Green (D)	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y	Vandenberg (R)	Y	Y	Y	McGrath (D)	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				MINNESOTA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Downey (D)	A	A	A	Ball (R)	N	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	N	N	Y
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	N	N	N
COLORADO				MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	A	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	Y	Y	Eastland (D)	A	A	A	Gurney (R)	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				MISSOURI				TENNESSEE			
Baldwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Donnell (R)	N	Y	Y	McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	Kem (R)	Y	Y	N	Stewart (D)	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				MONTANA				TEXAS			
Buck (R)	Y	Y	N	Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	Connally (D)	N	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Murray (D)	N	N	N	O'Daniel (D)	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				NEBRASKA				UTAH			
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	AN	AN	AY
Pepper (D)	A	A	A	Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				NEVADA				VERMONT			
George (D)	N	N	N	Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Aiken (R)	N	N	N
Russell (D)	Y	N	N	McCarran (D)	A	A	A	Flanders (R)	N	N	N
IDAHO				NEW HAMPSHIRE				VERMONT			
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Bridges (R)	N	Y	Y	Byrd (D)	A	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	Tobey (R)	N	N	N	Robertson (D)	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS				NEW JERSEY				WASHINGTON			
Brooks (R)	Y	Y	N	Hawkes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Magnuson (D)	AN	AN	A
INDIANA				NEW MEXICO				WEST VIRGINIA			
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	Chavez (D)	N	N	N	Kilgore (D)	AN	AN	A
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	Hatch (D)	N	N	N	Revercomb (R)	Y	Y	N
IAWA				NEW YORK				WISCONSIN			
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	N
Wilson (R)	N	N	N	Wagner (D)	AN	AN	GP	Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				NORTH CAROLINA				WYOMING			
Capper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y
Reed (R)	GP	GP	GP	Umstead (D)	N	N	Y	Robertson (R)	A	A	A

HOUSE VOTES ON TAXES

1. HR 1030, continuing wartime exercise tax rates. Passed Jan. 29, 374-35. (see p. 100).
 Note: Vote was increased from 373 to 374 by correction of the record.

2. Doughton motion to recommit income tax bill (see p. 103). Defeated March 27, 237-172.

3. HR 1, reduction of income taxes (see p. 103). Passed March 27, 273-137.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	3	1			2	3	1			2	3	1				
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	374	172	273	2	Hill (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Vail (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Meade (D)	
	NAYS	35	237	137	4	Rockwell (R)		Y	N	Y	23	Vursell (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Miller (R)	
CONNECTICUT																			
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	150	169	40	3	Foote (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Gillie (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Sasscer (D)	
	NAYS	26	4	133	4	Lodge (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Grant (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Bates (R)	
REPUBLICANS					1	Miller (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Halleck (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Clason (R)	
	YEAS	224	2	233	5	Patterson (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Harness (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Donohue (D)	
	NAYS	8	233	3	AL	Sadlak (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Johnson (R)		Y	N	Y	9	Gifford (R)	
					2	Seely-Brown (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Landis (R)		Y	N	Y	8	Goodwin (R)	
ALABAMA																			
DELAWARE																			
FLORIDA																			
3	Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	AL	Boggs (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Madden (D)		N	Y	N	1	Heselton (R)	
9	Battle (D)	Y	Y	N							8	Mitchell (R)		Y	N	Y	11	Kennedy (D)	
1	Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	5	Hendricks (D)		Y	Y	Y	10	Springer (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Lane (D)	
2	Grant (D)	Y	Y	N	1	Peterson (D)		Y	Y	Y	9	Wilson (R)		Y	N	Y	14	Martin (R)	
4	Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	N	2	Price (D)		Y	Y	Y							12	McCormack (D)	
6	Jarman (D)	Y	Y	N	6	Rogers (D)		Y	Y	Y	5	Cunningham (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Philbin (D)	
7	Jones (D)	*	Y	N	3	Sikes (D)		Y	Y	N	6	Dolliver (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Rogers (R)	
5	Manasco (D)	Y	Y	N	4	Smathers (D)		Y	Y	N	3	Gwynne (R)		Y	N	Y	13	Wigglesworth (R)	
8	Rains (D)	Y	Y	N							8	Hoeven (R)		Y	N	Y			
GEORGIA																			
ARIZONA																			
10	Brown (D)				Y	Y	N	7	Jensen (R)		Y	N	Y	12	Bennett (R)		Y	N	Y
AL	Harless (D)	Y	Y	N	4	Camp (D)		Y	Y	N	4	LeCompte (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Blackney (R)	
AL	Murdock (D)	Y	Y	N	2	Cox (D)		Y	Y	Y	1	Martin (R)		Y	N	Y	11	Bradley (R)	
ARKANSAS																			
5	Davis (D)				Y	Y	Y	2	Talle (R)		Y	N	Y	13	Coffin (R)		Y	N	Y
4	Cravens (D)	Y	Y	N	7	Lanham (D)		Y	Y	N				8	Crawford (R)		Y	N	Y
1	Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	3	Pace (D)		Y	Y	N	1	Cole (R)		GP	N	Y	15	Dingell (D)	
7	Harris (D)	Y	Y	N	1	Preston (D)		Y	Y	Y	5	Hope (R)		Y	N	Y	17	Dondero (R)	
5	Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	6	Vinson (D)		Y	Y	PN	3	Meyer (R)		Y	N	Y	9	Engel (R)	
2	Mills (D)	Y	Y	N	8	Wheeler (D)		N	Y	N	4	Rees (R)		GP	N	Y	4	Hoffman (R)	
6	Norrell (D)	A	Y	Y	9	Wood (D)		Y	Y	Y	2	Scrivner (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Jonkman (R)	
3	Trimble (D)	Y	Y	N							6	Smith (R)		Y	N	Y	16	Lesinski (D)	
IDAHO																			
CALIFORNIA																			
1	Goff (R)				Y	N	Y							2	Michener (R)		Y	N	Y
7	Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	2	Sanborn (R)		Y	N	Y	8	Bates (D)		Y	Y	N	1	Sadowski (D)	
8	Anderson (R)	Y	N	Y							6	Chapman (D)		Y	N	Y	3	Shafer (R)	
18	Bradley (R)	Y	N	Y	13	Allen (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Chelf (D)		Y	Y	N	7	Wolcott (R)	
11	Bramblett (R)	GP	N	Y	17	Arends (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Clements (D)		Y	Y	N	10	Woodruff (R)	
14	Douglas (D)	GP	A	A	25	Bishop (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Gregory (D)		Y	Y	N	14	Youngblood (R)	
10	Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	3	Busbey (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Meade (R)		Y	N	Y			
2	Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	15	Chiperfield (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Morton (R)		Y	PN	Y	7	Andersen (R)	
23	Fletcher (R)	Y	N	Y	10	Church (R)		Y	N	Y	9	Robsion (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Andresen (R)	
9	Gearhart (R)	Y	N	Y	24	Clippinger (R)		Y	N	Y	5	Spence (D)		Y	Y	N	8	Blatnik (D)	
4	Havener (D)	Y	Y	N	1	Dawson (D)		N	A	A				4	Devitt (R)		Y	N	Y
20	Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	16	Dirksen (R)		GP	N	Y	8	Allen (D)		Y	Y	Y	9	Hagen (R)	
19	Holifield (D)	Y	Y	N	8	Gordon (D)		N	Y	N	2	Boggs (D)		GP	Y	N	5	Judd (R)	
16	Jackson (R)	Y	N	Y	4	Gorski (D)		Y	Y	N	4	Brooks (D)		Y	Y	Y	6	Knutson (R)	
3	Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	21	Howell (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Domeneaux (D)		N	Y	Y	3	MacKinnon (R)	
17	King (D)	Y	Y	N	18	Jenison (R)		Y	N	Y	1	Hebert (D)		N	Y	Y	2	O'Hara (R)	
1	Lea (D)	Y	Y	Y	14	Johnson (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Larcade (D)		N	N	Y			
15	McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	12	Mason (R)		Y	N	Y	6	Morrison (D)		N	Y	Y	4	Abernethy (D)	
6	Miller (D)	Y	Y	N	19	McMillen (R)		GP	N	Y	5	Passman (D)		Y	N	Y	6	Colmer (D)	
12	Nixon (R)	Y	N	Y	6	O'Brien (D)		N	Y	N				1	Rankin (D)		Y	Y	Y
22	Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	7	Owens (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Fellows (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Whitten (D)	
13	Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	22	Price (D)		Y	Y	N	1	Hale (R)		Y	N	Y	3	Whittington (D)	
21	Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	N	11	Reed (R)		Y	N	Y	2	Smith (R)		Y	N	Y	7	Williams (D)	
5	Welch (R)	Y	N	Y	5	Sabath (D)		GP	Y	N						5	Winstead (D)		
COLORADO																			
20	Simpson (R)				Y	N	Y	6	Beall (R)		Y	N	Y						
1	Carroll (D)	Y	Y	N	AL	Stratton (R)		N	N	Y	3	D'Alessandro (D)		Y	Y	Y	1	Arnold (R)	
3	Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	Y	9	Twymen (R)		Y	N	Y	4	Fallon (D)		Y	Y	Y	11	Bakewell (R)	

*Not yet sworn in.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
8 Banta (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Phillips (R)
4 Bell (D)	Y	Y	N	30 LeFevre (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Peden (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Priest (D)
6 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	N	8 Rizley (R)	Y	N	Y	TEXAS
9 Cannon (D)	Y	A	A	1 Macy (R)	A	N	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth (D)
3 Cole (R)	PY	N	Y	18 Marcatonio ALP	N	Y	N	2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	N	17 Burleson (D)
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	N	4 McMahon (R)	Y	N	Y	OREGON				2 Combs (D)
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Nodar (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)
5 Reeves (R)	Y	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Gossett (D)
2 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Pfeifer (D)	N	Y	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y	26 Potts (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)
10 Zimmerman (D)	Y	Y	N	22 Powell (D)	N	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA				12 Lucas (D)
MONTANA				24 Rabin (D)	Y	Y	N	33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	14 Rayfiel (D)	N	Y	N	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	N	45 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Mansfield (D)
NEBRASKA				36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	Y	23 Crow (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Patman (D)
2 Buffett (R)	Y	N	N	12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Ross (R)	Y	N	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	11 Poage (D)
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Somers (D)	N	Y	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Teague (D)
NEVADA				38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)
AL Russell (R)	Y	N	Y	33 Taylor (R)	GP	N	Y	19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Thomason (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Gerlach (R)	Y	PN	Y	15 West (D)
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				14 Gillette (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	UTAH
NEW JERSEY				1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	21 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	11 Bulwinkle (D)	Y	A	A	11 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Dawson (R)
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Clark (D)	Y	Y	N	28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Granger (D)
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	N	27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	N	VERMONT
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	N	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	N	Y	AL Plumley (R)
2 Hand (R)	N	N	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	N	4 Maloney (R)	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Almond (D)
10 Hartley (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Folger (D)	Y	Y	N	29 McDowell (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Bland (D)
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	2 McGarvey (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Drewry (D)
4 Mathews (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	N	24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	N	9 Flannagan (D)
13 Norton (D)	Y	Y	N	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Gary (D)
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	M	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 Rich (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)
7 Thomas (R)	Y	N	Y	AL Lemke (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Harrison (D)
9 Towe (R)	N	N	Y	AL Robertson (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Smith (D)
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y	OHIO				3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)
NEW MEXICO				AL Bender (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	WASHINGTON
AL Fernandez (D)	GP	Y	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Simpson (R)	Y	PN	Y	4 Holmes (R)
AL Lusk (D)	Y	Y	N	11 Brehm (R)	N	M	Y	26 Tibbott (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Horan (R)
NEW YORK				7 Brown (R)	GP	N	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)
42 Andrews (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Burke (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Jones (R)
20 Bloom (D)	N	Y	N	16 Carson (R)	GP	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND				3 Norman (R)
16 Buck (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	N	5 Tollefson (R)
25 Buckley (D)	GP	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA
44 Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA				4 Ellis (R)
32 Byrne (D)	GP	Y	N	20 Feighan (D)	Y	PY	PN	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Hedrick (D)
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	N	15 Griffiths (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Love (R)
17 Couder (R)	Y	M	Y	14 Huber (D)	N	Y	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	N	3 Rohrbough (R)
7 Delaney (D)	GP	PY	PN	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Snyder (R)
43 Elsaesser (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Jones (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	A	A	WISCONSIN
35 Fuller (R)	Y	PN	PY	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				4 Brophy (R)
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	18 Lewis (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Byrnes (R)
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	Y	5 McCowen (R)	N	M	Y	1 Mundt (R)	Y	A	Y	2 Vacancy
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	N	Y	TENNESSEE				9 Hull (R)
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Ramey (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Cooper (D)	GP	Y	N	6 Keeffe (R)
11 Heffernan (D)	N	Y	N	8 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	7 Courtney (D)	Y	Y	N	5 Kirsten (R)
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	A	A	7 Murray (R)
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Evans (D)	Y	Y	N	10 O'Konski (R)
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Smith (R)
9 Keogh (D)	N	PY	PN	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Stevenson (R)
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	3 Keilauea (D)	Y	Y	N	WYOMING
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	N	5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	N	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	AL Barrett (R)

HOUSE VOTES ON FEDERAL RESERVE, SUGAR

1. HR 2413, continuing Reserve Banks' authority to buy Treasury securities (see p. 106). Passed March 20, 308-55.

2. H J Res 146, continuing sugar control to Oct. 31, 1947 (see p. 107). Passed March 21, 287-54. Note: One "yea" vote added by correction of the record.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2			1	2			1	2			1	2	
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	308	287	2 Hill (R)		Y	Y	2 Vail (R)		Y	Y	2 Meade (D)		Y	Y	
	NAYS	55	54	4 Rockwell (R)		N	Y	23 Vursell (R)		Y	N	1 Miller (R)		Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT																
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	142	133	3 Foote (R)		Y	Y	4 Gillie (R)		Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS				
	NAYS	2	9	4 Lodge (R)		Y	Y	3 Grant (R)		Y	GP	6 Bates (R)		Y	GP	
REPUBLICANS				1 Miller (R)		Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)		Y	Y	2 Clason (R)		Y	Y	
	YEAS	166	154	5 Patterson (R)		Y	Y	5 Harness (R)		Y	A	4 Donohue (D)		Y	Y	
	NAYS	53	45	AL Sadlak (R)		Y	Y	6 Johnson (R)		Y	Y	9 Gifford (R)		Y	Y	
				2 Seely-Brown (R)		Y	Y	7 Landis (R)		Y	A	8 Goodwin (R)		N	N	
ALABAMA		DELAWARE		FLORIDA		INDIANA		IOWA		KANSAS		LOUISIANA		MISSOURI		
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	AL Boggs (R)		Y	GP	1 Madden (D)		Y	Y	1 Heselton (R)		Y	Y		
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y					8 Mitchell (R)		Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)		Y	Y		
1 Boykin (D)	A	Y	5 Hendricks (D)		A	A	10 Springer (R)		Y	Y	7 Lane (D)		Y	Y		
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	1 Peterson (D)		A	GP	9 Wilson (R)		Y	Y	14 Martin (R)		-	-		
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	2 Price (D)		Y	Y					12 McCormack (D)		Y	GP		
6 Jarman (D)	Y	GP	6 Rogers (D)		Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)		Y	N	3 Philbin (D)		GP	GP		
7 Jones (D)	Y	Y	3 Sikes (D)		Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)		Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)		Y	Y		
5 Manasco (D)	Y	Y	4 Smathers (D)		Y	Y	3 Gwynne (R)		Y	N	13 Wigglesworth (R)		Y	Y		
8 Raines (D)	Y	A					8 Hoeven (R)		Y	Y						
ARKANSAS		DELAWARE		FLORIDA		GEORGIA		INDIANA		KANSAS		LOUISIANA		MISSOURI		
AL Harless (D)	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)		Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)		Y	N	12 Bennett (R)		Y	Y		
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)		GP	GP	4 LeCompte (R)		Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)		Y	Y		
IDAHO		ILLINOIS		INDIANA		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		
4 Cravens (D)	A	GP	7 Lanham (D)		Y	Y	2 Talle (R)		Y	Y	13 Coffin (R)		Y	Y		
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	3 Pace (D)		Y	Y	1 Cole (R)		Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)		GP	Y		
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)		Y	N	5 Hope (R)		Y	GP	15 Dingell (D)		Y	Y		
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)		GP	GP	3 Meyer (R)		Y	N	17 Dondero (R)		GP	Y		
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)		Y	N	4 Rees (R)		Y	Y	9 Engel (R)		Y	Y		
6 Norrell (D)	A	A	9 Wood (D)		Y	N	2 Scrivner (R)		N	N	4 Hoffman (R)		N	N		
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y					6 Smith (R)		Y	N	5 Jonkman (R)		Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA		ILLINOIS		INDIANA		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	1 Goff (R)		Y	Y	8 Bates (D)		Y	Y	12 Andersen (R)		N	Y		
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	2 Sanborn (R)		Y	Y	6 Chapman (D)		Y	Y	1 Andrensen (R)		Y	Y		
18 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	13 Allen (R)		Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)		Y	Y	8 Blatinik (D)		Y	Y		
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)		GP	Y	2 Clements (D)		GP	GP	10 Woodruff (R)		Y	Y		
14 Douglas (D)	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)		N	N	1 Gregory (D)		GP	GP	14 Youngblood (R)		Y	N		
10 Elliott (D)	Y	N	3 Busbey (R)		Y	Y	7 Meade (R)		Y	Y						
2 Engle (D)	N	N	15 Chiperfield (R)		Y	Y	3 Morton (R)		Y	Y	4 Devitt (R)		Y	Y		
23 Fletcher (R)	Y	Y	10 Church (R)		N	Y	9 Robsion (R)		N	Y	9 Hagen (R)		Y	Y		
9 Gearhart (R)	Y	Y	24 Clippinger (R)		N	N	5 Spence (D)		Y	Y	5 Judd (R)		Y	Y		
4 Havener (D)	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)		GP	GP	7 Larcade (D)		Y	Y	6 Knutson (R)		Y	N		
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	16 Dirksen (R)		GP	Y	8 Allen (D)		Y	Y	3 MacKinnon (R)		Y	GP		
19 Holifield (D)	A	GP	8 Gordon (D)		Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)		Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)		N	Y		
16 Jackson (R)	Y	GP	4 Gorski (D)		Y	GP	4 Brooks (D)		Y	Y	1 Rankin (D)		N	N		
3 Johnson (R)	A	Y	21 Howell (R)		Y	Y	3 Domengeaux (D)		Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)		A	N		
17 King (D)	Y	Y	18 Jenison (R)		Y	N	1 Hebert (D)		Y	Y	3 Whitington (D)		Y	Y		
1 Lea (D)	Y	Y	14 Johnson (R)		N	Y	7 Hale (R)		Y	Y	7 Williams (D)		Y	Y		
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	12 Mason (R)		GP	GP	6 Morrison (D)		GP	GP	5 Winstead (D)		Y	N		
6 Miller (D)	Y	Y	19 McMillen (R)		Y	Y	5 Passman (D)		Y	Y	1 Arnold (R)		N	A		
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)		Y	Y					11 Bakewell (R)		Y	Y		
22 Phillips (R)	GP	Y	7 Owens (R)		N	Y	6 Beall (R)		Y	Y						
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	22 Price (D)		Y	Y	3 Fellows (R)		Y	Y						
21 Sheppard (D)	A	Y	11 Reed (R)		Y	Y	1 Hale (R)		Y	Y						
5 Welch (R)	Y	Y	5 Sabath (D)		Y	Y	2 Smith (R)		Y	Y						
COLORADO		ILLINOIS		INDIANA		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		KANSAS		
1 Carroll (D)	A	Y	20 Simpson (R)		Y	N	6 D'Alesandro (D)		Y	Y	1 Arnold (R)		N	A		
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	AL Stratton (R)		Y	Y	4 Fallon (D)		Y	Y	11 Bakewell (R)		Y	Y		

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
8 Banta (R)	Y	N	3 Latham (R)	Y	GP	6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	1 Phillips (R)	Y N
4 Bell (D)	Y	Y	30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	7 Peden (D)	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	Y Y
6 Bennett (R)	N	N	23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	8 Rizley (R)	Y	N	TEXAS	
9 Cannon (D)	A	Y	1 Macy (R)	GP	GP	1 Schwabe (R)	N	N	3 Beckworth (D)	Y Y
3 Cole (R)	N	N	18 Marcantonio ALP	GP	A	2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	4 McMahon (R)	N	Y	OREGON			2 Combs (D)	Y Y
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	Y	6 Nodar (R)	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y Y
5 Reeves (R)	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	GP	GP	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	13 Gossett (D)	Y Y
2 Schwabe (R)	N	N	8 Pfeifer (D)	GP	GP	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	A GP
7 Short (R)	N	N	26 Potts (R)	Y	A	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	GP Y
10 Zimmerman (D)	Y	Y	22 Powell (D)	A	GP	PENNSYLVANIA			12 Lucas (D)	Y A
MONTANA			24 Rabin (D)	GP	GP	33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	Y Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	14 Rayfiel (D)	GP	GP	7 Chadwick (R)	Y	GP	19 Mahon (D)	A Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	45 Reed (R)	N	N	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	9 Mansfield (D)	Y GP
NEBRASKA			36 Riehlman (R)	Y	GP	23 Crow (R)	N	GP	1 Patman (D)	A Y
2 Buffet (R)	N	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	GP	9 Dague (R)	N	GP	7 Pickett (D)	Y Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	5 Ross (R)	Y	GP	32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	PN	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	10 Somers (D)	Y	Y	31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y Y
NEVADA			38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	1 Gallagher (R)	GP	GP	8 Thomas (D)	Y Y
AL Russell (R)	Y	Y	33 Taylor (R)	GP	GP	19 Gavin (R)	N	N	16 Thomason (D)	Y Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	GP	8 Gerlach (R)	A	A	15 West (D)	Y Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA			14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y A
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	3 Barden (D)	Y	GP	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	18 Worley (D)	A Y
NEW JERSEY			1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	21 Gross (R)	Y	Y	UTAH	
3 Auchincloss (R)	GP	Y	11 Bulwinkle (D)	A	A	11 Jenkins (R)	GP	Y	2 Dawson (R)	Y Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	PY	7 Clark (D)	Y	Y	28 Kearns (R)	N	A	1 Granger (D)	A Y
6 Case (R)	Y	GP	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	27 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	VERMONT	
5 Eaton (R)	Y	GP	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	AL Plumley (R)	GP Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	4 Maloney (R)	N	Y	VIRGINIA	
14 Hart (D)	GP	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	6 Almond (D)	Y Y
10 Hartley (R)	GP	GP	5 Folger (D)	Y	Y	29 McDowell (R)	Y	GP	1 Bland (D)	A A
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	A	2 McGarvey (R)	N	GP	4 Drewry (D)	Y GP
4 Mathews (R)	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	9 Flanagan (D)	GP Y
13 Norton (D)	GP	GP	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y Y
11 Sundstrom (R)	GP	Y	NORTH DAKOTA			15 Rich (R)	Y	N	2 Hardy (D)	Y Y
7 Thomas (R)	Y	GP	AL Lemke (R)	N	N	5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	GP	7 Harrison (D)	Y Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	GP	AL Robertson (R)	Y	Y	10 Scoblick (R)	N	N	8 Smith (D)	Y Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	OHIO			3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y GP
NEW MEXICO			AL Bender (R)	N	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	GP	Y	WASHINGTON	
AL Fernandez (D)	GP	GP	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	17 Simpson (R)	GP	GP	4 Holmes (R)	Y Y
AL Lusk (D)	A	Y	11 Brehm (R)	GP	N	26 Tibbott (R)	N	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y Y
NEW YORK			7 Brown (R)	Y	GP	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	Y Y
42 Andrews (R)	Y	Y	3 Burke (R)	Y	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	1 Jones (R)	Y Y
20 Bloom (D)	A	A	16 Carson (R)	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND			3 Norman (R)	Y Y
16 Buck (R)	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y Y
25 Buckley (D)	A	A	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA	
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	1 Elston (R)	N	GP	SOUTH CAROLINA			4 Ellis (R)	N Y
32 Byrne (D)	A	GP	20 Feighan (D)	GP	GP	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	Y Y
15 Celler (D)	A	GP	15 Griffiths (R)	Y	GP	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	1 Love (R)	Y Y
17 Coudert (R)	A	GP	14 Huber (D)	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	3 Rohrbough (R)	Y Y
7 Delaney (D)	Y	GP	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	2 Snyder (R)	Y Y
43 Elsaesser (R)	A	GP	4 Jones (R)	N	N	1 Rivers (D)	Y	A	WISCONSIN	
35 Fuller (R)	GP	GP	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA			4 Brophy (R)	Y Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	18 Lewis (R)	N	N	2 Case (R)	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	N Y
27 Gwinn (R)	GP	N	6 McCowen (R)	Y	N	1 Mundt (R)	Y	Y	2 Vacancy	
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	N	TENNESSEE			9 Hull (R)	GP A
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	GP	9 Ramey (R)	N	N	9 Cooper (D)	Y	GP	6 Keefe (R)	N Y
11 Heffernan (D)	GP	GP	8 Smith (R)	N	N	7 Courtney (D)	Y	Y	5 Kirsten (R)	Y A
21 Javits (R)	Y	A	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	7 Murray (R)	N Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	5 Evans (D)	Y	N	10 O'Konski (R)	Y N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA			4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y N
9 Keogh (D)	GP	GP	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y	3 Stevenson (R)	Y Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	4 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	3 Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	WYOMING	
19 Klein (D)	GP	GP	5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	AL Barrett (R)	Y Y

VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS

January-March 1947

1. Millikin amendment to set expenditures limit in legislative budget at \$33 billion (see p. 10). Passed Feb. 26, 51-33.
2. Green amendment to legislative budget to apply excess of receipts to debt reduction (see p. 11). Defeated Feb. 28, 49-33.
3. H Con Res 20, legislative budget, as amended (see p. 10). Passed March 3, 64-20.
4. Taylor amendment to strike June 30 time limit for OPA and CPA from Urgent Deficiency bill (see p. 12). Defeated March 5, 58-29.
5. Constitutional amendment to limit presidential tenure (see p. 69). Passed March 12, 59-23.
6. McCarran-McGrath substitute to make portal-to-portal pay bill less drastic (see p. 45). Defeated March 21, 53-35.
7. Magnuson amendment to remove two-year statute of limitations from portal-to-portal pay bill (see p. 46). Defeated March 21, 61-28.
8. Portal-to-portal pay bill, HR 2157 (see p. 45). Passed March 21, 64-24.
9. McCarthy amendment to end sugar controls Oct. 31, 1947 instead of March 31, 1948 (see p. 108). Passed March 27, 45-35.
10. H J Res 146, extension of sugar controls (see p. 107). Passed March 27, 46-34.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

TEN KEY SENATE VOTES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		\$33 billion budget limit	Debt reduction amendment	Legislative budget	Save OPA and CPA	Presidential tenure	Modify portal pay bill	Cut statute of limitations	Portal pay bill	End sugar control October 31	Extend sugar control
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	51	33	64	29	59	35	28	64	45	46
	NAYS	33	49	20	58	23	53	61	24	35	34
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	30	28	18	28	13	33	26	18	8	19
	NAYS	9	8	19	11	23	8	15	22	25	14
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	21	5	46	1	46	2	2	46	37	27
	NAYS	24	41	1	47	0	45	46	2	10	20
ALABAMA											
Hill (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)		Y	A	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA											
Hayden (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	A	A	A	A
McFarland (D)		AY	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS											
Fulbright (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA											
Downey (D)		AY	A	A	AY	N	Y	Y	N	A	A
Knowland (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO											
Johnson (D)		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y

TEN KEY SENATE VOTES		\$33 billion budget limit	Debt reduction amendment	Legislative budget	Save OPA and CPA	Presidential tenure	Modify postal pay bill	Cut statute of limitations	Portal pay bill	End sugar control October 31	Extend sugar control
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	*	*	**		Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
	DELAWARE										
Buck (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)		N	A	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
	FLORIDA										
Holland (D)		Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Pepper (D)		N	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	PN	A	A
	GEORGIA										
George (D)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Russell (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	AY	PY	N	Y	N	N
	IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)		N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
	ILLINOIS										
Brooks (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Lucas (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
	INDIANA										
Capehart (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	GP	GP	GP	Y	N
Jenner (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
	IAWA										
Hickenlooper (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wilson (R)		N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	KANSAS										
Capper (R)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Reed (R)		N	N	AY	GP	Y	N	N	Y	Y	GP
	KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	PN	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Cooper (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
	LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Overton (D)		Y	Y	N	N	PY	N	N	Y	Y	Y
	MAINE										
Brewster (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
White (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	A	A
	MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tydings (D)		Y	N	Y	A	Y	GP	GP	PY	A	A
	MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y

*McMahon announced that he would not vote because of insufficient information as to how cuts would affect the budget.

**Voted "Present"

**TEN KEY
SENATE VOTES**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$38 billion budget limit	Debt reduction amendment	Legislative budget	Save OPA and CPA	Presidential tenure	Modify Portal pay bill	Cut statute of limitations	Portal pay bill	End sugar control October 31	Extend sugar control
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Vandenberg (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA										
Ball (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI										
Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	A	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	A
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kem (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	AN	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	AN	N	Y	N	PY	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	N	N	Y	N	PY	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	Y	N	N	AY	Y	Y	N	A	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	N	N	AY	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	AY	Y	Y	N	A	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY										
Hawkes (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	AY	A	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	AY	A	N	Y	AN	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hatch (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Wagner (D)	AN	GP	AN	AY	PN	GP	GP	AN	PN	GP
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Umstead (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young (R)	AY	A	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA										
Moore (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	AY	N	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A

**TEN KEY
SENATE VOTES**

	\$38 billion budget limit	Debt reduction amendment	Legislative budget	Save OPA and CPA	Presidential tenure	Modify postal pay bill	Cut statute of limitations	Postal pay bill	Bad sugar control October 31	Extend sugar control
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	PN	A	A	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	A	A
Myers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Bushfield (R)	AN	A	AN	N	Y	A	N	Y	PY	N
Gurney (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE										
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stewart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Daniel (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	AN	AY
Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	N	GP	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	N	N	Y	N	PY	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	AN	Y	N	Y	Y	N	AN	A
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	AN	A
Revercomb (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Wiley (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	PN	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Robertson (R)	AY	A	AY	A	PY	GP	A	A	A	A

VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS

January-March 1947

1. H J Res 27, Constitutional amendment to limit presidency to two terms (see p. 69). Passed Feb. 6, 285-121.
2. Legislative budget with expenditure ceiling of \$31.5 billion (see p. 9). Passed Feb. 20, 239-159.
3. Recreation of Select Committee to Study Problems of Small Business (see p. 67). Passed Feb. 26, 270-92.
4. Portal-to-portal pay bill (see p. 43). Passed Feb. 28, 345-56.
5. Extension of farm labor supply program for six months (see p. 2). Passed March 4, 243-110.
6. Extension of authorization for Federal Reserve Banks to purchase Treasury notes (see p. 106). Passed March 20, 308-55.
7. Extension of sugar controls to Oct. 31, 1947 (see p. 107). Passed March 21, 287-54.
8. Labor Department-Federal Security appropriation (see p. 14). Passed March 25, 343-39.
9. Doughton motion to recommit income tax reduction bill (see p. 103). Defeated March 27, 237-172.
10. HR 1, reducing income taxes (see p. 101). Passed March 27, 273-137.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES		Presidential tenure										Presidential tenure										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
TOTAL VOTE		YEAS	285	239	270	345	243	308	287	343	172	273	3 Trimble (D)	N	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
		NAYS	121	159	92	56	110	55	54	39	237	137	CALIFORNIA									
DEMOCRATS		YEAS	47	13	66	116	121	142	133	123	169	40	7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
		NAYS	120	158	83	50	25	2	9	38	4	133	8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
REPUBLICANS		YEAS	238	226	203	229	122	166	154	220	2	233	18 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
		NAYS	0	1	9	5	84	53	45	1	233	3	11 Bramblett (R)	AY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALABAMA												14 Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	PY	A	
		3 Andrews (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
		9 Battle (D)	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Engle (D)	Y	AN	GP	A	GP	N	N	Y	Y	
		1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	23 Fletcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
		2 Grant (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Gearhart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
		4 Hobbs (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Holifield (D)	N	N	N	N	N	A	GP	PN	Y		
		6 Jarman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	A	N	
		8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	
		7 Manasco (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
		5 Rains (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	1 Lea (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ARIZONA												15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
		AL Harless (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Miller (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
		AL Murdock (D)	N	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
ARKANSAS												22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N	
		4 Cravens (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	A	GP	Y	N	13 Poulson (R)	Y	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	N	
		1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	N	
		7 Harris (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Welch (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	N	Y	
		5 Hays (D)	N	N	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	N	COLORADO										
		2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Carroll (D)	AN	N	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	
		6 Norrell (D)	A	AN	A	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
											2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	

TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES

TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES											TEN KEY SENATE VOTES												
Presidential tenure											Presidential tenure												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2		
3 Domenechaux (D)	Y	N	GP	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	1	2	
1 Hebert (D)	AY	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Devitt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y				
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	A	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Hagen (R)	AY	AY	GP	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
6 Morrison (D)	A	N	A	A	GP	GP	GP	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	AN	Y	N	Y	Y	PY	N	Y			
5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Knutson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
MAINE											MISSISSIPPI												
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Colmer (D)	N	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
2 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y			
MARYLAND											MISSOURI												
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Whitten (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
3 D'Alesandro (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Williams (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
2 Meade (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Winstead (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N			
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MISSOURI													
5 Sascer (D)	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MISSOURI													
MASSACHUSETTS											MISSOURI												
6 Bates (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	1 Arnold (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y			
2 Clason (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
4 Donohue (D)	N	N	GP	Y	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Banta (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
9 Gifford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Bell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	6 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y			
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	A			
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Cole (R)	AY	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y			
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	AN	N	GP	Y	Y	N	A	A	13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N			
7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Ploeser (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	GP	Y	X	Y	N	Y			
14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Reeves (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y			
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	GP	N	Y	2 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y			
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	GP	GP	N	Y	7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	N	N	Y	N	Y			
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Zimmerman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	MONTANA													
MICHIGAN											MONTANA												
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	AY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Mansfield (D)	N	NGP	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
11 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	Y	PN	NEBRASKA	2 Buffet (R)	Y	AY	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N		
13 Coffin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Y			
8 Crawford (R)	Y	AY	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N	4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	PY	N	Y	Y	N	Y			
15 Dingell (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y			
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	Y	Y	N	NEVADA													
9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Russell (R)	Y	AY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y				
5 Jonkman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y				
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	A	NGP	Y	Y	N	Y	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE													
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW JERSEY													
1 Sadowski (D)	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N	Y			
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	N	Y			
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	GP	Y	N	Y			
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	AY	GP	PY	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	GP	GP	N	Y			
14 Youngblood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
MINNESOTA											MINNESOTA												
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	14 Hart (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	GP	Y	X	Y	Y			
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Hartley (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	PN	GP	GP	Y	N	Y			
										12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
										4 Mathews (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	Y			

**TEN KEY
HOUSE VOTES**

	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES										TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES										TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES																		
	Presidential tenure		Legislative budget		Small business committee		Porter pay bill		Federal Reserve bill		Sugar control extension		Labor-Federal Security		Recommit tax bill		Income tax bill		Presidential tenure		Legislative budget		Small business committee		Porter pay bill		Farm labor bill		Federal Reserve bill		Sugar control extension		Labor-Federal Security		Recommit tax bill		Income tax bill		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
13 Norton (D)	N	N	N	N	G	G	P	Y	N	Y	N	38 Taber (R)		Y	Y	G	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y																
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	G	G	P	Y	N	Y	33 Taylor (R)		Y	A	X	Y	A	G	G	P	Y	N	Y															
7 Thomas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	G	P	Y	N	Y	41 Wadsworth (R)		Y	Y	G	P	Y	G	P	Y	N	Y																
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		NORTH CAROLINA																											
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Barden (D)		Y	N	Y	Y	G	P	Y	G	P	Y	Y	N															
NEW MEXICO											1 Bonner (D)		N	N	N	A	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																
AL Fernandez (D)	N	AN	Y	Y	Y	G	G	G	P	Y	N	11 Bulwinkle (D)		N	A	A	Y	G	P	A	A	A	A	A															
AL Lusk (D)	N	N	A	A	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	7 Clark (D)		A	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																
NEW YORK											4 Cooley (D)		N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																
42 Andrews (R)	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Deane (D)		N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																
20 Bloom (D)	N	N	Y	N	A	A	A	Y	Y	N	9 Doughton (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																
16 Buck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Durham (D)		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
25 Buckley (D)	A	N	A	N	G	P	A	A	Y	N	5 Folger (D)		N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)		Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	N																	
32 Byrne (D)	N	NGP	N	GP	A	G	P	Y	Y	N	2 Kerr (D)		AN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
15 Celler (D)	N	NGP	N	PN	A	G	P	N	Y	N	12 Redden (D)		Y	N	Y	PN	G	P	Y	Y	Y	Y																	
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		NORTH DAKOTA		AL Lemke (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N																
17 Couder (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	A	G	P	Y	N	AL Robertson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
7 Delaney (D)	N	N	GP	PN	N	Y	GP	PN	PN	PN		OHIO																											
43 Elsaesser (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	G	P	Y	N	AL Bender (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N																	
35 Fuller (R)	Y	A	Y	GP	A	GP	G	P	G	P	PP	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	G	P	N	Y	11 Brehm (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	N	Y																	
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Brown (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	PY	N	Y																	
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	3 Burke (R)		Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y																	
11 Heffernan (D)	GP	N	GP	A	N	G	P	G	P	N	16 Carson (R)		Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y																	
21 Javits (R)	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y																	
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)		N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Elston (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	N	GP	Y	N	Y																	
9 Keogh (D)	GP	N	Y	N	PN	G	P	G	N	PY	PN	20 Feighan (D)		N	N	GP	PN	GP	GP	GP	GP	PY	PN																
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Griffiths (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	N	Y																	
19 Klein (D)	N	N	N	N	N	GP	GP	N	Y	N	2 Hess (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y																	
3 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Huber (D)		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N																	
23 Lynch (D)	N	NGP	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y																	
1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	GP	G	P	GP	Y	N	4 Jones (R)		Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y																	
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	Y	N	N	GP	A	PN	Y	N	18 Lewis (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y																
4 McMahon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6 McCowen (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y																	
6 Nodar (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y																	
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	G	P	G	P	N	9 Ramey (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	N	Y	N	Y																	
8 Pfeifer (D)	N	NGP	N	PN	G	P	G	P	PN	Y	8 Smith (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N																	
26 Potts (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N																	
22 Powell (D)	N	N	N	N	PN	A	G	P	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N																	
24 Rabin (D)	N	N	N	N	N	GP	G	P	N	Y	3 Albert (D)		N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
14 Rayfiel (D)	A	N	Y	N	PN	GP	G	P	N	Y	4 Johnson (D)		N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	5 Monroney (D)		N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	GP	G	P	N	6 Morris (D)		N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	GP	N	Y	N	7 Peden (D)		N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	8 Rizley (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	PN	Y	N	Y	1 Schwabe (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																	
10 Somers (D)	N	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	N	1		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y																	

**TEN KEY
HOUSE VOTES**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	2 Stigler (D)	N	AN	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Presidential tenure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2	Stigler (D)	N	AN	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Legislative budget	2	Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Small business committee	3	Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A
4	Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Porta pay bill	4	Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A
5	Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Farm labor bill	5	Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6	Stockman (R)	Y	Y	GP	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Sugar control extension	6	Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Pennsylvania										Labor-Federal Security	7	Pennsylvania	Y	AN	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	GP	A
8	Buchanan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Recommit tax bill	8	Buchanan (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	GP	A
9	Chadwick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	PY	N	Income tax bill	9	Chadwick (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10	Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Federal Reserve bill	10	Corbett (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11	Crow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	GP	Y	N	Sugar control extension	11	Crow (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12	Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	12	Dague (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13	Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	Recommit tax bill	13	Eberharter (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14	Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Income tax bill	14	Fenton (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15	Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Federal Reserve bill	15	Fulton (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16	Gallagher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	GP	Y	N	Sugar control extension	16	Gallagher (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17	Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	17	Gavin (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18	Gerlach (R)	Y	AY	A	A	A	A	A	A	PN	Recommit tax bill	18	Gerlach (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19	Gillette (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Income tax bill	19	Gillette (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20	Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Federal Reserve bill	20	Graham (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21	Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Sugar control extension	21	Gross (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22	Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	Y	GP	N	Labor-Federal Security	22	Jenkins (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23	Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	23	Kearns (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24	Kelley (D)	A	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Income tax bill	24	Kelley (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25	Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Federal Reserve bill	25	Kunkel (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26	Maloney (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Sugar control extension	26	Maloney (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27	McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	27	McConnell (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28	McDowell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	GP	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	28	McDowell (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29	McGarvey (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	GP	N	GP	Y	N	Income tax bill	29	McGarvey (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30	Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Federal Reserve bill	30	Morgan (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31	Muhlenberg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Sugar control extension	31	Muhlenberg (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32	Rich (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	32	Rich (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33	Sarbacher (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	33	Sarbacher (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34	Scoblick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Income tax bill	34	Scoblick (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35	Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	GP	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Federal Reserve bill	35	Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36	Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	GP	A	GP	GP	Y	Y	N	Sugar control extension	36	Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
37	Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	GP	Y	PN	Labor-Federal Security	37	Simpson (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38	Tibbott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	38	Tibbott (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
39	Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Income tax bill	39	Van Zandt (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
40	Walter (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Federal Reserve bill	40	Walter (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
41	Rhode Island										Sugar control extension	41	Rhode Island	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42	Fogarty (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Labor-Federal Security	42	Fogarty (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43	Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	43	Forand (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
44	South Carolina										Income tax bill	44	South Carolina	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
45	Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Federal Reserve bill	45	Bryson (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
46	Dorn (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Sugar control extension	46	Dorn (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
47	McMillan (D)	N	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	47	McMillan (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
48	Richards (D)	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	48	Richards (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
49	Riley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Income tax bill	49	Riley (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
50	Rivers (D)	Y	N	GP	Y	GP	Y	A	GP	A	Federal Reserve bill	50	Rivers (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
51	Smith (D)	Y	N	GP	Y	GP	Y	A	GP	A	Sugar control extension	51	Smith (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
52	Plumley (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	N	GP	Y	A	N	Labor-Federal Security	52	Plumley (R)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
53	Virginia										Sugar control extension	53	Virginia	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
54	Almond (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	54	Almond (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
55	Bland (D)	N	AN	Y	Y	GP	A	A	A	P	Recommit tax bill	55	Bland (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
56	Drewry (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Income tax bill	56	Drewry (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
57	Flannagan (D)	N	AN	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Federal Reserve bill	57	Flannagan (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
58	Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Sugar control extension	58	Gary (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
59	Hardy (D)	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Labor-Federal Security	59	Hardy (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
60	Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Recommit tax bill	60	Harrison (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
61	Smith (D)	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Income tax bill	61	Smith (D)	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

TEN KEY
HOUSE VOTES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y	GP	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Jones (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	GP	N	Y
3 Norman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA										
4 Ellis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	ANGP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee (D)	N	N	N	N	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Love (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Rohrbough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Snyder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN										
4 Brophy (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy										
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	GP	AGP	PY	PN	
6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kirsten (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A	N	Y
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	A	A	A
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Stevenson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PN	PY

ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY

80th Congress - January-March 1947

The first three months of the 80th Congress have seen a sharp improvement in attendance for record votes, and the re-establishment of a high degree of party regularity and discipline among both Republicans and Democrats. This is in marked contrast to the 79th Congress when crossing of party lines frequently nullified the Democratic majorities and made it impossible for either party to exercise effective control over the House or Senate.

As in the case of the 79th Congress, however, Democrats still have more defections than Republicans, and the Senate shows more party irregularity in its voting than the House.

In the following pages, Congressional Quarterly publishes the results of its continuing study of party loyalty and Congressional absenteeism. Special charts showing the party loyalty and attendance records of each Representative and Senator are on pages 139 to 143. The attendance charts show the number of times each Representative or Senator voted, or was paired, or simply answered present on a record vote during the period covered, and the number of times he was absent and not paired. Pairs are shown because they protect a Member's vote. When a Member anticipates being absent when a vote is taken, he arranges a pair with another Member on the other side. Both Members then agree not to vote, so that the result of the vote is in no way affected by either their presence or absence.

For the charts showing party unity, only those votes have been included on which a majority of Republicans voted one way and a majority of Democrats voted the other. Since neither party often attempts to bind its members formally to a partisan position, the only effective test of party regularity is the number of times each Senator and Representative votes with or against the majority of the members of his own party when there is a clear-cut party split. This analysis does not include votes in which the majority of both parties voted the same way; if such votes were included, the party loyalty record of each Member would look better percentage-wise, but it would be less significant. The charts show the number of times each Member voted, or was paired, or declared himself with the majority of his party; the number of times he voted, or was paired, or declared himself against the majority of his party; and the number of times he was absent, or undeclared, or had a general pair. The fourth column of the charts shows the percentage of times he voted or declared himself with the majority of his party against the majority of the other party. (For attendance and party unity records of the 79th Congress, see Congressional Quarterly, Vol. II, pp. 783-786.)

PARTY UNITY

Early actions of the House in the 80th Congress have been characterized by a high proportion of bipartisan votes as well as by a high degree of party loyalty on the few party issues. Out of 23 roll call votes in the House through March 31, majorities of both parties voted the same way on 14. On the nine partisan votes, 218 Republicans - a majority of the whole House - voted with their party 100 per cent of the time. Democrats were not nearly so united. Here is how both parties shaped up on the nine votes in the House:

	Republicans		Democrats	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Voted with party 100 per cent of the time	218	90	74	40
Voted with party 75 to 89 per cent of the time	25	10	71	38
Voted with party 51 to 74 per cent of the time	1	*	36	19
Voted with party 50 per cent of the time or less	0	0	6	3
	244	100	187	100

*Less than 1 per cent. NOTE: on nine roll calls, it was impossible for any Member to be with his party between 90 and 100 per cent of the time.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), who did not vote on any of the roll calls, and Representative Louis Ludlow (D Ind.), who has not been sworn in because of illness, were excluded from the Republican and Democratic totals.

In contrast to the House where both parties usually voted the same way of roll calls, 25 out of 34 record votes in the Senate found a majority of Republicans and a majority of Democrats on opposite sides. Republicans were much less united than in the House, while Democrats showed slightly more party regularity. Here is how they lined up:

	Republicans		Democrats	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Voted with party 90 per cent or more of the time	34	67	21	48
Voted with party 75 to 89 per cent of the time	7	13	14	32
Voted with party 51 to 74 per cent of the time	6	12	6	13
Voted with party 50 per cent or less of the time	4	8	3	7
	51	100	44	100

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.), who has not been sworn in, was excluded from the Democratic total.

Of the 34 Republicans and 21 Democrats in the 90 per cent or more group, 21 Republicans and nine Democrats voted with their party majority 100 per cent of the time.

ABSENTEEISM

Attendance at sessions of both houses has been better during the first three months of the 80th Congress than at any other time in recent years. Thirty Senators and 125 Representatives were present for every record vote. Twenty-four Senators were present for at least 32 out of 34 votes, and 125 Representatives were present for at least 20 out of 23 votes. In addition, as the charts show, many of these were paired on votes for which they were absent. Only three Senators and 19 Representatives were absent for more than half of the record votes.

Attendance for record votes in the House averaged 377 and in the Senate, 83, after organization was complete.

Reasons for Congressional absenteeism vary widely, and much absenteeism is unavoidable. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) and Representatives Hadwen C. Fuller (R N.Y.) and Schuyler Otis Bland (D Va.) were kept from the Capitol by illness. Official business outside of Washington is another reason for absenteeism. Representatives Clair Engle (D Calif.) and Norris Poulson (R Calif.), for example, made an extended trip to Hawaii in connection with Statehood for that territory.

SENATE ATTENDANCE RECORD ON 34 ROLL CALL VOTES

80TH CONGRESS	JAN. 3, TO MAR. 31, '47	FIRST SESSION	VOTED	PAIRED	ABSENT	Voted "PRESENT"	"PRESENT"	VOTED				PAIRED				ABSENT				VOTED				PAIRED				ABSENT				"PRESENT"					
								1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
ALABAMA																																					
Hill (D)	34	0	0	0			O'Conor (D)	*	31	0	0	0																									
Sparkman (D) *	27	0	4	0			Tydings (D)		17	2	15	0																									
ARIZONA							MASSACHUSETTS																														
Hayden (D)	24	0	10	0			Lodge (R)	*	30	0	1	0																									
McFarland (D) *	26	0	5	0			Saltonstall (R)		33	0	1	0																									
ARKANSAS							MICHIGAN																														
Fulbright (D)	32	0	2	0			Ferguson (R)		34	0	0	0																									
McClellan (D)	34	0	0	0			Vandenbergh (R)	*	29	0	2	0																									
CALIFORNIA							MINNESOTA																														
Downey (D)	19	0	15	0			Ball (R)		34	0	0	0																									
Knowland (R) *	31	0	0	0			Thye (R)	*	31	0	0	0																									
COLORADO							MISSISSIPPI																														
Johnson (D)	34	0	0	0			Bilbo (D)		-	-	-	-																									
Millikin (R)	34	0	0	0			Eastland (D)		24	0	10	0																									
CONNECTICUT							MISSOURI																														
Baldwin (R)	33	0	1	0			Donnell (R)		34	0	0	0																									
McMahon (D)	28	0	5	1			Kem (R)	*	30	0	1	0																									
DELAWARE							MONTANA																														
Buck (R)	31	0	3	0			Ecton (R)	*	31	0	0	0																									
Williams (R) *	27	0	4	0			Murray (D)		31	0	3	0																									
FLORIDA							NEBRASKA																														
Holland (D) *	31	0	0	0			Butler (R)	*	24	1	6	0																									
Pepper (D)	22	1	11	0			Wherry (R)		33	0	1	0																									
GEORGIA							NEVADA																														
George (D)	29	1	4	0			Malone (R)	*	23	1	7	0																									
Russell (D)	32	0	2	0			McCaran (D)		28	0	6	0																									
IDAHO							NEW HAMPSHIRE																														
Dworshak (R) *	31	0	0	0			Bridges (R)		29	1	4	0																									
Taylor (D)	32	0	2	0			Tobey (R)		28	0	6	0																									
ILLINOIS							NEW JERSEY																														
Brooks (R)	33	0	1	0			Hawkes (R)		34	0	0	0																									
Lucas (D)	33	0	1	0			Smith (R)	*	23	0	8	0																									
INDIANA							NEW MEXICO																														
Capehart (R)	26	6	2	0			Chavez (D)	*	24	0	7	0																									
Jenner (R) *	29	0	2	0			Hatch (D)		29	1	4	0																									
IOWA							NEW YORK																														
Hickenlooper (R)	34	0	0	0			Ives (R)	*	31	0	0	0																									
Wilson (R)	30	0	4	0			Wagner (D)		2	17	15	0																									
KANSAS							NORTH CAROLINA																														
Capper (R)	33	0	1	0			Hoey (D)		33	0	1	0																									
Reed (R)	17	12	5	0			Umstead (D)	*	31	0	0	0																									

*Sworn in after three votes on seating of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.) had already been recorded.

HOUSE ATTENDANCE RECORDS ON ROLL CALL VOTES

80TH CONGRESS	JAN. 3 TO MAR. 31, '47	FIRST SESSION	VOTED PAIRED ABSENT	Voted "PRESENT"	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
					2	3	4	22	21	20	21	23	0	0	0	0		
ALABAMA					2 Hill (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Vail (R)	22	0	1	0	2 Meade (D)	23	0	0
					4 Rockwell (R)	22	1	0	0	23 Vursell (R)	21	2	0	0	1 Miller (R)	23	0	0
CONNECTICUT					3 Foote (R)	21	0	2	0	4 Gillie (R)	21	1	1	0	5 Sasscer (D)	22	0	1
					4 Lodge (R)	21	0	2	0	3 Grant (R)	19	3	1	0	6 Bates (R)	17	5	1
					1 Miller (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Halleck (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Clason (R)	23	0	0
FLORIDA					5 Patterson (R)	21	0	2	0	5 Harness (R)	18	3	2	0	4 Donohue (D)	15	8	0
					AL Sadlak (R)	22	0	1	0	6 Johnson (R)	23	0	0	0	9 Gifford (R)	23	0	0
					2 Seely-Brown (R)	22	1	0	0	7 Landis (R)	20	1	2	0	8 Goodwin (R)	23	0	0
DELAWARE										11 Ludlow (D)	-	-	-	-	10 Herter (R)	21	1	1
					AL Boggs (R)	22	1	0	0	1 Madden (D)	22	1	0	0	1 Heselton (R)	23	0	0
FLORIDA										8 Mitchell (R)	19	0	4	0	11 Kennedy (D)	14	6	3
					5 Hendricks (D)	11	3	9	0	10 Springer (R)	23	0	0	0	7 Lane (D)	20	3	0
FLORIDA					1 Peterson (D)	14	6	3	0	9 Wilson (R)	21	0	2	0	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-
					2 Price (D)	19	4	0	0					12 McCormack (D)	20	2	1	
					6 Rogers (D)	23	0	0	0	5 Cunningham (R)	21	2	0	0	3 Philbin (D)	16	7	0
					3 Sikes (D)	21	2	0	0	6 Dolliver (R)	23	0	0	0	5 Rogers (R)	22	0	1
					7 Manasco (D)	23	0	0	0	3 Gwynne (R)	19	2	2	0	13 Wigglesworth (R)	20	3	0
					5 Rains (D)	22	0	1	0									
ARIZONA					10 Brown (D)	23	0	0	0	8 Hoeven (R)	23	0	0	0	12 Michigan (D)			
					4 Camp (D)	20	3	0	0	7 Jensen (R)	23	0	0	0	12 Bennett (R)	23	0	0
ARIZONA					2 Cox (D)	20	2	1	0	4 LeCompte (R)	22	1	0	0	5 Blackney (R)	23	0	0
					5 Davis (D)	22	1	0	0	1 Martin (R)	23	0	0	0	11 Bradley (R)	18	5	0
ARKANSAS										2 Talle (R)	23	0	0	0	13 Coffin (R)	22	0	1
					7 Lanham (D)	23	0	0	0					8 Crawford (R)	17	6	0	
					3 Pace (D)	20	0	3	0	1 Cole (R)	22	1	0	0	15 Dingell (D)	21	0	2
					7 Harris (D)	23	0	0	0	5 Hope (R)	22	1	0	0	17 Dondero (R)	21	2	0
					5 Hays (D)	14	0	9	0	3 Meyer (R)	21	1	1	0	9 Engel (R)	22	1	0
					2 Mills (D)	23	0	0	0	4 Rees (R)	17	2	4	0	4 Hoffman (R)	21	2	0
					6 Norrell (D)	3	3	17	0	2 Scrivner (R)	22	0	1	0	5 Jonkman (R)	23	0	0
					3 Trimble (D)	19	4	0	0	6 Smith (R)	23	0	0	0	16 Lesinski (D)	17	5	1
CALIFORNIA					1 Goff (R)	22	0	1	0					2 Michener (R)	23	0	0	
					2 Sanborn (R)	17	6	0	0	8 Bates (D)	23	0	0	0	1 Sadowski (D)	20	1	4
					13 Allen (R)	19	4	0	0	6 Chapman (D)	19	2	2	0	3 Shafer (R)	23	0	0
					17 Arends (R)	22	1	0	0	4 Chelf (D)	23	0	0	0	7 Wolcott (R)	18	4	1
					25 Bishop (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Clements (D)	11	1	1	0	10 Woodruff (R)	9	13	1
					3 Busbey (R)	21	2	0	0	1 Gregory (D)	20	3	0	0	14 Youngblood (R)	23	0	0
					15 Chipperfield (R)	23	0	0	0	7 Meade (R)	18	0	5	0				
					10 Church (R)	23	0	0	0	3 Morton (R)	19	3	1	0	7 Andersen (R)	21	2	0
					24 Clippinger (R)	19	4	0	0	9 Robsion (R)	22	1	0	0	1 Andresen (R)	23	0	0
					1 Dawson (D)	4	16	3	0	5 Spence (D)	23	0	0	0	8 Blatnik (D)	20	1	2
					16 Dirksen (R)	21	2	0	0					4 Devitt (R)	23	0	0	
					8 Gordon (D)	20	2	0	1	8 Allen (D)	23	0	0	0	9 Hagen (R)	13	9	1
					4 Gorski (D)	14	9	0	0	2 Boggs (D)	17	2	4	0	5 Judd (R)	17	6	0
					21 Howell (R)	23	0	0	0	4 Brooks (D)	23	0	0	0	6 Knutson (R)	21	2	0
					18 Jenison (R)	17	4	2	0	1 Hebert (D)	20	3	0	0	3 MacKinnon (R)	22	1	0
					14 Johnson (R)	23	0	0	0	7 Larcade (D)	19	3	1	0	2 O'Hara (R)	19	4	0
					12 Mason (R)	17	5	1	0	6 Morrison (D)	12	8	3	0	4 Abernethy (D)	23	0	0
					19 McMillen (R)	22	1	0	0	5 Passman (D)	23	0	0	0	6 Colmer (D)	22	1	0
					6 O'Brien (D)	21	0	2	0					1 Rankin (D)	23	0	0	
					7 Owens (R)	22	1	0	0	3 Fellows (R)	21	2	0	0	2 Whitten (D)	22	0	1
					22 Price (D)	23	0	0	0	1 Hale (R)	22	1	0	0	3 Whittington (D)	23	0	0
					11 Reed (R)	16	6	1	0	2 Smith (R)	23	0	0	0	7 Williams (D)	23	0	0
					5 Sabath (D)	19	2	2	0					5 Winstead (D)	23	0	0	
COLORADO					20 Simpson (R)	23	0	0	0	6 Beall (R)	21	1	1	0				
					AL Stratton (R)	23	0	0	0	3 D'Alesandro (D)	23	0	0	0	1 Arnold (R)	22	0	1
					9 Twyman (R)	23	0	0	0	4 Fallon (D)	22	1	0	0	11 Bakewell (R)	23	0	0

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
8 Banta (R)	23	0	0	0	3 Latham (R)	21	2	0	0	6 Morris (D)	23	0	0	0	1 Phillips (R)	23	0	0	0
4 Bell (D)	19	1	3	0	30 LeFevre (R)	21	2	0	0	7 Peden (D)	23	0	0	0	6 Priest (D)	17	5	1	0
6 Bennett (R)	23	0	0	0	23 Lynch (D)	18	4	1	0	8 Rizley (R)	21	1	1	0	TEXAS				
9 Cannon (D)	18	0	5	0	1 Macy (R)	15	5	3	0	1 Schwabe (R)	23	0	0	0	3 Beckworth (D)	23	0	0	0
3 Cole (R)	21	2	0	0	18 Marcantonio ALP	16	5	2	0	2 Stigler (D)	16	6	1	0	17 Burleson (D)	23	0	0	0
13 Karsten (D)	23	0	0	0	4 McMahon (R)	22	0	1	0	OREGON					2 Combs (D)	19	2	2	0
12 Ploeser (R)	20	3	0	0	6 Nodar (R)	21	2	0	0	3 Angell (R)	23	0	0	0	21 Fisher (D)	23	0	0	0
5 Reeves (R)	23	0	0	0	13 O'Toole (D)	20	2	1	0	4 Ellsworth (R)	23	0	0	0	13 Gossett (D)	19	3	1	0
2 Schwabe (R)	23	0	0	0	8 Pfeifer (D)	8	14	1	0	1 Norblad (R)	23	0	0	0	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	16	3	4	0
7 Short (R)	19	4	0	0	26 Potts (R)	21	1	1	0	2 Stockman (R)	20	2	1	0	20 Kilday (D)	20	1	2	0
10 Zimmerman (D)	23	0	0	0	22 Powell (D)	16	4	2	1	PENNSYLVANIA					12 Lucas (D)	17	4	2	0
MONTANA					24 Rabin (D)	19	3	1	0	33 Buchanan (D)	23	0	0	0	14 Lyle (D)	22	0	1	0
2 D'Ewart (R)	18	5	0	0	14 Rayfiel (D)	16	5	2	0	7 Chadwick (R)	19	4	0	0	19 Mahon (D)	22	0	1	0
1 Mansfield (D)	18	4	1	0	45 Reed (R)	23	0	0	0	30 Corbett (R)	23	0	0	0	9 Mansfield (D)	14	4	5	0
NEBRASKA					36 Riehlmman (R)	20	3	0	0	23 Crow (R)	22	1	0	0	1 Patman (D)	21	1	1	0
2 Buffett (R)	18	5	0	0	12 Rooney (D)	21	2	0	0	9 Dague (R)	22	1	0	0	7 Pickett (D)	23	0	0	0
1 Curtis (R)	21	2	0	0	5 Ross (R)	21	1	1	0	32 Eberhardt (D)	21	2	0	0	11 Poage (D)	21	2	0	0
4 Miller (R)	22	1	0	0	29 St. George (R)	22	1	0	0	12 Fenton (R)	23	0	0	0	4 Rayburn (D)	22	0	1	0
3 Stefan (R)	22	1	0	0	10 Somers (D)	18	4	1	0	31 Fulton (R)	21	2	0	0	6 Teague (D)	23	0	0	0
NEVADA					38 Taber (R)	20	3	0	0	1 Gallagher (R)	14	9	0	0	8 Thomas (D)	22	1	0	0
AL Russell (R)	18	5	0	0	33 Taylor (R)	13	5	5	0	19 Gavin (R)	23	0	0	0	16 Thomason (D)	23	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE					41 Wadsworth (R)	18	4	1	0	8 Gerlach (R)	2	8	13	0	15 West (D)	19	2	2	0
2 Cotton (R)	23	0	0	0	NORTH CAROLINA					14 Gillette (R)	22	1	0	0	5 Wilson (D)	22	0	1	0
1 Merron (R)	22	0	1	0	3 Barden (D)	15	7	1	0	25 Graham (R)	23	0	0	0	18 Worley (D)	22	0	1	0
NEW JERSEY					1 Bonner (D)	21	1	1	0	21 Gross (R)	21	2	0	0	UTAH				
3 Auchincloss (R)	21	2	0	0	11 Bulwinkle (D)	4	4	15	0	11 Jenkins (R)	16	6	1	0	2 Dawson (R)	13	8	2	0
8 Canfield (R)	21	2	0	0	7 Clark (D)	19	1	3	0	28 Kearns (R)	22	0	1	0	1 Granger (D)	21	0	2	0
6 Case (R)	19	4	0	0	4 Cooley (D)	23	0	0	0	27 Kelley (D)	20	2	1	0	VERMONT				
5 Eaton (R)	17	6	0	0	8 Deane (D)	23	0	0	0	18 Kunkel (R)	21	2	0	0	AL Plumley (R)	16	4	3	0
2 Hand (R)	21	2	0	0	9 Doughton (D)	23	0	0	0	4 Maloney (R)	18	5	0	0	VIRGINIA				
14 Hart (D)	19	4	0	0	6 Durham (D)	22	0	1	0	16 McConnell (R)	22	1	0	0	6 Almond (D)	23	0	0	0
10 Hartley (R)	11	11	1	0	5 Folger (D)	20	2	1	0	29 McDowell (R)	21	2	0	0	1 Bland (D)	8	10	5	0
12 Kean (R)	23	0	0	0	10 Jones (D)	19	0	4	0	2 McGarvey (R)	16	7	0	0	4 Drewry (D)	20	1	2	0
4 Mathews (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Kerr (D)	22	1	0	0	24 Morgan (D)	23	0	0	0	9 Flannagan (D)	20	3	0	0
13 Norton (D)	15	8	0	0	12 Redden (D)	20	3	0	0	13 Muhlenberg (R)	23	0	0	0	3 Gary (D)	23	0	0	0
11 Sundstrom (R)	21	2	0	0	NORTH DAKOTA					15 Rich (R)	21	2	0	0	2 Hardy (D)	21	0	2	0
7 Thomas (R)	20	3	0	0	AL Lemke (R)	22	0	1	0	5 Sarbacher (R)	19	4	0	0	7 Harrison (D)	23	0	0	0
9 Towe (R)	19	4	0	0	AL Robertson (R)	23	0	0	0	10 Scoblick (R)	15	7	1	0	8 Smith (D)	17	0	6	0
1 Wolverton (R)	22	1	0	0	OHIO					3 Scott, Hardie (R)	16	6	1	0	5 Stanley (D)	20	1	2	0
NEW MEXICO					AL Bender (R)	21	2	0	0	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	14	7	2	0	WASHINGTON				
AL Fernandez (D)	11	11	1	0	22 Bolton (R)	20	3	0	0	17 Simpson (R)	16	7	0	0	4 Holmes (R)	23	0	0	0
AL Lusk (D)	17	1	5	0	11 Brehm (R)	22	1	0	0	26 Tibbott (R)	23	0	0	0	5 Horan (R)	23	0	0	0
NEW YORK					7 Brown (R)	17	6	0	0	22 Van Zandt (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Jackson (D)	23	0	0	0
42 Andrews (R)	15	2	6	0	3 Burke (R)	21	0	2	0	20 Walter (D)	23	0	0	0	1 Jones (R)	19	2	2	0
20 Bloom (D)	14	1	8	0	16 Carson (R)	21	2	0	0	RHODE ISLAND					3 Norman (R)	21	2	0	0
16 Buck (R)	23	0	0	0	5 Clevenger (R)	23	0	0	0	2 Fogarty (D)	22	1	0	0	6 Tollefson (R)	23	0	0	0
25 Buckley (D)	6	7	10	0	21 Crosser (D)	22	1	0	0	1 Forand (D)	22	0	1	0	WEST VIRGINIA				
44 Butler (R)	23	0	0	0	1 Elston (R)	19	2	2	0	4 Bryson (D)	23	0	0	0	4 Ellis (R)	23	0	0	0
32 Byrne (D)	12	10	1	0	20 Feighan (D)	7	15	1	0	3 Dorn (D)	23	0	0	0	6 Hedrick (D)	14	9	0	0
15 Celler (D)	15	5	3	0	15 Griffiths (R)	21	1	1	0	6 McMillan (D)	19	3	1	0	5 Kee (D)	21	1	1	0
39 Cole (R)	18	4	1	0	2 Hess (R)	20	3	0	0	5 Richards (D)	21	0	2	0	1 Love (R)	23	0	0	0
17 Coudert (R)	17	5	1	0	14 Huber (D)	21	2	0	0	2 Riley (D)	23	0	0	0	3 Rohrbough (R)	23	0	0	0
7 Delaney (D)	11	9	3	0	10 Jenkins (R)	21	2	0	0	1 Rivers (D)	14	6	3	0	2 Snyder (R)	23	0	0	0
43 Elsaesser (R)	19	1	3	0	4 Jones (R)	19	3	1	0	WISCONSIN					4 Brophy (R)	23	0	0	0
35 Fuller (R)	2	19	2	0	19 Kirwan (D)	22	0	1	0	2 Case (R)	22	1	0	0	8 Byrnes (R)	22	0	1	0
28 Gamble (R)	22	1	0	0	18 Lewis (R)	23	0	0	0	1 Mundt (R)	21	0	2	0	2 Vacancy				
27 Gwinn (R)	15	8	0	0	6 McCowen (R)	23	0	0	0	9 Hull (R)					9 Hull (R)	16	5	2	0
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	23	0	0	0	17 McGregor (R)	23	0	0	0	9 Cooper (D)	19	3	1	0	6 Keele (R)	23	u	u	0
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	21	2	0	0	9 Ramey (R)	22	0	1	0	7 Courtney (D)	17	3	3	0	5 Kirsten (R)	19	0	4	0
11 Heffernan (D)	12	9	2	0	8 Smith (R)	22	0	1	0	10 Davis (D)	11	10	2	0	7 Murray (R)	23	0	0	0
21 Javits (R)	18	0	5	0	12 Vorys (R)	22	0	1	0	5 Evans (D)	22	0	1	0	10 O'Konski (R)	19	1	3	0
31 Kearney (R)	22	1	0	0	13 Weichel (R)	21	2	0	0	4 Gore (D)	21	1	1	0	1 Smith (R)	23	0	0	0
40 Keating (R)	23	0	0	0	OKLAHOMA					2 Jennings (R)	22	1	0	0	3 Stevenson (R)	21	1	1	0
9 Keogh (D)	11	11	1	0	3 Albert (D)	23	0	0	0	3 Kelauver (D)	20	3	0	0	WYOMING				
34 Kilburn (R)	23	0	0	0	4 Johnson (D)	22	0	1	0	8 Murray (D)	18	0	5	0	AL Barrett (R)	20	2	1	0
19 Klein (D)	19	3	1	0	5 Monroney (D)	21	2	0	0										

PARTY UNITY IN THE HOUSE

JANUARY 3 to MARCH 31, 1947

HOW INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS FOLLOWED THEIR PARTY	1. Voted or declared with 2. Voted or declared against 3. Undeclared, absent and general pairs	4. Per cent of support for party majority	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			2 Hill (R)	9 0 0 100	2 Vail (R)	9 0 0 100	2 Meade (D)	6 3 0 67						
ALABAMA			4 Rockwell (R)	9 0 0 100	23 Vursell (R)	9 0 0 100	1 Miller (R)	9 0 0 100						
			CONNECTICUT				5 Sasscer (D)	8 0 1 100						
			3 Foote (R)	9 0 0 100	4 Gillie (R)	9 0 0 100	INDIANA							
			4 Lodge (R)	8 1 0 89	3 Grant (R)	9 0 0 100	6 Bates (R)	7 0 2 100						
			1 Miller (R)	9 0 0 100	2 Halleck (R)	9 0 0 100	2 Clason (R)	9 0 0 100						
			5 Patterson (R)	8 1 0 89	5 Harness (R)	8 0 1 100	4 Donohue (D)	6 1 2 86						
			AL Sadlak (R)	9 0 0 100	6 Johnson (R)	9 0 0 100	9 Giford (R)	9 0 0 100						
			2 Seely-Brown (R)	9 0 0 100	7 Landis (R)	9 0 0 100	8 Goodwin (R)	9 0 0 100						
					11 Ludlow (D)	- - -	10 Herter (R)	8 0 1 100						
DELAWARE			AL Boggs (R)	9 0 0 100	1 Madden (D)	8 1 0 89	1 Heselton (R)	9 0 0 100						
			FLORIDA				8 Mitchell (R)	9 0 0 100	11 Kennedy (D)	6 1 2 86				
			5 Hendricks (D)	4 1 4 80	10 Springer (R)	9 0 0 100	7 Lane (D)	7 2 0 78						
			1 Peterson (D)	5 2 2 71	9 Wilson (R)	9 0 0 100	14 Martin (R)	- - -						
			2 Price (D)	8 1 0 89	IAWA									
			6 Rogers (D)	5 4 0 56	5 Cunningham (R)	9 0 0 100	3 Philbin (D)	4 5 0 45						
			7 Jones (D)	9 0 0 100	6 Dolliver (R)	9 00 0 100	5 Rogers (R)	8 1 0 89						
			5 Manasco (D)	8 1 0 89	4 Smathers (D)	8 1 0 89	3 Gwynne (R)	7 0 2 100	13 Wigglesworth (R)	9 0 0 100				
			8 Rains (D)	9 0 0 100			8 Hoeven (R)	9 0 0 100	MICHIGAN					
ARIZONA			10 Brown (D)	7 2 0 78	7 Jensen (R)	9 0 0 100	12 Bennett (R)	9 0 0 100						
AL Harless (D)	7 2 0 78		4 Camp (D)	7 2 0 78	4 LeCompte (R)	9 0 0 100	6 Blackney (R)	9 0 0 100						
AL Murdock (D)	7 1 1 88		2 Cox (D)	5 4 0 56	1 Martin (R)	9 0 0 100	11 Bradley (R)	9 0 0 100						
ARKANSAS			5 Davis (D)	6 3 0 67	2 Talle (R)	9 0 0 100	13 Coffin (R)	9 0 0 100						
4 Cravens (D)	8 1 0 89		7 Lanham (D)	7 2 0 78	KANSAS									
1 Gathings (D)	3 6 0 33		3 Pace (D)	4 3 2 57	1 Cole (R)	9 0 0 100	15 Dingell (D)	9 0 0 100						
7 Harris (D)	8 1 0 89		1 Preston (D)	5 3 1 63	5 Hope (R)	9 0 0 100	17 Dondero (R)	9 0 0 100						
5 Hays (D)	7 0 2 100		6 Vinson (D)	6 3 0 67	3 Meyer (R)	9 0 0 100	9 Engel (R)	6 2 1 75						
2 Mills (D)	6 3 0 67		8 Wheeler (D)	6 3 0 67	4 Rees (R)	7 0 2 100	4 Hoffmann (R)	8 0 1 100						
6 Norrell (D)	4 1 4 80		9 Wood (D)	4 5 0 45	2 Scrivner (R)	8 0 1 100	5 Jonkman (R)	9 0 0 100						
3 Trimble (D)	7 0 2 100				6 Smith (R)	9 0 0 100	16 Lesinski (D)	7 0 2 100						
CALIFORNIA			1 Goff (R)	9 0 0 100	KENTUCKY									
7 Allen (R)	7 0 2 100		2 Sanborn (R)	9 0 0 100	8 Bates (D)	9 0 0 100	1 Sadowski (D)	7 1 1 88						
8 Anderson (R)	9 0 0 100		ILLINOIS				6 Chapman (D)	7 2 0 78	3 Shafer (R)	9 0 0 100				
18 Bradley (R)	9 0 0 100		13 Allen (R)	7 0 2 100	4 Chelf (D)	9 0 0 100	7 Wolcott (R)	7 0 2 100						
11 Bramblett (R)	9 0 0 100		17 Arends (R)	9 0 0 100	2 Clements (D)	6 0 3 100	10 Woodruff (R)	7 0 2 100						
14 Douglas (D)	7 0 2 100		25 Bishop (R)	9 0 0 100	1 Gregory (D)	9 0 0 100	14 Youngblood (R)	9 0 0 100	MINNESOTA					
10 Elliott (D)	5 4 0 56		3 Busbey (R)	9 0 0 100	7 Meade (R)	9 0 0 100	2 Michener (R)	9 0 0 100						
2 Engle (D)	6 2 1 75		15 Chipperfield (R)	9 0 0 100	3 Morton (R)	7 2 0 78	7 Andersen (R)	7 2 0 78						
23 Fletcher (R)	9 0 0 100		10 Church (R)	9 0 0 100	9 Robsion (R)	8 0 1 100	1 Andresen (R)	9 0 0 100						
9 Gearhart (R)	8 0 1 100		24 Clippinger (R)	9 0 0 100	5 Spence (D)	9 0 0 100	8 Blatnik (D)	9 0 0 100						
4 Havener (D)	9 0 0 100		1 Dawson (D)	5 0 4 100	LOUISIANA									
20 Hinshaw (R)	8 0 1 100		16 Dirksen (R)	9 0 0 100	8 Allen (D)	5 4 0 56	4 Devitt (R)	9 0 0 100						
19 Holifield (D)	9 0 0 100		8 Gordon (D)	8 1 0 89	2 Boggs (D)	7 0 2 100	9 Hagen (R)	7 0 2 100						
16 Jackson (R)	8 0 1 100		4 Gorski (D)	7 1 1 88	4 Brooks (D)	5 4 0 56	5 Judd (R)	7 2 0 78						
3 Johnson (R)	8 1 0 89		21 Howell (R)	9 0 0 100	3 Domeneaux (D)	5 2 2 71	6 Knutson (R)	9 0 0 100						
17 King (D)	9 0 0 100		18 Jenison (R)	9 0 0 100	1 Hebert (D)	5 4 0 56	3 MacKinnon (R)	9 0 0 100						
1 Lea (D)	6 3 0 67		14 Johnson (R)	9 0 0 100	7 Larcade (D)	4 4 1 50	2 O'Hara (R)	9 0 0 100	MISSISSIPPI					
15 McDonough (R)	9 0 0 100		12 Mason (R)	7 0 2 100	6 Morrison (D)	5 1 3 84	4 Abernethy (D)	9 0 0 100						
6 Miller (D)	9 0 0 100		19 McMillen (R)	9 0 0 100	5 Passman (D)	5 4 0 56	6 Colmer (D)	7 1 1 88						
12 Nixon (R)	9 0 0 100		6 O'Brien (D)	7 2 0 78	MAINE									
22 Phillips (R)	8 0 1 100		7 Owens (R)	9 0 0 100	3 Fellows (R)	9 0 0 100	1 Rankin (D)	5 4 0 56						
13 Poulson (R)	4 0 5 100		22 Price (D)	9 0 0 100	1 Hale (R)	7 2 0 78	2 Whitten (D)	8 1 0 89						
21 Sheppard (D)	8 1 0 89		11 Reed (R)	7 0 2 100	2 Smith (R)	7 2 0 78	3 Whittington (D)	6 3 0 67						
5 Welch (R)	8 0 1 100		5 Sabath (D)	8 1 0 89	MARYLAND									
COLORADO			20 Simpson (R)	9 0 0 100	6 Beall (R)	9 0 0 100	5 Winstead (D)	7 2 0 78	MISSOURI					
1 Carroll (D)	8 1 0 89		AL Stratton (R)	9 0 0 100	3 D'Alesandro (D)	6 3 0 67	1 Arnold (R)	9 0 0 100						
3 Chenoweth (R)	9 0 0 100		9 Twyman (R)	9 0 0 100	4 Fallon (D)	5 4 0 56	11 Bakewell (R)	9 0 0 100						

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
8 Banta (R)	9	0	0	100	3 Latham (R)	9	0	0	100	6 Morris (D)	9	0	0	100	1 Phillips (R)	9	0	0	100
4 Bell (D)	5	3	1	63	30 LeFevre (R)	9	0	0	100	7 Peden (D)	9	0	0	100	6 Priest (D)	9	0	0	100
6 Bennett (R)	9	0	0	100	23 Lynch (D)	7	0	2	100	8 Rizley (R)	9	0	0	100	TEXAS				
9 Cannon (D)	4	2	3	67	1 Macy (R)	9	0	0	100	1 Schwabe (R)	9	0	0	100	3 Beckworth (D)	7	2	0	78
3 Cole (R)	9	0	0	100	18 Marcantonio ALP	-	-	-	-	2 Stigler (D)	6	0	3	100	17 Burleson (D)	9	0	0	100
13 Karsten (D)	9	0	0	100	4 McMahon (R)	9	0	0	100	OREGON					2 Combs (D)	7	1	1	88
12 Ploeser (R)	9	0	0	100	6 Nodar (R)	9	0	0	100	3 Angell (R)	8	1	0	89	21 Fisher (D)	6	3	0	67
5 Reeves (R)	9	0	0	100	13 O'Toole (D)	6	3	0	67	4 Ellsworth (R)	9	0	0	100	13 Gossett (D)	7	2	0	78
2 Schwabe (R)	9	0	0	100	8 Pfeifer (D)	7	0	2	100	1 Norblad (R)	9	0	0	100	10 Johnson, L. B. (D)	6	0	3	100
7 Short (R)	9	0	0	100	26 Potts (R)	8	0	1	100	2 Stockman (R)	7	0	2	100	20 Kilday (D)	6	1	2	86
10 Zimmerman (D)	9	0	0	100	22 Powell (D)	9	0	0	100	PENNSYLVANIA					12 Lucas (D)	8	1	0	89
MONTANA					24 Rabin (D)	9	0	0	100	33 Buchanan (D)	9	0	0	100	14 Lyle (D)	9	0	0	100
2 D'Ewart (R)	9	0	0	100	14 Rayfield (D)	7	1	1	88	7 Chadwick (R)	9	0	0	100	19 Mahon (D)	8	1	0	89
1 Mansfield (D)	7	0	2	100	45 Reed (R)	9	0	0	100	30 Corbett (R)	9	0	0	100	9 Mansfield (D)	5	2	2	71
NEBRASKA					36 Riehlmman (R)	9	0	0	100	23 Crow (R)	9	0	0	100	1 Patman (D)	7	2	0	78
2 Buffett (R)	7	2	0	78	12 Rooney (D)	7	2	0	78	9 Dague (R)	9	0	0	100	7 Pickett (D)	9	0	0	100
1 Curtis (R)	8	1	0	89	5 Ross (R)	8	0	1	100	32 Eberharter (D)	9	0	0	100	11 Poage (D)	8	1	0	89
4 Miller (R)	8	1	0	89	29 St. George (R)	9	0	0	100	12 Fenton (R)	9	0	0	100	4 Rayburn (D)	9	0	0	100
3 Stefan (R)	8	1	0	89	10 Somers (D)	8	1	0	89	31 Fulton (R)	9	0	0	100	6 Teague (D)	9	0	0	100
NEVADA					38 Taber (R)	7	0	2	100	1 Gallagher (R)	9	0	0	100	8 Thomas (D)	7	1	1	88
AL Russell (R)	9	0	0	100	33 Taylor (R)	6	0	3	100	19 Gavin (R)	9	0	0	100	16 Thomason (D)	9	0	0	100
NEW HAMPSHIRE					41 Wadsworth (R)	8	0	1	100	8 Gerlach (R)	8	0	1	100	15 West (D)	2	5	2	29
2 Cotton (R)	9	0	0	100	NORTH CAROLINA					14 Gillette (R)	9	0	0	100	5 Wilson (D)	6	3	0	67
1 Merrow (R)	9	0	0	100	3 Barden (D)	7	2	0	78	25 Graham (R)	9	0	0	100	UTAH				
NEW JERSEY					1 Bonner (D)	9	0	0	100	21 Gross (R)	9	0	0	100	2 Dawson (R)	6	0	3	100
3 Auchincloss (R)	9	0	0	100	11 Bulwinkle (D)	2	0	7	100	11 Jenkins (R)	9	0	0	100	1 Granger (D)	9	0	0	100
8 Canfield (R)	9	0	0	100	7 Clark (D)	8	0	1	100	28 Kearns (R)	9	0	0	100	VERMONT				
6 Case (R)	9	0	0	100	4 Cooley (D)	9	0	0	100	27 Kelley (D)	7	1	1	88	AL Plumley (R)	6	0	3	100
5 Eaton (R)	9	0	0	100	8 Deane (D)	9	0	0	100	18 Kunkel (R)	9	0	0	100	 VIRGINIA				
2 Hand (R)	7	2	0	78	9 Doughton (D)	5	4	0	56	4 Maloney (R)	8	0	1	100	6 Almond (D)	9	0	0	100
14 Hart (D)	7	2	0	78	6 Durham (D)	7	2	0	78	16 McConnell (R)	9	0	0	100	1 Bland (D)	6	2	1	75
10 Hartley (R)	7	0	2	100	5 Folger (D)	8	1	0	89	29 McDowell (R)	9	0	0	100	4 Drewry (D)	6	3	0	67
12 Kean (R)	8	1	0	89	10 Jones (D)	7	1	1	88	3 McGarvey (R)	7	0	2	100	9 Flannagan (D)	8	1	0	89
4 Mathews (R)	9	0	0	100	2 Kerr (D)	5	4	0	56	24 Morgan (D)	9	0	0	100	3 Gary (D)	8	1	0	89
13 Norton (D)	9	0	0	100	12 Redden (D)	5	4	0	56	13 Muhlenberg (R)	9	0	0	100	NORTH DAKOTA				
11 Sundstrom (R)	9	0	0	100	OHIO					15 Rich (R)	9	0	0	100	2 Hardy (D)	6	2	1	75
7 Thomas (R)	9	0	0	100	AL Lemke (R)	9	0	0	100	5 Sarbacher (R)	7	0	2	100	7 Harrison (D)	8	1	0	89
9 Towe (R)	9	0	0	100	AL Robertson (R)	9	0	0	100	10 Scoblick (R)	8	0	1	100	8 Smith (D)	5	2	2	71
1 Wolverton (R)	9	0	0	100	NEW MEXICO					3 Scott, Hardie (R)	8	0	1	100	5 Stanley (D)	7	2	0	78
NEW YORK					AL Bender (R)	9	0	0	100	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	8	0	1	100	WASHINGTON				
42 Andrews (R)	4	0	5	100	22 Bolton (R)	9	0	0	100	17 Simpson (R)	9	0	0	100	4 Holmes (R)	9	0	0	100
20 Bloom (D)	7	1	1	88	5 Clevenger (R)	9	0	0	100	26 Tibbott (R)	9	0	0	100	5 Horan (R)	9	0	0	100
16 Buck (R)	8	1	0	89	21 Crosser (D)	8	1	0	89	1 Forand (D)	9	0	0	100	WEST VIRGINIA				
25 Buckley (D)	5	0	4	100	1 Elston (R)	9	0	0	100	SOUTH CAROLINA					4 Ellis (R)	9	0	0	100
44 Butler (R)	9	0	0	100	20 Feighan (D)	6	0	3	100	4 Bryson (D)	8	1	0	89	6 Hedrick (D)	5	2	2	71
32 Byrne (D)	7	0	2	100	15 Griffiths (R)	9	0	0	100	3 Dorn (D)	5	4	0	56	5 Kee (D)	9	0	0	100
39 Cole (R)	9	0	0	100	2 Hess (R)	9	0	0	100	6 McMillan (D)	6	1	2	86	1 Love (R)	9	0	0	100
17 Coudert (R)	8	0	1	100	14 Huber (D)	9	0	0	100	5 Richards (D)	7	1	1	88	3 Rohrbough (R)	9	0	0	100
7 Delaney (D)	7	0	2	100	10 Jenkins (R)	9	0	0	100	2 Riley (D)	6	3	0	67	2 Snyder (R)	9	0	0	100
43 Elsaesser (R)	9	0	0	100	4 Jones (R)	7	0	2	100	1 Rivers (D)	3	1	5	75	WISCONSIN				
35 Fuller (R)	7	0	2	100	19 Kirwan (D)	8	1	0	89	SOUTH DAKOTA					4 Brophy (R)	9	0	0	100
28 Gamble (R)	9	0	0	100	18 Lewis (R)	9	0	0	100	2 Case (R)	9	0	0	100	8 Byrnes (R)	9	0	0	100
27 Gwinn (R)	9	0	0	100	6 McCowen (R)	9	0	0	100	1 Mundt (R)	8	0	1	100	2 Vacancy				
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	9	0	0	100	17 McGregor (R)	9	0	0	100	TENNESSEE					9 Hull (R)	5	3	1	83
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	9	0	0	100	9 Ramey (R)	8	1	0	89	9 Cooper (D)	8	0	1	100	6 Keefe (R)	9	0	0	100
11 Heffernan (D)	6	0	3	100	8 Smith (R)	8	1	0	89	7 Courtney (D)	6	0	3	100	5 Kirsten (R)	8	0	1	100
21 Javits (R)	5	1	3	84	12 Vorys (R)	9	0	0	100	10 Davis (D)	5	1	3	84	7 Murray (R)	9	0	0	100
31 Kearney (R)	8	1	0	89	13 Weichel (R)	9	0	0	100	5 Evans (D)	9	0	0	100	10 O'Konski (R)	6	0	3	100
40 Keating (R)	9	0	0	100	OKLAHOMA					4 Gore (D)	9	0	0	100	1 Smith (R)	9	0	0	100
9 Keogh (D)	6	2	1	75	3 Albert (D)	9	0	0	100	2 Jennings (R)	9	0	0	100	3 Stevenson (R)	9	0	0	100
34 Kilburn (R)	9	0	0	100	4 Johnson (D)	9	0	0	100	3 Ketrauer (D)	8	1	0	89	WYOMING				
19 Klein (D)	9	0	0	100	5 Monroney (D)	9	0	0	100	8 Murray (D)	3	2	4	60	AL Barrett (R)	9	0	0	100

PARTY UNITY IN THE SENATE

JANUARY 3 to MARCH 31, 1947

HOW INDIVIDUAL SENATORS FOLLOWED THEIR PARTY	1. Voted or declared with Party majority	2. Voted or declared against Party majority	3. Undeclared, absent or General Pairs	4. Percent of support for Party majority.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
	KENTUCKY				NORTH DAKOTA				OHIO							
	Barkley (D)	25	0	0	100	Langer (R)	*	8	12	2	40					
	Cooper (R)	*	12	10	0	55	Young (R)	21	1	3	95					
LOUISIANA				OKLAHOMA				OREGON								
Ellender (D)	15	10	0	60	Bricker (R)	*	21	0	1	100						
Overton (D)	14	11	0	56	Taft (R)		22	3	0	88						
MAINE				PENNSYLVANIA				RHODE ISLAND								
Brewster (R)	*	20	2	0	91	Moore (R)	25	0	0	100						
White (R)	18	1	6	95	Thomas (D)	18	2	5	90							
ALABAMA				MARYLAND				SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hill (D)	25	0	0	100	O'Conor (D)	*	19	3	0	86	Cordon (R)	16	2	7	89	
Sparkman (D)	*	21	1	0	96	Tydings (D)	8	5	12	62	Morse (R)	11	14	0	44	
ARIZONA				MASSACHUSETTS				SOUTH DAKOTA								
Hayden (D)	17	0	8	100	Lodge (R)	*	15	7	0	68	Martin (R)	*	17	0	5	100
McFarland (D)	*	19	0	3	100	Saltonstall (R)	18	7	0	72	Myers (D)	23	2	0	92	
ARKANSAS				MICHIGAN				RHODE ISLAND								
Fulbright (D)	21	4	0	84	Ferguson (R)	25	0	0	100	Green (D)	21	4	0	84		
McClellan (D)	19	6	0	76	Vandenberg (R)	*	20	1	1	95	McGrath (D)	*	22	0	0	100
CALIFORNIA				MINNESOTA				SOUTH DAKOTA								
Downey (D)	15	2	8	88	Ball (R)	21	4	0	84	Johnston (D)	24	1	0	96		
Knowland (R)	*	18	4	0	82	Thye (R)	*	20	2	0	91	Maybank (D)	22	3	0	88
COLORADO				MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH DAKOTA								
Johnson (D)	21	4	0	84	Bilbo (D)	-	-	-	-	Bushfield (R)	15	0	10	100		
Millikin (R)	19	6	0	76	Eastland (D)	12	7	6	63	Gurney (R)	25	0	0	100		
CONNECTICUT				MISSOURI				TENNESSEE								
Baldwin (R)	24	0	1	100	Donnell (R)	20	5	0	80	McKellar (D)	*	8	14	0	36	
McMahon (D)	23	2	0	92	Kem (R)	*	22	0	0	100	Stewart (D)	21	4	0	84	
DELAWARE				MONTANA				TEXAS								
Buck (R)	21	2	2	91	Ecton (R)	*	22	0	0	100	Connally (D)	*	17	4	1	81
Williams (R)	*	20	0	2	100	Murray (D)	20	4	1	83	O'Daniel (D)	4	20	1	17	
FLORIDA				NEBRASKA				UTAH								
Holland (D)	*	17	5	0	77	Butler (R)	*	22	0	0	100	Thomas (D)	23	1	1	96
Pepper (D)	18	2	5	90	Wherry (R)	25	0	0	100	Watkins (R)	*	22	0	0	100	
GEORGIA				NEVADA				VERMONT								
George (D)	16	8	1	67	Malone (R)	*	18	1	3	95	Aiken (R)	7	18	0	28	
Russell (D)	20	5	0	80	McCarran (D)	19	2	4	90	Flanders (R)	*	16	6	0	73	
IDAHO				NEW HAMPSHIRE				VIRGINIA								
Dworshak (R)	*	22	0	0	100	Bridges (R)	21	4	0	84	Byrd (D)	*	7	12	3	37
Taylor (D)	23	2	0	92	Tobey (R)	8	15	2	35	Robertson (D)	*	15	7	0	68	
ILLINOIS				NEW JERSEY				WASHINGTON								
Brooks (R)	25	0	0	100	Hawkes (R)	24	1	0	96	Cain (R)	*	22	0	0	100	
Lucas (D)	24	1	0	96	Smith (R)	*	14	5	3	74	Magnuson (D)	22	0	3	100	
INDIANA				NEW MEXICO				WEST VIRGINIA								
Capehart (R)	25	0	0	100	Chavez (D)	*	21	0	1	100	Kilgore (D)	*	22	0	0	100
Jenner (R)	*	21	0	1	100	Hatch (D)	24	1	0	96	Revercomb (R)	24	1	0	96	
IOWA				NEW YORK				WISCONSIN								
Hickenlooper (R)	24	1	0	96	Ives (R)	*	21	1	0	95	McCarthy (R)	*	22	0	0	100
Wilson (R)	15	8	2	65	Wagner (D)	19	2	4	91	Wiley (R)	25	0	0	100		
KANSAS				NORTH CAROLINA				WYOMING								
Casper (R)	23	2	0	92	Hoey (D)	19	6	0	76	O'Mahoney (D)	*	22	0	0	100	
Reed (R)	17	1	7	94	Umstead (D)	*	19	3	0	86	Robertson (R)	9	0	16	100	

*Sworn in after three votes on seating of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.) had already been recorded.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

MAJOR MESSAGES, January-March 1947

- On the State of the Union - January 6.
- Economic Report - January 8.
- Budget Message - January 10.
- Foreign Relief Recommendation - February 21.
- On the Greek Situation - March 12.

On the State of the Union

(excerpts)

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress of the United States:

* * *

As the year 1947 begins, the state of our national economy presents great opportunities for all. We have virtually full employment. Our national production of goods and services is 50 per cent higher than in any year prior to the war emergency. The national income in 1946 was higher than in any peacetime year. Our food production is greater than it has ever been. During the last 5 years, our productive facilities have been expanded in almost every field. The American standard of living is higher now than ever before, and when the housing shortage can be overcome, it will be even higher.

During the past few months we have removed at a rapid rate the emergency controls that the Federal Government had to exercise during the war. The remaining controls will be retained only so long as they are needed to protect the public. Private enterprise must be given the greatest possible freedom to continue the expansion of our economy...

* * *

Now that nearly all wartime controls have been removed the operation of our industrial system depends to a greater extent on the decisions of businessmen, farmers, and workers. These decisions must be wisely made with genuine concern for the public welfare. The welfare of businessmen, farmers, and workers depends upon the economic well-being of those who buy their products.

An important present source of danger to our economy is the possibility that prices might be raised to such an extent that the consuming public could not purchase the tremendous volume of goods and services which will be produced in 1947...

* * *

In the effort to bring about a sound and equitable price structure each group of our population has its own responsibilities.

It is up to industry not only to hold the line on existing prices but to make reductions whenever profits justify such action.

It is up to labor to refrain from pressing for unjustified wage increases that will force increases in the price level.

And it is up to Government to do everything in its power to encourage high-volume production, for that is what makes possible good wages, low prices, and reasonable profits...

...Today I shall outline five major economic policies which I believe the Government should pursue during 1947. These policies are designed to meet our immediate needs and, at the same time, to provide for the long-range welfare of our free-enterprise system:

First. Promotion of greater harmony between labor and management.

Second. Restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices; assistance to small business; and the promotion of the free competitive system of private enterprise.

Third. Continuation of an aggressive program of home construction.

Fourth. The balancing of the budget in the next fiscal year, and the achieving of a substantial surplus to be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

Fifth. Protection of a fair level of return to farmers in postwar agriculture.

LABCR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

The year just past--like the year after the First World War--was marred by labor-management strife.

Despite this outbreak of economic warfare in 1946, we are today producing goods and services in record volume. Nevertheless, it is essential to improve the methods for reaching agreement between labor and management and to reduce the number of strikes and lock-outs.

We must not, however, adopt punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labor leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labor. We must not, under the stress of emotion, endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated or desired...

* * * *

During the last decade and a half, we have established a national labor policy in this country based upon free collective bargaining as the process for determining wages and working conditions.

This is still the national policy.

It should continue to be the national policy...

* * * *

...I propose to you and urge your cooperation in effecting the following four-point program to reduce industrial strife:

Point No. 1 is the early enactment of legislation to prevent certain unjustifiable practices.

First, under this point, are jurisdictional strikes... This type of dispute hurts production, industry, and the public--and labor itself. I consider jurisdictional strikes indefensible.

The National Labor Relations Act provides procedures for determining which union represents the employees of a particular employer. In some jurisdictional disputes, however, minority unions strike to compel employers to deal with them despite a legal duty to bargain with the majority union. Strikes to compel an employer to violate the law are inexcusable...

Another form of interunion disagreement is the jurisdictional strike involving the question of which labor union is entitled to perform a particular task. When rival unions are unable to settle such disputes themselves, provision must be made for peaceful and binding determination of the issues.

A second unjustifiable practice is the secondary boycott, when used to further jurisdictional disputes or to compel employers to violate the National Labor Relations Act.

Not all secondary boycotts are unjustified. We must judge them on the basis of their objectives... There should be no blanket prohibition against boycotts. The appropriate goal is legislation which prohibits secondary boycotts in pursuance of unjustifiable objectives, but does not impair the union's right to preserve its own existence and the gains made in genuine collective bargaining.

A third practice that should be corrected is the use of economic force, by either labor or management, to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts.

Collective bargaining agreements, like other contracts, should be faithfully adhered to by both parties. In the most enlightened union-management relationships, disputes over the interpretation of contract terms are settled peacefully by negotiation or arbitration. Legislation should be enacted to provide machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning the interpretation of an existing agreement may be referred by either party to final and binding arbitration.

Point No. 2 is the extension of the facilities within the Department of Labor for assisting collective bargaining.

One of our difficulties in avoiding labor strife arises from a lack of order in the collective-bargaining process. The parties often do not have a clear understanding of their responsibility for settling disputes through their own negotiations... Neither the parties nor the Government have a definite yardstick for determining when and how Government assistance should be invoked. There is need for integrated governmental machinery to provide the successive steps of mediation, voluntary arbitration, and--ultimately in appropriate cases--ascertainment of the facts of the dispute and the reporting of them to the public. Such machinery would facilitate and expedite the settlement of disputes.

Point No. 3 is the broadening of our program of social legislation to alleviate the causes of workers' insecurity.

On June 11, 1946, in my message vetoing the Case bill... I said... that the solution of labor-management difficulties is to be found not only in legislation dealing directly with labor relations, but also in a program designed to remove the causes of insecurity felt by many workers in our industrial society. In this connection, for example, the Congress should consider the extension and broadening of our social security system, better housing, a comprehensive national health program, and provision for a fair minimum wage.

Point No. 4 is the appointment of a Temporary Joint Commission to inquire into the entire field of labor-management relations.

I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a Temporary Joint Commission to undertake this broad study.

The President, the Congress, and management and labor have a continuing responsibility to cooperate in seeking and finding the solution of these problems. I, therefore, recommend that the Commission be composed as follows: twelve to be chosen by the Congress from the members of both parties in the House and the Senate, and eight representing the public, management and labor, to be appointed by the President.

The Commission should be charged with investigating and making recommendations upon certain major subjects, among others:

First. The special and unique problem of Nation-wide strikes in vital industries affecting the public interest. In particular, the Commission should examine into the question of how to settle or prevent such strikes without endangering our general democratic freedoms...

* * *

Second. The best methods and procedures for carrying out the collective bargaining process. This should include the responsibilities of labor and management to negotiate freely and fairly with each other, and to refrain from strikes or lock-outs until all possibilities of negotiation have been exhausted.

Third. The underlying causes of labor-management disputes...

* * *

I recommend that this Commission make its first report, including specific legislative recommendations, not later than March 15, 1947.

RESTRICTION OF MONOPOLY AND PROMOTION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The second major policy I desire to lay before you has to do with the growing concentration of economic power and the threat to free competition in private enterprise. In 1941 the Temporary National Economic Committee...showed that, despite half a century of anti-trust law enforcement, one of the gravest threats to our welfare lay in the increasing concentration of power in the hands of a small number of giant organizations.

During this war, this long-standing tendency toward economic concentration was accelerated. As a consequence, we now find that to a greater extent than ever before, whole industries are dominated by one or a few large organizations which can restrict production in the interest of higher profits and thus reduce employment and purchasing power.

In an effort to assure full opportunity and free competition to business we will vigorously enforce the anti-trust laws. There is much the Congress can do to cooperate and assist in this program.

To strengthen and enforce the laws that regulate business practices is not enough. Enforcement must be supplemented by positive measures of aid to new enterprises. Government assistance, research programs, and credit powers should be designed and used to promote the growth of new firms and new industries. Assistance to small business is particularly important at this time when thousands of veterans who are potential business and industrial leaders are beginning their careers.

We should also give special attention to the decentralization of industry and the development of areas that are now under-industrialized.

HOUSING

The third major policy is also of great importance to the national economy--an aggressive program to encourage home construction. The first Federal program to relieve the veterans' housing shortage was announced in February 1946. In 1946 1,000,000 family housing units have been put under construction and more than 665,000 units have already been completed. The rate of expansion in construction has broken all records.

In the coming year the number of dwelling units built will approach, if not surpass, the top construction year of 1926. The primary responsibility to deliver housing at reasonable prices that veterans can afford rests with private industry and labor. The Government will continue to expedite the flow of key building materials, to limit non-residential construction, and to give financial support where it will do the most good. Measures to stimulate rental housing and new types of housing construction will receive special emphasis.

To reach our long-range goal of adequate housing for all our people, comprehensive housing legislation is urgently required, similar to the non-partisan bill passed by the Senate last year. At a minimum, such legislation should open the way for rebuilding the blighted areas of our cities and should establish positive incentives for the investment of billions of dollars of private capital in large-scale rental housing projects. It should provide for the improvement of housing in rural areas and for the construction, over a 4-year period, of half a million units of public low-rental housing. It should authorize a single peacetime Federal housing agency to assure efficient use of our resources on the vast housing front.

FISCAL AFFAIRS

The fourth major policy has to do with balancing the Budget. In a prosperous period such as the present one, the Budget of the Federal Government should be balanced. Prudent management of public finance requires that we begin the process of reducing the debt. The Budget which I shall submit to you this week has a small margin of surplus. In the Budget message, I am making recommendations which, if accepted, will result in a substantially larger surplus which should be applied to debt retirement. One of these recommendations is that the Congress take early action to continue throughout the next fiscal year the war excise-tax rates which, under the present law, will expire on June 30, 1947.

Expenditures relating to the war are still high. Considerable sums are required to alleviate world famine and suffering. Aid to veterans will continue at a peak level. The world situation is such that large military expenditures are required. Interest on the public debt and certain other costs are irreducible. For these reasons I have had to practice stringent economy in preparing the Budget; and I hope that the Congress will cooperate in this program of economy.

AGRICULTURE

The fifth major policy has to do with the welfare of our farm population.

Production of food reached record heights in 1946. Much of our tremendous grain crop can readily be sold abroad and thus will become no threat in our domestic markets. But in the next few years American agriculture can face the same dangers it did after World War I...

...Farm production stayed up while demand and prices fell, in contrast with industry where prices stayed up and output declined. Farm surpluses piled up, and disaster followed.

We must make sure of meeting the problems which we failed to meet after the First World War. Present laws give considerable stability to farm prices for 1947 and 1948, and these 2 years must be utilized to maintain and develop markets for our great productive power.

The purpose of these laws was to permit an orderly transition from war to peace. The Government plan of support prices was not designed to absorb, at great cost, the unlimited surpluses of a highly productive agriculture.

We must not wait until the guaranties expire to set the stage for permanent farm welfare.

The farmer is entitled to a fair income.

Ways can be found to utilize his new skills and better practices, to expand his markets at home and abroad, and to carry out the objectives of a balanced pattern of peacetime production without either undue sacrifice by farm people or undue expense to the Government.

HEALTH AND GENERAL WELFARE

Of all our national resources, none is of more basic value than the health of our people. Over a year ago I presented to the Congress my views on a national health program. The Congress acted on several of the recommendations in this program--mental health, the health of mothers and children, and hospital construction. I urge this Congress to complete the work begun last year and to enact the most important recommendation of the program--to provide adequate medical care to all who need it, not as charity but on the basis of payments made by the beneficiaries of the program.

One administrative change would help greatly to further our national program in the fields of health, education, and welfare. I again recommend the establishment of a well-integrated Department of Welfare.

VETERANS

Fourteen million World War II servicemen have returned to civilian life. The great majority have found their places as citizens of their communities and their Nation. It is a tribute to the fiber of our servicemen and to the flexibility of our economy that these adjustments have been made so rapidly and so successfully...

* * *

Exclusive of mustering-out payments and terminal-leave pay, the program for veterans of all wars is costing over \$7,000,000,000 a year--one-fifth of our total Federal budget. This is the most far-reaching and complete veterans' program ever conceived by any nation.

Except for minor adjustments, I believe that our program of benefits for veterans is now complete. In the long run, the success of the program will not be measured by the number of veterans obtaining financial aid or by the number of dollars we spend. History will judge us not

by the money we spend, but by the further contribution we enable our veterans to make to their country. In considering any additional legislation, that must be our criterion.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We have recently witnessed in this country numerous attacks upon the constitutional rights of individual citizens as a result of racial and religious bigotry. Substantial segments of our people have been prevented from exercising fully their right to participate in the election of public officials, both locally and nationally. Freedom to engage in lawful callings has been denied.

The will to fight these crimes should be in the heart of every one of us.

For the Federal Government that fight is now being carried on by the Department of Justice to the full extent of the powers that have been conferred upon it. While the Constitution withholds from the Federal Government the major task of preserving the peace in the several States, I am not convinced that present legislation reaches the limit of Federal power to protect the civil rights of its citizens.

I have, therefore, by Executive order, established the President's Committee on Civil Rights to study and report on the whole problem of federally secured civil rights, with a view to making recommendations to the Congress.

NATURAL RESOURCES

In our responsibility to promote the general welfare of the people, we have always to consider the natural resources of our country. They are the foundation of our life. In the development of the great river systems of America there is the major opportunity of our generation to contribute to the increase of the national wealth. This program is already well along; it should be pushed with full vigor.

I must advise the Congress that we are rapidly becoming a "have not" nation as to many of our minerals. The economic progress and the security of our country depend upon an expanding return of mineral discovery and upon improved methods of recovery. The Federal Government must do its part to meet this need.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct of foreign affairs. All that I have said about maintaining a sound and prosperous economy and improving the welfare of our people has greater meaning because of the world leadership of the United States. What we do, or fail to do, at home affects not only ourselves but millions throughout the world. If we are to fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves and to other people, we must make sure that the United States is sound economically, socially, and politically. Only then will we be able to help bring about the elements of peace in other countries--political stability, economic advancement, and social progress.

Peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary have finally been prepared. Following the signing of these treaties next month in Paris, they will be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This Government does not regard the treaties as completely satisfactory. Whatever their defects, however, I am convinced that they are as good as we can hope to obtain by agreement among the principal wartime Allies. Further dispute and delay would gravely jeopardize political stability in the countries concerned for many years.

During the long months of debate on these treaties, we have made it clear to all nations that the United States will not consent to settlements at the expense of principles we regard as vital to a just and enduring peace. We have made it equally clear that we will not retreat to isolationism. Our policies will be the same during the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow on the German and Austrian treaties, and during future conferences on the Japanese treaty.

The delay in arriving at the first peace settlements is due partly to the difficulty of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on the terms of settlement. Whatever differences there may

have been between us and the Soviet Union, however, should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the basic interests of both nations lie in the early making of a peace under which the peoples of all countries may return, as free men and women, to the essential tasks of production and reconstruction. The major concern of each of us should be the promotion of collective security, not the advancement of individual security.

Cur policy toward the Soviet Union is guided by the same principles which determine our policies toward all nations. We seek only to uphold the principles of international justice which have been embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

We must now get on with the peace settlements. The occupying powers should recognize the independence of Austria and withdraw their troops. The Germans and the Japanese cannot be left in doubt and fear as to their future; they must know their national boundaries, their resources, and what reparations they must pay. Without trying to manage their internal affairs, we can insure that those countries do not rearm.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The United States can be proud of its part in caring for peoples reduced to want by the ravages of war, and in aiding nations to restore their national economies. We have shipped more supplies to the hungry peoples of the world since the end of the war than all other countries combined.

However, insofar as admitting displaced persons is concerned, I do not feel that the United States has done its part. Only about 5,000 of them have entered this country since May 1946. The fact is that the executive agencies are now doing all that is reasonably possible under the limitation of existing law and established quotas. Congressional assistance in the form of new legislation is needed. I urge the Congress to turn its attention to this world problem, in an effort to find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

World economic cooperation is essential to world political cooperation. We have made a good start on economic cooperation through the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Export-Import Bank. We must now take other steps for the reconstruction of world trade and we should continue to strive for an international trade system as free from obstructions as possible.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The United States has taken the lead in the endeavor to put atomic energy under effective international control. We seek no monopoly for ourselves or for any group of nations. We ask only that there be safeguards sufficient to insure that no nation will be able to use this power for military purposes. So long as all governments are not agreed on means of international control of atomic energy, the shadow of fear will obscure the bright prospects for the peaceful use of this enormous power.

In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the Commission established under that law is assuming full jurisdiction over our domestic atomic energy enterprise. The program of the Commission will, of course, be worked out in close collaboration with the military services in conformity with the wish of the Congress, but it is my fervent hope that the military significance of atomic energy will steadily decline. We look to the Commission to foster the development of atomic energy for industrial use and scientific and medical research. In the vigorous and effective development of peaceful uses of atomic energy rests our hope that this new force may ultimately be turned into a blessing for all nations.

MILITARY POLICY

In 1946 the Army and Navy completed the demobilization of their wartime forces. They are now maintaining the forces which we need for national defense and to fulfill our international obligations.

We live in a world in which strength on the part of peace-loving nations is still the greatest deterrent to aggression. World stability can be destroyed when nations with great responsibilities neglect to maintain the means of discharging those responsibilities.

This is an age when unforeseen attack could come with unprecedented speed. We must be strong enough to defeat, and thus to forestall any such attack. In our steady progress toward a more rational world order, the need for large armed forces is progressively declining; but the stabilizing force of American military strength must not be weakened until our hopes are fully realized. When a system of collective security under the United Nations has been established, we shall be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but, until such a system becomes a reality, we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack.

For these reasons, we need well-equipped, well-trained armed forces and we must be able to mobilize rapidly our resources in men and material for our own defense, should the need arise.

The Army will be reduced to 1,070,000 officers and men by July 1, 1947. Half of the Army will be used for occupation duties abroad and most of the remainder will be employed at home in the support of these overseas forces.

The Navy is supporting the occupation troops in Europe and in the Far East. Its fundamental mission--to support our national interests wherever required--is unchanged. The Navy, including the Marine Corps, will average 571,000 officers and men during the fiscal year 1948.

We are encountering serious difficulties in maintaining our forces at even these reduced levels. Occupation troops are barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires. Our forces at home are at a point where further reduction is impracticable. We should like an Army and a Navy composed entirely of long-term volunteers, but in spite of liberal inducements the basic needs of the Army are not now being met by voluntary enlistments.

The War Department has advised me that it is unable to make an accurate forecast at the present time as to whether it will be possible to maintain the strength of the Army by relying exclusively on volunteers. The situation will be much clearer in a few weeks, when the results of the campaign for volunteers are known. The War Department will make its recommendation as to the need for the extension of Selective Service in sufficient time to enable the Congress to take action prior to the expiration of the present law on March 31. The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national safety rests with the Congress.

The development of a trained citizen reserve is also vital to our national security. This can best be accomplished through universal training. I have appointed an Advisory Commission on Universal Training to study the various plans for a training program, and I expect that the recommendations of the Commission will be of benefit to the Congress and to me in reaching decisions on this problem.

The cost of the military establishment is substantial. There is one certain way by which we can cut costs and at the same time enhance our national security. That is by the establishment of a single Department of National Defense. I shall communicate with the Congress in the near future with reference to the establishment of a single Department of National Defense.

National security does not consist only of an army, a navy, and an air force. It rests on a much broader base. It depends on a sound economy of prices and wages, on a prosperous agriculture, on satisfied and productive workers, on a competitive private enterprise free from monopolistic repression, on continued industrial harmony and production, on civil liberties and human freedoms--on all the forces which create in our men and women a strong moral fiber and spiritual stamina.

But we have a higher duty and a greater responsibility than the attainment of national security. Our goal is collective security for all mankind.

If we can work in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect, we can fulfill this solemn obligation which rests upon us.

The spirit of the American people can set the course of world history. If we maintain and strengthen our cherished ideals, and if we share our great bounty with war-stricken people over the world, then the faith of our citizens in freedom and democracy will spread over the whole earth and free men everywhere will share our devotion to these ideals.

Let us have the will and the patience to do this job together.

Delivered in person, January 6.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Economic Report

(abridged)

SHORT-RANGE PROGRAM

1. PRICES AND WAGES

...The Congress should take steps at once to extend rent control beyond next June. A large increase in rents would substantially reduce consumer purchasing power.

On the wage side, the Congress should extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to classes of workers in interstate commerce now excluded, and should raise the minimum wage in view of the substantial rise in the cost of living and in the national production since it was enacted.

2. SOCIAL SECURITY

...I urge the Congress to take immediate steps to revise benefit payments under the social security system. The Congress has already authorized a temporary increase in public assistance benefits. This legislation expires by the end of this year and new legislative action is required. Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance system should also be adjusted. These measures are necessary to alleviate real hardship which has been aggravated by increases in the cost of living. Beyond that, adequate social security benefit payments provide a desirable support to mass purchasing power.

3. HOUSING

...To reduce the cost of housing on all fronts and by all desirable methods, we must start as promptly as possible a long-range housing program. Such a program can stimulate large investments in land acquisition and preparation for development. It can start the flow of new types of private investment into housing ventures. It can bring the traditional home-building industry into rental housing as well.

No subject has received more protracted study by the Congress leading to more uniform conclusions. Nonpartisan housing legislation was introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress and passed the Senate by a large majority.

On several occasions, I have urged enactment of this program which was developed within the Congress itself. I again urge enactment of this program at the earliest possible moment.

4. TAXATION

...In the present economic situation, it is clear that it would be unsound fiscal policy to reduce taxes. ...When reductions come, it will be important that they be fairly and equitably distributed, that they contribute to the maintenance of purchasing power by reducing the burden on the mass of consumers, and that they help provide the work and business incentives essential for a high level of production. ...These problems should receive careful study so that we are adequately prepared for wise action when the time comes.

5. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

...It is important to emphasize once more, in relation to our goal of a permanent high-

production, high-employment economy, the key responsibility that both management and labor have in helping to achieve this goal. Sound collective bargaining is essential.

In order to build an enduring prosperity for ourselves and our children, we must and we shall solve the problem of making necessary adjustments in wages and working conditions without round after round of crippling and futile halts in production.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

1. EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF THE LABOR FORCE

...The return of the Employment Service to State administration should not result in its disintegration into 48 disconnected pieces, nor in the subordination of the placement service to unemployment insurance. An efficient placement service requires uniform minimum standards and an integrated interstate system for disseminating job information and placing workers across State lines.

We must end discrimination in employment or wages against certain classes of workers regardless of their individual abilities. Discrimination against certain racial and religious groups, against workers in late middle age, and against women, not only is repugnant to the principles of our democracy, but often creates artificial "labor shortages" in the midst of labor surplus. Employers and unions both need to reexamine and revise practices resulting in discrimination. I recommend that, at this session, the Congress provide permanent Federal legislation dealing with this problem.

2. MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

...While the Government has a function in the encouragement of new industries and the development and dissemination of research, the greatest incentive that the Government can provide for business productivity is through helping to prevent depressions. If production incentives are adequate, business will expand without hesitancy when markets for its products are reasonably assured through a successful Nation-wide program for continuous maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

AGRICULTURE. ...The long-range agricultural policy of the Government should be aimed at preserving the family-sized farm and preventing another agricultural depression as we go through the readjustments following the Second World War. It should help to see that farmers' incomes do not fall below those earned by other comparable productive groups. This should involve the least possible interference in the management of actual farming operations. It should be accomplished without the use of subsidies so far as feasible. ...Above all, the long-range agricultural policy of the Government should be based upon the principle of plenty and not upon the encouragement of scarcity...

For the satisfactory solution of our agricultural problems during the next several years, it is essential that we maintain high rates of consumption, or even increase them. This is desirable not only from the farmer's point of view, but from the point of view of American diets and standards of living.

The Congress has recently authorized a permanent school-lunch program in cooperation with the States. I hope this program will be expanded until we are sure that every American school child gets an adequate diet. In addition, we should study carefully the possible need for food and nutrition programs to reach low-income families.

The Congress has also recently authorized a broad and strengthened program to improve the marketing and distribution of farm products. This includes the strengthening of research and educational work, as well as the improvement of the various marketing services performed by the Government. We shall need to give increasing emphasis to marketing during the next few years. Better marketing can go a long way toward maintaining adequate rates of consumption, with benefit to farmers and the public alike.

We must honor the Government's commitment to support farm product prices during the period of readjustment to a stabilized peacetime basis. However, experience within the past year has demonstrated...some of the dangers that may result from holding the support level for any commodity too high. ...The Government's long-range program to support farm incomes at reasonable levels must be kept flexible...

Farm communities have never received comparable treatment with cities in such matters as education, housing, medical care, health, nutrition, and social security. Federal and State programs in these fields should give increasing attention to the needs of rural areas.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.--Wide regions of this country still hold the promise of tremendous economic development. The Government should examine particularly the contribution it can make toward this development by stimulating production and distribution of low-cost hydroelectric energy, by developing flood control and navigation, by improving roads, by enforcing fair competitive rates of transportation, by removing barriers to truck transportation, by land drainage and irrigation projects...

Even under today's full employment conditions, there are a few chronically depressed areas, and some areas left stranded by the end of the war... Our Government has the responsibility of assisting these communities in developing ways and means of improving their positions.

FEDERAL AID PROGRAMS.-- ...These programs, particularly those related to health and education, public works, and road and airport construction, contribute greatly toward bringing all sections of the country up to the levels of productivity consistent with American standards of living.

I have asked the Council of Economic Advisers to cooperate with ... Federal agencies concerned, and with State and local advisory committees, to undertake a study of Federal grants to State and local governments to determine to what extent revised standards for the distribution of these grants may take into account more fully the needs for support that exist in various parts of the country.

PUBLIC WORKS.-- ...Instead of regarding our public works as the first and foremost device to restore our whole economy when it sags, we should attempt to stabilize public-works construction according to our long-term needs... This policy by no means forestalls the expansion of public works as a sustaining factor if recessions or depressions unfortunately develop despite our best efforts to avoid them.

RESEARCH AND PATENTS.-- ...The continuance of a research program of large magnitude for many years to come, together with the fact that many of the inventions resulting from it will be patentable, calls for action to protect the public interest in inventions and discoveries resulting from expenditures of public funds. I hope that suitable legislation for a uniform patent policy will be enacted by the Congress at this session.

3. ENCOURAGEMENT OF FREE COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE

It is imperative that there be no restrictions on free competition resulting in curtailment of production and employment, or in maintenance of high prices, or in interference with freedom to invest funds, or in hampering the entry of new firms to any line of production or trade. I recommend that the Congress review the studies made by the Temporary National Economic Committee ... with a view toward supplementing or strengthening existing legislation in this field. Among the steps to be taken is the extension of ... the Clayton Act to prohibit mergers by the acquisition of assets, as well as by the acquisition of stock control.

ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING ANTI-TRUST LAWS.-- The Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have both labored under inadequate appropriations... Accordingly, I am recommending increased appropriations...

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS.-- ...The Government should study ways and means of facilitating the availability of long-term credit and equity capital to small and promising

business enterprises... Consideration should be given to the impact which existing taxes have upon small and growing businesses.

4. PROMOTING WELFARE, HEALTH, AND SECURITY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS.-- ...The Federal Government is now spending a large amount of money for health and education programs for war veterans, but general expenditures in these fields are relatively small. I urge the Congress to give early consideration to expanded peacetime programs of public health, nutrition, and education.

SOCIAL SECURITY.-- ... I recommend that the Congress, cooperating with the States, take action that will lead to increasing the amount and duration of unemployment benefits.

I recommend that the Congress ... extend the benefits of old-age and survivors insurance to the occupational groups now excluded, and include under unemployment compensation the employees of all establishments, regardless of size, in the industries now covered by the Unemployment Compensation Tax Act. In expanding general social security, the Congress should not overlook the railway workers, whose protection is under separate laws.

While we compensate workers for loss of wages due to unemployment arising from lack of work opportunities, we do not insure them against the risks of loss of earnings from temporary or permanent disability, nor against the costs of medical care. ...I have presented recommendations for a program of medical care and disability benefits. I urge early consideration of this program.

Our present social insurance system is financed by employee and employer contributions... From an economic point of view, it would be desirable to finance a part of the social security system out of the general budget. Therefore, I propose that the Congress ... give full consideration to the economic as well as the social import of various methods of taxation for this purpose.

5. COOPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

...In the long run we can sell to other countries only if we are willing to buy from them, or to invest our funds abroad. Both foreign trade and foreign investment are vital to maintaining a dynamic economy in this country...

At our initiative, experts of 18 important governments recently worked out a tentative charter for an International Trade Organization ... Continued progress in the formation of the International Trade Organization represents the most important step that we can take to re-establish a high volume of foreign trade on a sound basis.

The willingness of many other countries to enter the proposed trade organization will depend to a great extent on our attitude in connection with the reciprocal tariff negotiations scheduled for this year. In return for our own tariff concessions, we can hope to secure not only reduction of foreign tariffs and discriminations but also elimination of a mass of restrictions, in particular, rigid import quotas preventing our access to foreign markets. Thus we should press forward with our program to secure the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers.

6. COMBATING ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS

...The long-range policies I have outlined are designed to strengthen the structure of the economy and to reinforce its resistance to economic fluctuations. The greater this power of resistance, the less need there will be for some of the limited and specialized stabilizing devices which have received much attention in recent years.

I have directed the Council of Economic Advisers and the other appropriate Government agencies to make a continuing study of the stabilization devices that may become necessary and to recommend their being placed in operation in ample time to insure the anticipated effect.

Among these devices are a well-integrated program of employment stabilization; improvements in the process by which workers find jobs and employers find workers; improvements in the tax structure; wise management of the public debt; and a flexible credit policy.

Continuing policy cannot be extemporized from month to month or even from year to year; most policies designed to increase the stability of the economy are of long-range character. Fortunately, we have time in which to plan deliberately and wisely, and in which to secure the cooperation of all our citizens in driving toward our common goal: an expanding economy of maximum production, employment, and purchasing power under a system of free competitive enterprise, with full recognition of the duties and responsibilities of forward-looking government.

Submitted January 8.

Budget Message

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting the Budget for the fiscal year 1948. It includes recommendations for the entire Federal program.

Expenditures under existing and proposed legislation are estimated at 37.5 billion dollars and revenues under existing tax laws at 37.7 billion dollars, leaving a very slight margin of surplus.

I strongly recommend that the Congress take early action to continue throughout the fiscal year 1948 the war excise-tax rates, which, under the present law, will expire July 1, 1947...

I also recommend that the Congress increase postal rates sufficiently to wipe out the postal deficit.

These recommendations would reduce expenditures to 37.1 billion dollars and increase revenues to 38.9 billion dollars. We would then have a budget surplus of 1.8 billion dollars.

As long as business, employment, and national income continue high, we should maintain tax revenues at levels that will not only meet current expenditures but also leave a surplus for retirement of the public debt. There is no justification now for tax reduction. At today's level of economic activity, our present revenue system will not yield so much in 1948 as in the current year. We shall no longer collect large sums from the excess-profits tax, and sales of surplus property will decline.

Revenue estimates are, of course, to a very large extent determined by the level of business activity. In this Budget, it has been assumed that, with minor fluctuations, business activity will average slightly higher than in the calendar year 1946. A recession in business would cause tax yields to drop. In addition, the cost of supporting agricultural prices and payments to unemployed veterans would increase. Should such a recession occur, it would be a temporary slump growing out of transition period difficulties and would call for no revision in our budget policy....

* * *

This Budget meets our basic requirements for Federal programs at home and abroad for the fiscal year 1948. The Federal Government must not only fulfill its contractual obligations; it must also provide the services that are necessary for the welfare and the progress of the Nation. We have to carry our proper share of the expense of building world organization. We must make effective provision for national defense.

We have many other commitments, both international and domestic, that must be honored. In fact, a very large part of all our expenditures in the fiscal year 1948 will be required to meet commitments already made. The Budget is designed to meet these needs, and to execute every program with strict economy.

* * *

RECEIPTS

As previously indicated, I cannot recommend tax reduction. The responsibilities of the Federal Government cannot be fully met in the fiscal year 1948 at a lower cost than here indicated. Even if the cost were less it would be desirable in our present economic situation to maintain revenues in order to make a start toward the repayment of the national debt. At the present time, in my judgment, high taxes contribute to the welfare and security of the country...

* * *

I have recommended that the war excise-tax rates due to expire July 1, 1947, be continued. When the time comes for excise-tax revision, the Congress should review the entire group of excise taxes rather than concentrate attention on those that were imposed or increased during the war.

Our long-run tax program must be designed to maintain purchasing power and provide incentives for a high level of production.

In the corporation section of this Message, legislation is recommended which will require return to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of certain capital funds totaling 379 million dollars.

* * *

BUDGET RECEIPTS

(Fiscal years. In millions)

Source	Actual, 1946	Estimate, 1947	Estimate, 1948
Direct taxes on individuals	\$19,008	\$18,637	\$19,120
Direct taxes on corporations	12,906	9,227	8,270
Excise taxes	6,696	7,283	6,118
Employment taxes	1,714	1,955	2,694
Customs	435	496	517
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Present law	3,480	3,987	2,620
Proposed legislation	.....	.....	379
Total receipts	44,239	41,585	39,717
Less net appropriation to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,201	1,355	1,987
Budget receipts	43,038	40,230	37,730
Proposed continuation of war excise rates (not included in Budget receipts)	.....	37	1,130

* * *

BORROWING AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt reached a peak last February at 279 billion dollars. During the remainder of the calendar year, the debt was reduced by over 20 billion dollars and stood near 259 billion dollars at the end of December. Most of the securities retired were held by banks. This reduction was accomplished by drawing down the Treasury cash balance to a level more in line with peacetime requirements.

We propose to continue the sale of savings bonds. The proceeds will be available to redeem marketable securities--particularly those held by the banking system...

The annual interest charge of about 5 billion dollars is less than 3 percent of our current national income. It is well within our capacity to pay, particularly if we keep up a high volume of national production...

* * *

...Low interest rates have also relieved the burden on the taxpayer. The Treasury and the Federal Reserve System will continue their effective control of interest rates.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROGRAMS

(Fiscal years. In millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>			<u>Appropriations, 1948</u>
	<u>Actual, 1946</u>	<u>Estimate, 1947</u>	<u>Estimate, 1948</u>	
National defense	\$45,012	\$14,726	\$11,256	\$9,493
International affairs and finance	1,464	6,394	3,510	1,169
Veterans' services and benefits	4,414	7,601	7,343	7,009
Social welfare, health, and security	1,113	1,570	1,654	1,877
Housing and community facilities	-180	544	539	179
Education and general research	88	71	88	85
Agriculture and agricultural resources	752	1,117	1,381	824
Natural resources	257	728	1,101	779
Transportation and communication	824	905	1,530	1,196
Finance, commerce, and industry	30	83	426	116
Labor	104	124	118	118
General government	972	1,545	1,492	1,341
Interest on the public debt	4,748	4,950	5,000	5,000
Refunds of receipts	3,119	2,155	2,065	2,065
Reserve for contingencies	.....	10	25	25
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	997	.....	.....	.....
Total	63,714	42,523	37,528	31,276
From--				
General and special accounts	\$65,019	\$42,698	\$36,699	\$31,276
Corporation accounts	-1,305	- 175	829	.....
Total	63,714	42,523	37,528	31,276

* * *

NATIONAL DEFENSE

* * *

The high cost of our defense establishments requires that the program be operated with the utmost efficiency. In the estimates for 1948 emphasis has been placed on eliminating as much duplication and overlapping in activities as is possible under present conditions. In my State of the Union Message I have again urged establishment of a single department of national defense. This is an important step in the search for economy and efficiency in organization and administration of the armed services.

I recently appointed an advisory commission to study the need for a universal training program. We still have available from the war much of the equipment and installations which will be needed for such a program. The program, after it has been worked out and approved, will still require considerable time to get under way. Estimates for it have, therefore, not been included in this Budget. Since plans are not complete for the training program, a small amount has been included in the Budget to cover the cost of induction machinery whenever provision is made for it...

* * *

The expenditure estimate of 11.1 billion dollars in 1948 for the Army and Navy for military purposes reflects the reductions from the current fiscal year in the number of military personnel and in war-liquidation outlays--such as mustering-out payments (reduced by 370 million dollars), contract termination (700 million dollars), and surplus property handling. On the other side, the estimate reflects greater procurement in the fiscal year 1948, as war inventories cease to be available to supply current needs.

The estimated expenditures of 6.7 billion dollars for the War Department in the fiscal year 1948 include 132 million dollars for public works under supplemental legislation. The Navy

expenditures of 4.4 billion dollars also include 77 million dollars for ship construction and public works under supplemental legislation. In both instances the objective is to return to the peacetime procedure of obtaining specific legislative authority for these programs.

* * *

Effective defense under modern conditions requires us to push ahead in scientific and technological fields. Toward this end, expenditures for research and development by the Army and Navy are projected at 530 million dollars in the fiscal year 1948--slightly above their 1947 rate. Similarly, we must keep alive the knowledge of military skills among our citizens. To provide for an orderly expansion of citizen-reserve organizations, expenditures of 308 million dollars are projected in 1948--about two-thirds more than the outlays in the current fiscal year when these programs are getting under way. The reserve organizations of the Army will still be below planned strength at the end of 1948.

* * *

The military program for stock piling of strategic materials has been reviewed carefully to minimize interference with business requirements. New stock piling is estimated at 90 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 and 33 million dollars in 1948. In addition, excess metals and materials, amounting to 87 million dollars this year and 210 million dollars in the fiscal year 1948, will be transferred from Reconstruction Finance Corporation stocks to the Treasury military stock pile...

* * *

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

* * *

The period when large-scale general relief is required for our allies is almost over. With the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, there will remain, however, the urgent question of refugees and displaced persons. I urge the Congress to provide adequate support for the International Refugee Organization, now in process of being formed under the United Nations. It is also necessary that we provide a modest relief program for a few countries which are still in desperate straits. I recommend that the Congress speedily enact legislation to authorize these expenditures for which I am making provision in this Budget. In addition, I recommend that the Congress authorize participation in the World Health Organization and the proposed International Trade Organization and have included the small amounts needed for their support...

* * *

More than half of our expenditures in the international field in the fiscal year 1948 will be loans for reconstruction or trade expansion. Disbursements will be predominantly under existing commitments. By the end of the fiscal year 1948 we shall have discharged about three-fourths of our commitments under our loan agreement with Britain. Since the International Bank is now ready for business, new authorizations for reconstruction loans by the Export-Import Bank are being sharply curtailed...

The existing appropriation for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration expires at the end of the current fiscal year. Estimated expenditures in 1948 are entirely to wind up the program.

During the fiscal year 1948, the War Department will incur expenditures for administration and relief in Germany, Japan, Korea, and the Ryukyus and for administration in Austria...

The recent agreement for economic unification of the British and United States zones in Germany will increase exports from those zones and help to make them self-sufficient by the end of the calendar year 1949. All costs incurred for the support of the German economy are to be repaid out of future German exports as quickly as recovery permits.

An important contribution to the economic revival of the occupied areas is being made by Federal agencies such as the U. S. Commercial Company in temporarily financing exports from these areas. Net dollar proceeds are currently being used primarily to purchase raw materials and equipment needed for a further expansion of exports in order to hasten the time when the occupied areas will become fully self-supporting. To aid in this program, I urge that the Congress authorize the U. S. Commercial Company to continue operations beyond June 30, 1947, the present expiration date.

* * *

Estimated expenditures of 18 million dollars for our membership in international organizations consist primarily of our share of the administrative budgets of the United Nations and its affiliated specialized organizations. In view of the immense tasks we have entrusted to the international organizations, this is a modest sum. Our contribution to the International Refugee Organization and funds for additional relief are included under proposed legislation.

Expenditures by the State Department are expected to increase in the fiscal year 1948. It is of utmost importance that the Department be equipped with sufficient funds and an adequate staff to make its maximum contribution to international peace...

VETERANS' SERVICES AND BENEFITS

Although some amendments to veterans' legislation may still be required, no major new programs of assistance appear necessary. The job is now primarily one of effective administration. The Veterans' Administration has made great progress in establishing machinery that will administer this comprehensive program with speed and equity...

The readjustment benefits program as a whole will continue in 1948 at its present level, as reductions in unemployment allowances will be offset by increases in education and loan-guarantee expenditures. These estimates assume continuing prosperity and present legislation.

Pension payments to disabled veterans and to dependents of veterans rose sharply from 1946 to 1947, as claims arising in World War II were granted... Estimated expenditures of 2.5 billion dollars for pensions in 1948 include about 150 million dollars for subsistence allowances to disabled trainees and students... This program will continue to increase for years to come.

Expenditures for insurance, which are mostly transfers to the national service life insurance trust fund, will decline sharply in 1948 with a corresponding decline in the trust fund accumulations. The total cost to the Government for servicemen's insurance in World War II will approach 3.7 billion dollars by the end of 1948 with small additional costs to come later...

In the fiscal year 1948 the operating and general administration expenses for veterans' programs as a whole will be somewhat higher than in the present year, chiefly because of the expansion of hospital facilities and improvement of medical care.

General administrative expenses for programs other than hospital and medical care are estimated in 1948 at about the 1947 level. The number of veterans participating in the readjustment, pension, and insurance programs will be higher, but the work load will fall as the number of entrants drops off.

SOCIAL WELFARE, HEALTH, AND SECURITY

I hope that the studies already undertaken by congressional committees will result in the prompt expansion and integration of the present social-security system. There is, for example, serious need to correct inequalities between States in public assistance payments and to extend the scope of Federal aid to include general assistance programs. The temporary increase in Federal grants for public assistance enacted in the last session of Congress will expire December 31, 1947; the Congress should now consider permanent legislation in this field. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 include provision for such legislation.

...The major problem of financing health care still persists. Therefore, I again urge the Congress to enact a health-insurance program which will make adequate medical care available to everyone and provide protection against the economic hardships of sickness. Such a program should be almost entirely self-financing through pay-roll contributions...

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

I have urged the Congress to enact the essential features of the general housing bill which was passed by the Senate last year. The most urgent immediate requirements are for incentives and aids to private lenders and builders to provide lower cost housing, especially rental housing, for assistance to local communities in their programs for urban redevelopment and low-rent

housing, and for a permanent agency to supervise the major housing activities of the Federal Government.

* * *

In our housing program we shall continue to rely primarily upon private housing construction... With the increased materials flow now evident, emphasis in the coming year will be focused on a few key materials, on acceleration of programs for recruitment and training of labor, and on provision of ample financing facilities for builders and prefabricators, as well as veterans and other purchasers. Particular attention will be given to measures to expand construction of rental housing...

The programs of the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration involve relatively small net expenditures, but are of major importance in stimulating private construction...

From an expenditure standpoint, the chief aids to private housing in the fiscal year 1948 will be provided by Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchases of mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration and the Federal Housing Administration. In the fiscal year 1948, purchases of veterans' home loans are expected to account for the great bulk of all mortgages purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation...

Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds have also been employed to make premium payments to increase the supply of critically scarce building materials. In view of the rapid expansion in output and the decontrol of prices, it appears that these programs can be terminated before the close of the current fiscal year.

The repayment of Home Owners' Loan Corporation loans will taper off in 1948 as its outstanding loans shrink. With its profits in recent years, we can now safely predict that this Corporation...will liquidate without any loss to the Federal Government.

* * *

The continued housing shortage in many industrial areas has made it necessary for the Government to continue operating many temporary war housing units longer than previously expected. More than half of these units are occupied by veterans and servicemen. Expenditures in the fiscal year 1948 for management and disposition of war housing show an apparent increase primarily because receipts from the program are now deposited in miscellaneous receipts, rather than credited against expenditures...

* * *

EDUCATION AND GENERAL RESEARCH

...Although the expenditure estimates for the coming fiscal year are limited to present programs, I have long been on record for basic legislation under which the Federal Government will supplement the resources of the States to assist them to equalize educational opportunities and achieve satisfactory educational standards.

The relationship of the Federal Government to higher education also demands serious consideration... A Presidential commission on higher education is studying the matter because of its great importance to the future of the Nation.

Many agencies of the Federal Government carry on research as a part of their regular programs. But we need a central agency to correlate and encourage the research activities of the country... To accomplish this, I recommend again that a National Science Foundation or its equivalent be established...

* * *

Federal expenditures for promotion of education, apart from the veterans' education program, now consist almost entirely of vocational grants to States, support of land-grant colleges, and general administration of the Office of Education. The Federal Works Agency will complete during the fiscal year 1948 its expenditures for the maintenance and operation of schools in war-affected communities...

In August 1946, the Congress increased the authorization for vocational education by 15 million dollars... Although the estimates of appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 include an anticipated supplemental appropriation under this authorization, it may be

necessary to increase the amount on the basis of later information from State and local governments. Money for this purpose has been included in the reserve for contingencies.

* * *
AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES
* * *

The demand for American farm products cannot be counted upon to continue indefinitely at the present high level. Under present legislation the Department of Agriculture is required to support prices of most agricultural commodities until December 31, 1948.

* * *

The authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation expires on June 30, 1947. Since the Corporation now has a State charter, I am recommending that it be rechartered by act of Congress and that its present borrowing authority of 4,750 million dollars be renewed...

* * *

By the fiscal year 1948 the program of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be limited almost entirely to price support for agricultural commodities... For the present, the high level of farm prices has made price-support outlays unnecessary except for a few commodities such as potatoes and eggs.

In 1948, however, even with continued general prosperity, an estimated 330 million dollars will be spent to support agricultural prices. Larger outlays will be required should markets weaken seriously. In addition, loans by commercial banks guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation will probably be substantial. The present borrowing authority, if renewed, will be ample to support agricultural prices during the fiscal year 1948.

* * *

The increased estimates for Rural Electrification Administration loans will permit expansion of a program that is urgently needed by farmers but has been held back during the war years.

Commitments for payments to farmers under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration conservation and use program for the 1947 crop year have already been made as provided by the 1947 appropriation act. Expenditures for this program, including administrative expenses, are estimated at 311 million dollars in the fiscal year 1948.

A year ago the Budget Message recommended gradual reduction of these payments, and that recommendation is now renewed. More than 60 percent of the total payments go to about one-eighth of the Nation's farmers...

We should shift our effort from this kind of subsidy to providing technical guidance to all farmers for soil conservation and management, along the lines of the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service. I therefore propose that the appropriation act limit the conservation and use program for the crop year 1948 to 200 million dollars instead of the 300-million-dollar program to which we are committed for the crop year 1947. This will not affect expenditures materially until the fiscal year 1949.

* * *

Expansion of agricultural research under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 will cost an additional 18 million dollars in the fiscal year 1948. The farm labor supply program will decrease by about 16 million dollars. Other general programs for the development and improvement of agriculture, such as the Extension Service, the scientific research agencies, and the staff agencies of the Department of Agriculture, will remain at about the present level.

* * *

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources program has been increasing to fill some of the gaps arising from wartime deferments and depletions. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 represent a further expansion over the current year. They do not contemplate initiation of large new projects...

...With the appointment of the Atomic Energy Commission last fall we have entered on a new phase of development... Our aim is to bring the benefits of atomic research to industry and medicine and to enrich standards of well-being.

In line with the shift in emphasis, the atomic energy program, since December 31, 1946, is classified in "Natural resources." This transfer in the middle of the current fiscal year and the inclusion on a full-year basis in 1948 are major reasons for the increases in expenditures for resource development in both years.

In order to push forward basic research in development and use of atomic energy, I am recommending a program which will involve expenditures of 444 million dollars in the fiscal year 1948...

Much of the productive future of this Nation lies in the effective development of our river basins. Under the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, this work will go forward in 1948 at a somewhat increased expenditure rate. The estimates provide for continuation of projects under way and starting those projects for which 1947 appropriations were made, but which have been temporarily deferred.

* * *

The only appropriations now recommended are for projects partly provided for in previous appropriation acts. A substantial portion of the expenditures is for multiple-purpose projects which, in addition to flood control, navigation, and irrigation benefits, will supply needed power for industry and agriculture.

Some expansion of transmission facilities is needed by the Bonneville Power Administration to market the hydroelectric power generated at certain of the Government's multiple-purpose dams...

Expenditures of the Tennessee Valley Authority will increase in the fiscal year 1948 as work progresses on the two large dams provided for in the 1947 appropriations. By the end of 1948 construction of the major dams will be almost complete; thereafter, the principal activity will be directed toward the effective utilization of local resources for industrial and agricultural improvement within the valley... The Authority will continue the practice started in the last fiscal year of making payments to the Treasury...

* * *

Among the other expenditures by the Department of the Interior for land and water resources in 1948, the major portion is for the use, protection, and improvement of the public lands which it manages. The estimated expenditures for 1948 for grazing activities contemplate restoration of the program to approximately the 1946 level...

Because of critical needs for lumber, our forests, both public and private, must be administered to yield the maximum immediate supply without unduly impairing future timber resources. Expenditures for the Forest Service for the fiscal year 1948 provide for increased timber-sale administration and forest-fire control.

* * *

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Six years of deferred maintenance and improvement must be made up before the basic postwar needs of motor and water transportation are met. The highway system, particularly, has fallen far behind the standards which should prevail under conditions of rapidly growing use. Urban congestion is again becoming a serious problem. Likewise, the enormous expansion of civil aviation since VJ-day has thrown an increasing burden upon inadequate airway and airport facilities. An expanded program is essential if undue hazards in the air are to be avoided and if the development of aviation is to continue without serious technical impediment. At the same time it is hoped to restore prewar service standards in the postal service. The enforcement of regulatory standards, particularly those designed for accident prevention in all types of transport, should be restored, at least to prewar levels...

It is the policy of the Government to withdraw from ship operation as rapidly as possible and to dispose of vessels in a manner that will promote a large and effective merchant fleet under our flag. But, since private operators see little prospect of profit in the coastwide trade and much of the overseas traffic is regarded as temporary, Government operations have continued. The Maritime Commission reconversion program, the lay-up of vessels in the reserve fleet, and the preparation of war-built vessels for sale are under way.

* * * *

Other aids to navigation are those maintained and operated by the Coast Guard (in the Treasury Department). The large decrease in the fiscal year 1948 reflects the return to a normal program, the completion of previously deferred work during 1947 and early 1948, and some reduction in Coast Guard aviation....

Most Federal expenditures for highways are concentrated in the Federal-aid program under the Federal Works Agency. This is a matching program in which Federal expenditures depend upon the level of State activity within the authorized annual rate of 500 million dollars established for each of the first three postwar years by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944. Materials shortages, contracting difficulties, and high costs have delayed this program, but the situation should ease by next year. Sums apportioned to the States, however, are available only for a year after the close of the fiscal year for which they are authorized, and the rate of expenditure has thus far been well below Congressional authorizations. States are, therefore, under pressure to obligate these funds at once. As has been urged by many of the States, it is recommended that the Congress extend for one additional year the period during which these funds may be expended...

The sharp upward trend in expenditures by the Department of Commerce for civil aviation results from the rapid expansion of the industry. Inadequate facilities and services have caused serious congestion and a threat to air safety. The expansion and modernization of the airways system provided in these estimates is essential for the continued progress of the industry and could not be reduced without great risk.

As the rapid growth of aviation continues, I believe it is unwise to place the entire burden of expanding, improving, and maintaining the airways upon the general taxpayer. Instead, civil aviation should bear a reasonable share...

Substantial expenditures for grants-in-aid to airports under the 1946 legislation are anticipated for the first time, increasing from 7 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 to 50 million dollars in 1948. This will be channeled as far as possible into urgent work designed to relieve bottlenecks in air transport, but the apportionment formula will limit the discretion of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in scheduling first the most needed projects.

Unless legislative action is taken to revise postal rates, the Post Office deficit threatens to be the largest in history. Mail volume has expanded enormously, but current operating costs have increased even more rapidly. This is the chief cause of the deficit...

* * *

FINANCE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY

By the end of the current fiscal year, almost all wartime controls of business will have ended. I recommend that the Congress extend the authority for rent control; price control on sugar and sirups, and rice; sugar rationing; export and import controls; priority and allocation controls on a few commodities still in extremely short supply; and a few other minimum controls which are indispensable for the time being.

Now that we are returning to a peacetime economy that depends for its success on private enterprise, the Government should resume and expand its services to business, including both financial and non-financial aids. In addition, free enterprise depends on positive Government action to preserve competition and control monopolies--proper functions that a democratic government must not neglect.

...The Office of Temporary Controls will discontinue as rapidly as possible direct controls over business operations previously administered by the Civilian Production Administration and the Office of Price Administration. Although a few essential controls should be retained a little longer, these, too, will be terminated as soon as conditions permit.

Among the other regulatory agencies, Foreign Funds Control (Treasury) and Solid Fuels Administration (Interior) will also cease operations this year.

The peacetime regulatory agencies, however, must be strengthened from low levels justified during the war by the existence of other direct controls. This Budget, therefore, provides for the necessary increases in such essential agencies as the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Antitrust Division (Justice), and the Tariff Commission.

* * *

In the past year, we have made a fine start in building up the business service programs of the Department of Commerce from their low wartime levels. To provide necessary information for business, provision of funds is recommended for a census of manufactures (already authorized by law) and likewise for a census of business to be authorized by proposed legislation. No census has been taken in either area since 1939 and present information is badly out of date. A small but necessary increase in the business service activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is also recommended. The Patent Office urgently needs increases in personnel to cope with the growing backlog of patent applications and to handle registrations under recent trade-mark legislation.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation estimates assume that repayment of outstanding wartime loans to business enterprises will continue in the fiscal year 1948, but at a slower rate. In its peacetime business loan program, the Corporation has been authorizing about 1,000 loans a month, chiefly to small business. Ninety percent of them are in amounts of 100,000 dollars or less. The new program also emphasizes guarantees of private credit rather than direct Government loans. These guarantees will not require disbursements in any large amount unless there should be an economic recession. In this event the Reconstruction Finance Corporation stands ready to purchase the loans offered by participating banks.

* * *

Federal and State bank supervisory authorities are making special efforts to encourage banks and insurance companies to complete repayment of their prewar obligations to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. By June 30, 1948, the outstanding volume of such loans and investments will be down to 100 million dollars out of a total of about 3.5 billion dollars disbursed since 1932.

LABOR

The facilities of the Federal Government for dealing with the welfare of labor and with labor-management disputes provide for the encouragement of collective bargaining, administration of laws and regulations to protect the working force, assistance to States in promoting employment opportunities, and gathering of basic labor information.

In my message on the State of the Union, I have asked that the machinery in the Department of Labor for facilitating collective bargaining and expediting the settlement of labor-management disputes be amplified and strengthened. I have included administrative funds for this purpose under proposed legislation.

I recommend also that the Congress authorize grants to States through the Department of Labor for programs fostering safe working conditions... Funds for this purpose have likewise been included under proposed legislation...

The National Labor Relations Board has an accumulation of unresolved cases awaiting action owing to the increased incidence of representation cases and unfair labor practice cases and to the reduced appropriations available for the Board's work this year. Delay in settling such cases is in itself a cause of labor disturbance... The program submitted in this Budget is designed to reduce the backlog and keep the Board more nearly current in handling cases...

* * *

I propose also increased expenditures for labor information and statistics to facilitate collective bargaining and meet the more important needs of labor, business, Government, and the general public for current data concerning employment, wages, prices, and the like.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The principal types of expenditures in "General government" are for (1) legislative and judicial activities, and executive management and control; (2) the Government payment toward

civilian employees' retirement; (3) other services covered by appropriations which relate to more than one function; and (4) a few special programs necessitated by the war, such as disposal of surplus property, which do not logically belong in any other category.

Expenditures for these functions in the fiscal year 1948 are expected to decline only moderately from the comparable total for 1947, because they will still include a substantial amount for war liquidation. Such activities will account for more than one-third of all the expenditures in this category.

* * *

...The remainder of the increase applies against previous liabilities of the Government to the retirement system...

The surplus property disposal program, under the War Assets Administration, is at its peak during the current fiscal year. Henceforth, it will be tapering off, but disposal will be relatively more difficult as Government stocks of scarce items are reduced and as civilian production increases...

* * *

Public buildings construction programs of the Federal Works Agency will remain at a low level, but certain expenditures for repair and maintenance of buildings cannot be delayed. Together with expenses for current operation of the buildings, these constitute a sizable portion of "General government" expenditures.

* * *

CIVIL PUBLIC WORKS

In the Budget, construction projects are listed in the programs which they serve. In total the expenditures for civil public works are estimated at 2.1 billion dollars in 1948 compared with 1.7 billion dollars in 1947...

* * *

Construction programs have to be scheduled over a number of years. The work done in any one year is largely controlled by legislation and appropriations in prior years. For these reasons the program for 1948 is larger than that for 1947. While curtailment orders in August 1946 slowed down the program, they could not alter the trends already established by legislation.

The recommendations for the fiscal year 1948 for grant and loan programs allow those programs to continue at rates consistent with the authorizing legislation... The upward trend in public construction deserves careful consideration by the Congress.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

This Budget reflects the continuing decline in Federal civilian employment. Federal agencies have reduced their civilian personnel to 2,300,000--including those in the Territories and possessions and in foreign countries--from a wartime peak of 3,770,000 in June 1945. The Budget estimates contemplate further reductions.

* * *

Three agencies--the Veterans' Administration, the Post Office, and the Treasury--together have almost as many employees as the 1939 total of 900,000 for the whole Federal Government...

Total employment in all the other Government departments and agencies combined is lower than in June 1945 even though certain functions of emergency war agencies have been returned to the peacetime agencies from which they were transferred and other permanent functions have been added.

The personnel reductions were facilitated by the statutory limitations on personnel and provisions for detailed personnel ceiling determinations enacted by the Seventy-ninth Congress... By the Legislative Reorganization Act the Congress has in effect decided that the extent of Federal activities, and hence personnel, should be determined by the usual appropriations process... I therefore recommend the repeal of the statutory limitations on personnel and provisions for personnel ceiling determinations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The new legislation and the extension of existing legislation, proposed in this Message, for which funds are required in the fiscal year 1948 are as follows;

I. Proposed New Legislation:

	Estimated expenditures, 1948
International affairs and finance:	
Contributions to the support of new international organizations	\$ 75,718,000
Relief program for foreign countries.....	250,000,000
Social welfare, health, and security:	
Increase in public assistance benefits.....	73,500,000
Antibiotics control.....	242,000
Housing and community facilities:	
Long-range housing program.....	14,000,000
Transportation and communication:	
Upward revision in postal rates to meet the Post Office Department's operating deficit.....	-352,000,000
Finance, commerce, and industry:	
Census of business.....	10,150,000
Census of mineral industries.....	218,000
Labor:	
Grants to the States for programs fostering safe working conditions..	1,300,000
Strengthened machinery for facilitating the settlement of industrial disputes.....	1,295,000

II. Proposed Extensions of Existing Legislation:

National defense:	
Interim universal training operation.....	10,250,000
Social welfare, health, and security:	
Continued benefits for United States civilians injured by enemy action	138,000
Finance, commerce, and industry:	
Extension of rent control, price control on sugar and sirups, and rice, sugar rationing, export and import controls, priority and allocation controls on a few commodities, and a few other minimum controls..	47,610,700

III. Proposed Extensions of Corporation Authority:

United States Commercial Company:	
Extension beyond June 30, 1947.	
Commodity Credit Corporation:	
Extension beyond June 30, 1947.	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:	
Reduction of borrowing authority.	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:	
Extension beyond June 30, 1947.	
Reduction of borrowing authority.	
Increase in the present limit on loans to States or local public authorities for construction purposes.	

In this Message every effort has been made to present the Federal Budget Program with as much clarity as its complexities permit. All citizens have an interest in the Budget. Both sides of the Budget touch their everyday lives. I consider it my duty to give them full information on what their Government proposes to do.

Harry S. Truman.

January 3, 1947 (submitted January 10).

Foreign Relief Recommendation

To The Congress of the United States of America:

I recommend that the Congress authorize the appropriation of not to exceed \$350 million to assist in completing the great task of bringing relief from the ravages of the war to the people of the liberated countries.

The period of full scale supply operations by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is rapidly drawing to a close. In some of the liberated countries UNRRA will have achieved its objective fully, for these countries will once again be self-supporting so far as the basic essentials of life are concerned. In other liberated countries, however, this is not yet the case. Compared with what has already been done, what remains to be done is relatively small and limited in time and scope, but none-the-less vitally important.

On humanitarian grounds, and in the light of our own self-interest as well, we must not leave the task unfinished. We cannot abandon the peoples still in need. To do so would be to replace hope with despair in the hearts of these peoples and thus to undermine the spiritual and economic stability upon which our own hopes for a better world must rest. Others will help but such is the preponderance of our economic resources that success cannot be achieved without us. If we fail to do our part, millions of human beings will be denied the elemental necessities of life. Their strength and recuperative powers, which have been slowly growing, will be undermined. The time, now in sight, when they can once more exist without help and make their contributions to the peace, prosperity and progress of the world, will be indefinitely postponed.

I recommend that this relief assistance be given directly rather than through an international organization, and that our contribution be administered under United States control. International cooperation in the program and the necessary coordination of our relief activities with those of other contributors can be achieved by informal consultations with all nations concerned through the mechanism of the United Nations and otherwise. I believe that our relief contribution should be used only for providing the basic essentials of life, such as medical supplies, food and items which will aid in the production of foodstuffs.

The authorization recommended is designed for the urgent relief needs for the balance of the year. The most critical period will be in the spring and summer months, when UNRRA shipments will cease and the harvests are not yet available. Swift legislative action is necessary if our help is not to come too late.

The United States, in keeping with our traditions of immediate and whole-hearted response to human need, has stood in the forefront of those who have checked the forces of starvation, disease, suffering and chaos which threatened to engulf the world in the wake of the war. The task is nearly finished. I urge the Congress to act promptly to insure that we do not stop short of the goal; that we do not endanger the permanence of the gains we have helped to achieve.

Harry S. Truman

The White House,
February 21, 1947.

On the Greek Situation

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress of the United States:

The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress.

The foreign policy and the national security of this country are involved.

One aspect of the present situation, which I wish to present to you at this time for your consideration and decision, concerns Greece and Turkey.

The United States has received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary reports from the American Economic Mission now in Greece and reports from the American Ambassador in Greece corroborate the statement of the Greek Government that assistance is imperative if Greece is to survive as a free nation.

I do not believe that the American people and the Congress wish to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Greek Government.

Greece is not a rich country. Lack of sufficient natural resources has always forced the Greek people to work hard to make both ends meet. Since 1940, this industrious and peace-loving country has suffered invasion, four years of cruel enemy occupation, and bitter internal strife.

When forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways, roads, port facilities, communications, and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five per cent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry, and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings.

As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible.

Greece is today without funds to finance the importation of those goods which are essential to bare subsistence. Under these circumstances the people of Greece cannot make progress in solving their problems of reconstruction. Greece is in desperate need of financial and economic assistance to enable it to resume purchases of food, clothing, fuel and seeds. These are indispensable for the subsistence of its people and are obtainable only from abroad. Greece must have help to import the goods necessary to restore internal order and security so essential for economic and political recovery.

The Greek Government has also asked for the assistance of experienced American administrators, economists and technicians to insure that the financial and other aid given to Greece shall be used effectively in creating a stable and self-sustaining economy and in improving its public administration.

The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the government's authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries. A Commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council is at present investigating disturbed conditions in northern Greece and alleged border violations along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia on the other.

Meanwhile, the Greek Government is unable to cope with the situation. The Greek army is small and poorly equipped. It needs supplies and equipment if it is to restore the authority of the government throughout Greek territory.

Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy.

The United States must supply that assistance. We have already extended to Greece certain types of relief and economic aid but these are inadequate.

There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn.

No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek government.

The British Government, which has been helping Greece, can give no further financial or economic aid after March 31. Great Britain finds itself under the necessity of reducing or liquidating its commitments in several parts of the world, including Greece.

We have considered how the United Nations might assist in this crisis. But the situation is an urgent one requiring immediate action, and the United Nations and its related organizations are not in a position to extend help of the kind that is required.

It is important to note that the Greek Government has asked for our aid in utilizing effectively the financial and other assistance we may give to Greece, and in improving its public administration. It is of the utmost importance that we supervise the use of any funds made available to Greece, in such a manner that each dollar spent will count toward making Greece self-supporting, and will help to build an economy in which a healthy democracy can flourish.

No government is perfect. One of the chief virtues of a democracy, however, is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected. The government of Greece is not perfect. Nevertheless it represents eighty-five per cent of the members of the Greek Parliament who were chosen in an election last year. Foreign observers, including 692 Americans, considered this election to be a fair expression of the views of the Greek people.

The Greek Government has been operating in an atmosphere of chaos and extremism. It has made mistakes. The extension of aid by this country does not mean that the United States condones everything that the Greek Government has done or will do. We have condemned in the past, and we condemn now, extremist measures of the right or the left. We have in the past advised tolerance, and we advise tolerance now.

Greece's neighbor, Turkey, also deserves our attention.

The future of Turkey as an independent and economically sound state is clearly no less important to the freedom-loving peoples of the world than the future of Greece. The circumstances in which Turkey finds itself today are considerably different from those of Greece. Turkey has been spared the disasters that have beset Greece. And during the war, the United States and Great Britain furnished Turkey with material aid.

Nevertheless, Turkey now needs our support.

Since the war Turkey has sought financial assistance from Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of effecting that modernization necessary for the maintenance of its national integrity.

That integrity is essential to the preservation of order in the Middle East.

The British Government has informed us that, owing to its own difficulties, it can no longer extend financial or economic aid to Turkey.

As in the case of Greece, if Turkey is to have the assistance it needs, the United States must supply it. We are the only country able to provide that help.

I am fully aware of the broad implications involved if the United States extends assistance to Greece and Turkey, and I shall discuss these implications with you at this time.

One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion. This was a fundamental issue in the war with Germany and Japan. Our victory was won over countries which sought to impose their will, and their way of life, upon other nations.

To ensure the peaceful development of nations, free from coercion, the United States has taken a leading part in establishing the United Nations. The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members. We shall not realize our

objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.

The peoples of number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them against their will. The Government of the United States has made frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta agreement, in Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. I must also state that in a number of other countries there have been similar developments.

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one.

One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression.

The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

The world is not static, and the status quo is not sacred. But we cannot allow changes in the status quo in violation of the Charter of the United Nations by such methods as coercion, or by such subterfuges as political infiltration. In helping free and independent nations to maintain their freedom, the United States will be giving effect to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East.

Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war.

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world. Discouragement and possible failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far reaching to the West as well as to the East.

We must take immediate and resolute action.

I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1948. In requesting these funds, I have taken into consideration the maximum amount of relief assistance which would be furnished

to Greece out of the \$350,000,000 which I recently requested that the Congress authorize for the prevention of starvation and suffering in countries devastated by the war.

In addition to funds, I ask the Congress to authorize the detail of American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of those countries, to assist in the tasks of reconstruction, and for the purpose of supervising the use of such financial and material assistance as may be furnished. I recommend that authority also be provided for the instruction and training of selected Greek and Turkish personnel.

Finally, I ask that the Congress provide authority which will permit the speediest and most effective use, in terms of needed commodities, supplies, and equipment, of such funds as may be authorized.

If further funds, or further authority, should be needed for purposes indicated in this message, I shall not hesitate to bring the situation before the Congress. On this subject the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government must work together.

This is a serious course upon which we embark.

I would not recommend it except that the alternative is much more serious.

The United States contributed \$341,000,000,000 toward winning World War II. This is an investment in world freedom and world peace.

The assistance that I am recommending for Greece and Turkey amounts to little more than 1 tenth of 1 per cent of this investment. It is only common sense that we should safeguard this investment and make sure that it was not in vain.

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died.

We must keep that hope alive.

The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.

If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world -- and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation.

Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events.

I am confident that the Congress will face these responsibilities squarely.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Delivered in person, March 12, 1947.